

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

**A Norfolk & Southern Special Kills
Furney Freeman, Traveling
Blind Tiger, Near Kin-
ston--His Son Escapes
Uninjured, but the
Stock of Liquor is
Spoiled.**

Kinston, March 3—Shortly after mid-
night this morning a special train on
the Norfolk & Southern killed Furney
Freeman, white, about two miles from
Kinston. The train was running from
Goldboro after the performance of "The
Clansman" and struck a hand car at a
sharp curve just beyond Neuse river
bridge.

Freeman and his son, about 15 years
old, were on the car with a number of
jugs of blockade whiskey. Every jug
of whiskey was broken except one
gallon. Young Freeman jumped from
the car before the train struck it and
was uninjured.

It is thought the elder Freeman was
too intoxicated to realize the danger.
He was struck on the head and both
arms and both legs were broken. The
train returned to Kinston with the body,
which was buried this afternoon.

Young Freeman says they took the
lever car at Neuse river bridge and
went about four miles and stopped, his
father went into the woods and brought
the whiskey out and put it on the hand
car, when they started back to Kinston.

Freeman had been a suspect blind
tiger for about a month, and it is now
thought that he has been securing his
blockade whiskey in this way each
Saturday night for Sunday distribution.

The first train crossed the Kinston &
Carolina Railroad bridge across Neuse
river at Kinston yesterday afternoon.

GET NO INCREASE.

**Insurance Commissioner Put on
Salary.**

There is to be no increase of salaries
for State officers is the determination
arrived at Saturday afternoon by the
Appropriations Committee of the Gen-
eral Assembly which, however, has
agreed to increase the salaries paid to
clerks and laborers engaged in work
for the State.

Insurance Commissioner is to be put
on a flat salary of \$3,000 a year, and he
is to be allowed an extra clerk at a
salary of \$1,000 a year is the present
expression of the Committee, though
the Commissioner's salary may be
changed. As to the salary of the Sec-
retary of State there has been no decision
yet reached. The fees received by him
last year amounted to about \$6,300 as
salary.

The salaries of the Land Grant Clerk
and of the Corporation Clerk in the
office of the Secretary of State are in-
creased from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year,
and the salary of the Chief Clerk in the
office of the State Treasurer from \$1,500
a year to \$1,800 a year.

The State Librarian is to receive
\$1,600 a year, and the Assistant Lib-
rarian a salary of \$600 a year, the in-
crease here being from \$1,250 and \$300.
It was agreed that there should be an
increase in the salaries paid the various
clerks and stenographers, and chief
clerks, of 25 per cent., while to the
laborers should be given an increase of
33 1-3 per cent.

The arranging of a list of the posi-
tions affected by the changes agreed
upon was referred to a sub-committee,
which is to meet to-day, the matter to
be acted upon by the committee on
Tuesday.

Saturday night the House passed the
Koonce bill to elect the Commissioner
of Insurance by the people. Every
other officer of that dignity is elected
by the people, and there should be uni-
formity in choosing officials of that
grade.

CANTEENS IN THE ARMY.

By a vote of 91 yeas to 16 nays the
House of Representatives passed an
amendment providing that no part of
the appropriation for soldiers' homes
should be apportioned to any home that
maintains a bar or canteen. This
amendment is a part of the sundry
civil appropriation bill, and it goes to
show that the House is still strongly
opposed to canteens.

The canteen is one of the vexed ques-
tions before Congress, and it is one
over which the opinions of army officers
run contrary to sentiment among the
people in general. Public sentiment is
undoubtedly opposed to canteens at
army posts, but the officers who watch
the men in their commands say as a
rule that canteens are preferable to the
places outside the camp that soldiers
frequent when there is no canteen in-
side.

The Bowersock amendment in the
sundry civil bill is a plain indication
that canteens are not to be restored very
soon. Congress hesitated a long time
before it voted canteens out, and the
indication now are that members will
hesitate still longer before they vote
them back again.

BAILEY ENDORSED

BY TEXAS SENATE.

**Followers of The Senator Carry
Their Point and Dis-
charge Investi-
gating Com-
mittee.**

Austin, Tex., February 25—By a
vote of 15 to 11, the Texas Senate to-
day discharged the investigating com-
mittee, which has been in session sev-
eral weeks looking into charges against
United States Senator Joseph W.
Bailey. The anti-Bailey following had
offered a resolution instructing the
committee not to bring in a report at
this time, but to send a subcommit-
tee to St. Louis to secure the testimony
of H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce
Oil Company, and to embody such
evidence in the committee's final re-
port.

Adherents of Senator Bailey promptly
offered a substitute that the investi-
gating committee be discharged at
once, without making a report, and
that Senator Bailey be fully endorsed.
After a rather heated debate the sub-
stitute resolution was passed by a vote of
15 to 11.

THE BLAME FOR WRECKS.

Another disastrous wreck on one of
the largest and apparently best man-
aged railroad systems in the East re-
sulted in the death of one man, fatal
injury to four others, and more or less
severe injuries to twenty-six more.

A train running late leaves the track,
plunges into the ditch, wreck catches
fire and train is burned up as usual.
These disastrous wrecks are becoming
so common that they almost cease to
be news. People expect to see accounts
of them whenever they pick up news-
papers.

The interstate commerce commission
has recommended the passage of an act
authorizing an official investigation of
train accidents, and it is hoped that
this movement will result in the publi-
cation of the facts regarding wrecks
and give the public a lot of inside in-
formation on the subject. It may be
that such an investigation would be of
assistance in placing the blame upon
those who deserve it, and such publica-
tion might result in the management
of railroads exercising more care to
escape exposure of themselves.

It is remarkable that railroad man-
agers in explaining disasters exonerate
themselves from blame, and almost in-
variably put it on someone else. They
are very glib in telling why or what
caused the wrecks, but usually add
that the management is all right. The
public cannot be fooled this way
and will look to the management it-
self for protection from these terrible
disasters. One railroad expert recently
gave out an interview to the effect that
a large proportion of these wrecks is
due to the demand for speed on the
part of the public, and added that fre-
quently trains going at very high speed
leave the track because the rails can't
bear the pressure on them. The public
is not responsible for that; the public
knows little or nothing as to how much
weight or force the rails can bear. It is
the business of the management of the
railroads to know that and not to per-
mit their trains to run at such a speed
as will endanger the passengers' lives
from this cause.

If a railroad manager admits that
the construction of his track is not suf-
ficiently strong to bear the weight of a
train running at high speed, he in-
criminate himself when he permits
that train to run at such a speed. The
public is not supposed to know how
fast a train can run with safety on
certain roads nor is it supposed to know
the nature of the construction of those
roads. So there is no use for railroad
managers to blame their own carelessness,
or negligence, or indifference, or
ignorance, or incompetence upon any
demand for speed the public may make.
While the public may desire speed,
it does not want it at the serious risk of
life, and the railroad manager must be
the judge of how fast his trains can run
with safety.

Congress might do the public a great
service to take this matter up and enact
some legislation designed to safeguard
human life involved in interstate com-
merce. While wrecks cannot be al-
together prevented they can be largely
reduced in number. There is no reason
why the railroads of American should
slaughter and injure something like a
hundred thousand people a year.

Saved Her Son's Life.

The happiest mother in the little
town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee.
She writes: "One year ago my son was
down with such a lung trouble that our
physician was unable to help him;
when, by our druggist's advice I began
giving him Dr. King's New Discovery,
and I soon noticed improvement. I
kept this treatment up for a few weeks
when he was perfectly well. He has
worked steadily since at carpenter
work. Dr. King's New Discovery
saved his life." Guaranteed best cough
and cold remedy by J. H. Hill & Son,
Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00, Trial Bottle
free.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral for your
severe cough or bronchial
trouble, then take it. If he has
anything better, then take that.
We have great confidence in
this medicine. So will you,
when you once know it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
HAIR YIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish
the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels open with one of
Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

AS WE GO ALONG.

**Snap-Shots, Witty, Wise and Other-
wise.**

Easter hats are blooming every-
where.

Strong bars do not a prison make,
but they cover the windows effectually.

All men were equal until wealth
stepped in and made a sorry division.

Half the trouble in the world come
from there being no worse to get in-
to.

A widow always has the comfort of
knowing she can't do any worse next
time.

If every boy fulfilled the expectations
of his mother there would be no failures
in life.

If you don't want to take a hand in
the game of life, don't get in the way
of those who do.

A Chicago contemporary has a word
to say on street car chivalry. Pshaw!
There isn't any.

It is a great pity that something
can't be done to Evelyn Thaw's un-
natural mother.

City poets are looking out on imagi-
nary fields and seeing imaginary
shoots of green grass.

An Illinois man went mad because
his pay was raised. Couldn't stand
prosperity, as it were.

A dentist advertises false teeth that
will "bite corn," but of course they
can't do that by themselves.

While it is a long lane that has no
turning, we are glad of a turn now and
then for the sake of variety.

The life we lead from day to day will
never seem slow unless we get acquaint-
ed with a pace that is faster.

Now comes a scientist who says that
eating is nothing but a harmful habit.
In his case talking is the same.

A woman likes to have her husband
brag about everything except how
much older his family is than hers.

Senator Bailey will never live long
enough to recover his former prestige.
A noble victim of the destroying dollar
mark.

A late writer of the female persuasion
declares that "all men are good." Is
she trying to mash the whole masculine
fraternity?

"There is poetry in machinery," says
an authority. That probably accounts
for the numerous poets with wheels in
their heads.

You will find that men like to analyze
women but women seldom take the
trouble to analyze men. Maybe they
don't think it worth while.

It is hard to say which is better, a
good book or a good friend. You may
not be able to find the latter, but there
is nothing to keep you from possessing
the former.

Mr. Jerome should grill the magnates
of Wall street as he does the weak little
child-wife in the Thaw case. He is
making votes for acquittal, for she is
not on trial.

The chief objection to wearing a long
face all the time is that when Trouble
sees you he will think you are expect-
ing him and will proceed to make him-
self at home.

It is often the case that the man who
makes his wealth by double dealing
will stick to his former friends more
faithfully than the man who gets his
money honestly.

The Missouri legislature is at present
engaged in contracting smallpox. Four
members have it and the rest are in an
expectant condition. It can not be
voted down and out.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease's remark
that men have not improved any since
the days of Adam would seem to imply
a rather wide acquaintance extending
over a considerable period.

**BEE'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
RELIEVES COUGHS AND COLDS**

THE REAL CHINESE GONG.

**It Makes an Uproar as Awful as It Is
Astonishing.**

By the way, did you ever hear a real
Chinese gong? I don't mean a hotel
gong, but one of those great moon
disks of yellow metal which have so
terrible a power of utterance.

A gentleman in Bangor, north Wales,
who had a private museum of south
Pacific and Chinese curiosities, exhib-
ited one to me. It was hanging amid
Fiji spears beautifully barbed with
grotesque New Zealand clubs of green
stone and Sandwich Island paddles
wrought with the baroque visages of
the shark god, were depending from
the walls; also there were Indian ele-
phants in ivory, carrying balls in their
carven bellies, each ball containing
many other balls inside it.

The gong glimmered pale and huge
and yellow, like the moon rising over a
southern swamp. My friend tapped
its ancient face with a muffled drum-
stick, and it commenced to sob like
waves upon a low beach. He tapped it
again, and it moaned like the wind in
a mighty forest of pines. Again, and it
commenced to roar, and with each tap
the roar grew deeper and deeper till it
seemed like thunder rolling over an
abyss in the Cordilleras or the crash-
ing of Thor's chariot wheels.

It was awful and astonishing as aw-
ful. I assure you I did not laugh at it
at all. It impressed me as something
terrible and mysterious. I vainly
sought to understand how that thin
disk of trembling metal could pro-
duce so frightful a vibration. He in-
formed me that it was very expensive,
being chiefly made of the most precious
metals, silver and gold.—From "Life
and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn."

BURNING IN EFFIGY.

**A Custom Born of the Superstition
of the Ancients.**

The burning of people in effigy has
come from a foolish superstition of the
ancients, who believed that by burn-
ing a likeness of a person they were
inflicting pain upon the individual him-
self. Theorists tell us that the Greek
sorcerers killed their enemies by magic
rites performed over the effigy of the
person who had offended them, and
Virgil also makes mention of this.

In the days of witchcraft and per-
secution one of the most common charges
against witches was that they made
waxen images of their enemies which
they melted before a fire and thus
caused the dissolution of the originals.

The Japanese still regard the effigy
as a means of punishment of faithless
lovers, and in France to the time of
the first revolution execution by effigy
was a legal rite. In the Netherlands
the same illogical custom prevailed,
and the different religions burned the
effigies of each other's leaders with
zeal. In England the burning of ef-
figies was also practiced, as it was
later in America.

No doubt from the ancient custom of
burning the effigy arose the idea of
placing the wax figures of eminent men
in Westminster abbey. In olden times
upon the death of a celebrity a waxen
figure representing him fully dressed
as in life was made and carried in the
rear of the funeral procession. After
the service the effigy was set up in the
church as a temporary monument, and
during the time it was on exhibition it
was customary to paste or pin pieces
of paper containing complimentary
epitaphs upon it. The royal figures in
Westminster abbey date back to the
fourteenth century.—New York Trib-
une.

Stanley the Explorer.

Although the fever of African ex-
ploration did not seize upon Henry M.
Stanley until after he found Living-
stone, when the example set by the
latter fired the Welshman's ambitions,
there can be little doubt that Stanley
was a born explorer. Otherwise he
would scarcely have been able to ac-
complish those arduous journeys which
enabled him to fill up an enormous
blank in the map of Africa. Stanley's
discoveries were of the greatest polit-
ical importance and led to the found-
ing, among other things, of what is
now the Congo Free State. His ulti-
mate discovery of Emin Pasha furnish-
ed a magnificent illustration of Stan-
ley's indomitable courage and perse-
verance.—London Mail.

A Royal Slip.

Considerable amusement was once
caused by a slip of Emperor Nicholas'
pen in accepting the offers of several
companies of Siberian militia who vol-
unteered for service at the front. The
petition read, "We humbly lay at your
majesty's feet our desire to be per-
mitted to fight and die for the father-
land." The emperor in accepting wrote
on the margin of the petition in his
own hand, "I thank you sincerely and
hope your wishes may be fully real-
ized."

The Wasted Witticism.

"I always thought," said the hostess,
"that Scotchmen were humorous. Last
night I showed a departing Scotch
guest a great pile of overcoats in the
dressing room."
"Here," I said, with a wave of my
hand, "you are the first to leave. Take
your choice."

"Thank you," said he as he fumbled
searchingly among them, "I'll 'ave
me own."—New York Press.

A Legal Remedy.

Hostess—Were you seasick coming
across, dear? Miss Pert—Oh, no! You
see, papa was with us. Hostess—But
what has that to do with your not be-
ing seasick? Miss Pert—Well, you
know, papa is a judge, and he over-
ruled the motion.—Boston Transcript.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool
that grows keener with constant use-
lving.

MANY CHILDREN IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION.

S. Goodfriend, a specialist from New York, declares that ten per cent of
the children in the congested districts of Cleveland are victims of tubercu-
losis.

The same deplorable conditions have been found to exist in other cities,
and the eradication of the white plague among children has been started in
earnest. Sanitary conditions are being improved, roof treatment, affording
fresh air, is given, and nourishing food is being supplied.

Children with weak lungs are susceptible to colds, which cause the
lungs to become sore. The tubercular germ settles in the sore places and
sets up what is called a "mixed" infection, the starting point of consump-
tion.

Parents are warned against giving children cough or cold remedies con-
taining opiates, as narcotics only stultify the lungs and render them more
susceptible to the deadly tubercular germ. The following simple formula,
the ingredient of which can be obtained from any good prescription drug-
gist at small cost, will break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any
cough that is curable: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine,
two ounces; good Whiskey, a half pint. Use in teaspoonful doses every four
hours.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says that this simple and effective
formula was known and generally used, throat, lung and bronchial affec-
tions would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used in selecting
pure ingredients, and, to avoid substitution, it is best that they be purchas-
ed separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-
ounce vials, put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is secure-
ly sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—
Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June
30th, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincin-
nati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of
Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under similar name and style
of package. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of
Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired
result.

FERTILIZING THE CROP.

The primary object in using fertilizer
is to produce a larger yield of the crop
that is to be immediately grown, or is
already growing, on the land to which
the fertilizer is to be applied. As a rule,
it contains from ten to sixteen per cent
of more or less promptly available plant
food. In other words, a commercial fer-
tilizer contains in every hundred pounds
weight from ten to sixteen pounds of available
phosphoric acid, either alone, or that
amount of phosphoric acid and potash
combined or of these two and nitrogen
combined, making in the latter case, what
is called a "complete" fertilizer. Now,
this 10 to 16 pounds in each 100 pounds
of the fertilizer is supposed to be, and
should be, practically soluble and avail-
able at once, or within a week or two,
for the use of the crop, says Virginia-
Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

The remaining portion of the fertilizer,
the 84 to 90 pounds in each 100 pounds,
is a mixture of insoluble phosphoric acid
and sulphate of lime, some sand, water,
organic matter and other things that are
necessarily incident to the manufacture,
and cannot be economically removed.
They are of very little immediate value
to either the crop or the soil.

So when we apply a high-grade ferti-
lizer to the soil the object is to supply
the plants with soluble plant food and
increase the yield of the cotton, grain,
grass, or whatever the crop may be.
Incidentally, however, this fertilizer does
help the land, because it induces a larger
growth of stalk, roots and foliage of the
plants, and those parts which are re-
turned to, and become part of the soil.
A dose of this fertilizer, for instance,
not only increases the yield of seed cot-
ton, but also increases the yield of the
foliage, hulls and other parts that go
immediately back and form a part of
the soil in the shape of humus (decayed
vegetable matter). But the principal way
to improve the soil itself, is to add vege-
table matter to it in the form of stable
manure, renovating crops, rotation of
crops, etc., in a more direct manner.

It would seem manifest, then, if we
wish to increase the yield of corn, wheat,
oats, grass, etc., that the fertilizer
should contain the three "elements" of
plant food in the proportions that are
best suited to the particular crop. This
is particularly true if the purpose is to
supply liberal amounts of fertilizer per acre.
In such case the deficient supply, in the
natural soil, of any one or more of the
three "valuable" elements (phosphoric
acid, nitrogen and potash) need not be
specially considered.

According to carefully conducted field
experiments, conducted at many of the
experiment stations, it has been found
that cotton requires fertilizer that con-
tains about one part each of nitrogen and
potash and 3 1-3 parts of available phos-
phoric acid. This demand would be met
by a fertilizer containing 10 per cent
available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent
nitrogen and 3 per cent of potash; or,
as ordinarily expressed, a 10-3-3 fertilizer.
One analyzing 2-70-170; or 2-240-240;
or 7-210-210, etc., would answer just as
well, provided these lower grades be ap-
plied in heavier quantities.

So it has been found that corn, sugar
cane, sorghum, grasses and other crops
belonging to the same family respond
best to a fertilizer that shall contain 10
parts of phosphoric acid, 5 parts of nitro-
gen and 2 parts of potash, or a 10-5-2
fertilizer. The following formulas are
in precisely the same proportions, only
they are of lower grade, and would give
practically the same results only when a
correspondingly larger application shall
be made per acre—viz., 9-4.50-1.50; or
8-4.00-1.40; or 7-3.50-1.40, and so on. Of
course, these lower grades can be sold
at lower prices than the high grades;
but, as a rule, the farmer will find it
more economical to buy the high grades,
both on account of their cheaper price
per "unit" and also the saving of freight
the latter being precisely the same, per
ton, for both high and low grades.

While it is certainly true, in our ex-
perience, that the greater part of the fer-
tilizer should be applied about two weeks
before the crop is to be planted, well
mixed in the soil, and the fertilizer
bedded on, there are circumstances
that would justify a farmer in making
one or more inter-cultural applications,
including one at the actual date of plant-
ing. The following are such circum-
stances:

(1) When a farmer has not been able
to secure the whole amount of his fer-
tilizers before planting time.
(2) When he concludes, after his crop
has been planted, that he has not
done it and apply as much as he
should have done before planting.
(3) When the yellowish green color and
want of vigor in the appearance of the
plants indicate that more nitrogen is
needed by the crop.

We believe it may be safely accepted
as a general rule that a small portion
of Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer should be
applied with, or near the seed, at the
time of planting. The effect of this
application is to supply the young plants
with available food during the first stage
of their growth, inducing prompt and
vigorous development. For this purpose
40 to 50 pounds per acre may be applied
of the same fertilizer that had been bed-
ded on two weeks before planting.

A second application of high-grade fer-
tilizers may be made at the second or
third plowing of cotton, or at six or eight
inches height of the plants up to 15 in-
ches, or the middle to last of May, and
the middle to last of June.

The inter-cultural applications may be
made in the side furrow, or the fer-
tilizer may be strewn along in the middles
ahead of the plow or cultivator. There
is no need to fear that the plants will
not get the benefit of a high-grade fer-
tilizer if put anywhere, on or between the
rows. June 26th is the latest date at
which the writer has ever applied fer-
tilizer in this way to either corn or cot-
ton, although there is little reason to
doubt that even later applications would
benefit the crop; but probably not enough
to pay the cost of the fertilizer.

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