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PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.

Sunday School Teachers and Workers on the Way to Palestine.

A PROMINENT PARTY

A North Carolina Lady Writes of the Trip and Personnel of the Company and the Programme.

To the Editor: What may follow we do not know, but surely a boat never left our shores, or any other shore as to that, freighted with such a cargo as the "Grosser Kur-furst" bore away last Tuesday, March 8th—eight hundred and eleven Sunday School teachers, Bible students and ministers on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

These are to be joined by about four hundred more at different points in the Mediterranean. Every State and Territory, Canada and British Columbia are represented.

The well-arranged program for the voyage by the central committee is being successfully and interestingly carried out.

It has been a continuous convention ever since we left New York. I am reminded of my own yearly meeting when church work in all its phases is discussed.

There are meetings during the day in almost all available parts of the ship—in the forward dining saloon, in the aft dining saloon, in the ladies' libraries, etc.



THE MABEL PAGE MURDER MYSTERY IN WESTON, MASS.

Not since Lizzie Borden's arrest in Fall River, Mass., for the alleged murder of her father and stepmother, of which she was subsequently acquitted, has a murder mystery attracted such national interest as the Mabel Page case in Weston, Mass. Miss Page, who was about forty years of age, was wealthy, the family, which had business interests in Boston, living on an estate at Weston, fifteen minutes' walk from the nearest house. Miss Page at 1 o'clock in the afternoon received a note informing her that her brother was ill in Boston and went to her room to prepare for the trip. While she was arranging her hat before the mirror, the reflection of which commanded a view of the entire hallway, she was stabbed in the back. The fact that she did not move from the dresser when in the glass she saw the murderer approaching has been taken to indicate that, as she thought herself alone in the house, her slayer must have been a woman and an intimate. Nothing was stolen from the house. The weapon with which the crime was committed has not been found, and there is as yet no definite clue. The rewards offered for the apprehension of the murderer aggregate more than \$50,000.

IN CONSUMPTION

Deaths in Raleigh Have Nearly Doubled in Four Years

There is Need for Action to Prevent the Spread of This Contagious Disease

Reference was made yesterday to the fact that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce had presented to the Board of Aldermen proposed ordinances to prevent the spread of consumption in Raleigh.

The total number of deaths from consumption in Raleigh has nearly doubled since 1901, though the increase in population has probably not exceeded ten per cent.

From the report of our city sanitary officer it is seen that for the years ending March 31 the total deaths in Raleigh were as follows: Year 1901, 327; 1902, 265; 1903, 310; 1904, 243. During the same period the deaths from consumption were: Year 1901, 30; 1902, 33; 1903, 51; 1904, 51.

The proportion of total deaths from consumption were, therefore, for year 1901, 1 to 11; 1902, 1 to 9; 1903, 1 to 6; 1904, 1 to 5. The average rate in the United States is 1 to 7.

These figures show the importance of giving consideration to the methods of preventing the increase of this disease, now everywhere put down in the class of contagious diseases. To that end, a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen. The following is their report presented at the meeting on Friday night: Raleigh, N. C., April 1, 1904.

To His Honor The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: In behalf of the Chamber of Commerce which appointed us to perform this duty, we have the honor to report to you in behalf of the industrial interest of our city, whose productive power is diminished by the incapacity of many of her workers by consumption and perhaps an equal number from ministering to them.

In behalf of the healthy persons who will suffer or later in all human probability contract the disease from consumption, we respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to amend the city ordinances by enacting the following provisions:

Very respectfully,
W. A. WITHERS,
H. A. ROYSTER, M. D.,
JOSEPH E. FOGTIE,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Amend chapter XXII of the city ordinances by adding the following sections thereto:

Section 51. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to prepare and have printed in a suitable form for distribution a pamphlet setting forth the nature of consumption, and the precautions to be taken for preventing its spread, and containing also the city ordinances relating to the same.

Section 52. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to give immediate notice to the clerk of the Board of Health of any case of tuberculosis or consumption that shall come under the professional care of such physician, furnishing with the notice information as to the sex, color and location of the residence of said patient, and the name of the owner of said premises; and any physician who shall fail to report as aforesaid any cases of such disease that come under his professional care as aforesaid, shall be punishable on conviction thereof in the mayor's court by a fine of twenty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

Section 53. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Board of Health upon receiving notification from a physician of a person afflicted with consumption to supply to such person or to the husband or wife of such person or to the parent of such person at once with a copy of the pamphlet prepared by the Board of Health in regard to that disease.

Section 54. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Board of Health upon receiving notification from physician of a person who has tuberculosis or consumption to notify at once the owner of the premises of the fact, giving the name of the person so afflicted, and calling attention at the same time to section 55, Chapter XXII, of the city ordinances.

Section 55. It shall be the duty of the owner of the premises upon which a tuberculosis or consumptive person has resided, to give immediate notice to the clerk of the Board of Health upon the vacation of the premises by said person, and any property owner who fails or neglects to make such report shall, upon conviction in the mayor's court be fined twenty dollars.

RAILROAD RATES

Virginia Merchants Assume Role of Guardians For North Carolina

North Carolina Wholesaler Oppose Increase Freight Rates and Ask for Differential Rate For Car Loads.

To the Editor: Replying with your request to furnish you with some data relating to the position of the North Carolina jobbers on the question of differential rates, as now proposed by the railroads on certain commodities, and the position taken by the Virginia trade on this question, North Carolina jobbers, as I am in no way connected with any of our associations, therefore any opinion I may express on this subject is a personal one. I have, however, in the past had the privilege of advising with them on freight questions, and believe I understand their position and demands. In the outset I would say there is no secret about their demands, and no injustice to any class of merchants. Stated briefly, they simply ask the railroads to give to them on car shipments a lower rate than is charged on 100 pound shipments. This demand is not based upon any arbitrary ruling, but is founded on business principles and simple justice. I do not know a single retail merchant in the State who would recognize the equity of this proposition and is willing to allow these differentials, nor do I know a single jobber in the State who advocates an increased rate on less than car shipments or who believes conditions justify any advances.

Euls governing car shipments make it incumbent upon the shipper to load cars without cost to the railroads, and the merchant receiving it must likewise pay the hauling cost to the road, solid cars being hauled without handling or transfer, risks of loss, damage in transit, etc., is reduced to a minimum, the expense to the railroad is less, therefore equity demands a lower rate. No advantage is asked for place or class of shippers, the railroads themselves recognizing the justice of the demand, but to the present have refused to allow it, saying the public did not want it, and behold as soon as they decide to make a differential, our good friends and neighbors in Virginia assume the role of guardian for North Carolina and put themselves to great trouble and expense to induce the railroads to suspend the rule until they can have time to convince the merchants of North Carolina, on whom they have lived and grown fat and wise that they have not yet reached the age of discretion; that it will be an awful predicament the retail merchant will find himself in, when he no longer finds it necessary to pursue his old accustomed habit of sending his orders to Virginia cities and pay to them a bonus for distribution of merchandise.

Wholesale Grocers' Association has issued an appeal to the retail merchants of North and South Carolina to rise in their right and avert this great calamity. Let us state plainly what it is they ask you to do: it is simply this, that Virginia merchants shall in future, as in the past, enjoy special privileges and rates that will hold the Carolinas in commercial bondage; that they are to have car loads of goods hauled to them (many of them through the whole State of North Carolina) divided up into small shipments of from 100 pounds up, separate bills of lading issued for each shipment, loaded into cars at railroad expense, transported to North Carolina points, unloaded at railroad expense, put into their warehouses, written notices delivered to the merchants, then loaded on drays at railroad expense, tickets issued for each load—and for what compensation? Why, identically the same price they want North Carolina merchants to pay for some commodities delivered at their stations in car lots, without any of these incidental expenses. I will relate a personal experience as illustrating their demands: I had a car of oats shipped from Chicago, through Raleigh to Norfolk—the same car forwarded back to Raleigh and the cost was more than it would have been to stop the car in Raleigh—giving a gratuitous haul of 350 miles to our Virginia friends. They not only demand that this shall continue, but that they may have the privilege of taking half his car, and dividing it up into say 400 shipments, and that the railroad must take this back to 400 North Carolina customers without one cent's cost to them, (or that the rate to Norfolk, and return to North Carolina points in broken shipments shall not be any more than they would charge to stop the said car at the North Carolina point). Now, is this not a nice proposition to come seriously from any set of intelligent men, whose only excuse for offering it is, that North Carolina is peculiarly situated and is not fortunate in having big cities like us, and that North Carolina merchants are too poor to buy car loads—therefore you are not yet competent to enjoy these privileges, and you will be eternally damned (commercially) if (after having drawn their support from favoritism shown them by railroads) they exclaim, behold this proposition of differentials comes from the "Greeks" the railroads, who are bearing gifts to entice you into their toils, fly from the "Greeks" into our arms and we will absorb you as heretofore.

E. L. HARRIS.
Raleigh, N. C., April 9, 1904.

Boys and Cigarettes.

(New York American.)

We want boys, too, and young men, to

Comments on Living Topics

(Archibald Johnson in Charity and Children.)

God is greater than man. Isn't it high time we should learn this lesson? His workers fall but His work goes on. He is not limited in His resources as we are. The sea is His and He made it, and His hands formed the dry land. Yet when a leader falls by the wayside like spoiled children we cry that the cause is lost.

Why are we so timid and fearful and weak? Why do we put so much trust in men and so little in God?

Let no man's heart fail him because a worker drops out of the ranks. The work, it is of the Lord, will go right on until He comes to claim His own!

Mr. Erwin Avery was full of compassion. His heart overflowed with sympathy for the weak. He would have shed his blood for a child, a little ragged waif of the streets; and all the rich treasure of his matchless mind he would cheerfully expend to maintain the rights of a begrimed and homeless boy beneath the notice of the average man. The unwashedurching of Charlotte will miss him—the poor tousie-headed fellows that other people pass in dignified disdain.

That, brethren, is real strength. It is the unflinching sign of a noble nature. He stooped to conquer. Born of gentle blood, a knightly fellow of a high-born race, he had nothing to lose and much to gain by throwing a great strong arm of protection and help around a lad in rags.

Speaking of the gift of seven thousand dollars by Mr. Mark Morgan to the Red Springs Seminary, Rev. P. R. Law says in the Robesonian of April 1st: "We are not aware that any man in the State ever gave before so large a sum for the education of its young women." We are sure that is a young woman like this coming from a man of Mr. Law's information. The late Dennis Simmons gave \$25,000 to the Baptist Female University, Judge Faircloth made a like donation, and Mrs. Virginia Swepton, who was one of the noblest women of the State, also bequeathed more than three times as much to the University as Mr. Morgan gave the Seminary. Even these may not be the largest sums that have been given to colleges for women by citizens of North Carolina, but we do not recall any larger ones.

THE WILD ONIONS.

The cotton boll weevil has occupied a good deal of space in the public prints of late and even faced the gray matter of our statesmen at Washington who likewise laced their constituents to eradicate the evil that afflicts the Texas farmers. This is all right and we have not a word of complaint to make, but our people in the Piedmont region and in other parts of the State as well, are confronted with an evil that is doing a hundred times more harm than any other single pest, unless it is the wheat fly, and that is the wild onion. It grows everywhere and without either rain or sunshine. Pastures that last year were free from it are ruined this year, and the butter and milk that used to be so sweet and clean are now rank with the insistent odor of the onion. It is all but universal in this section, and the wonder is how the thing spreads with such alarming rapidity. By some mysterious means it transports itself over branches and hills, and some pop up without leaf or license where it tapers in the wheat, and the cows go for it with ravenous appetite and blow their head breath all over the lot. It is really a serious problem up this way and we respectfully refer it to our friend Poe, and his co-laborers as worthy of their careful investigation. The test used to be when a man bought a cow a smaller figure than "old?" Now age cuts a smaller figure than "old?" The man who will suggest a remedy for this great and growing evil will deserve a chrome, and it will not be a hard matter to get him up a good one, if his remedy proves effective. The thing has become so bad that people are in some places afraid to ask for cream in their coffee for fear of the strident and overwhelming odor that hangs about a peeled onion.

Nothing Like Optimism.

(Monroe Enquirer.)

"I never knew a fine fruit crop and good field crops at the same time," said a gentleman last Tuesday, when he was told that the frost had killed the fruit. There is nothing like being optimistic.

AS TO CRIMINAL LAW OF THE STATE

Suggestions For the Enforcement Against Bucket Shops.

CRIME OF SEDUCTION

When Marriage Follows With Immediate Abandonment in View This Desertion Should be Punished.

DEALING IN FUTURES.

The "Benefit of Clergy."

The Oxford Dispensary.

New School House for Hope Mills.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER, RETIRED, HEAD OF THE NEW PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

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Information has been received here that at a recent meeting of Hope Mills graded school it was decided to erect a new school house, and the authorities are advertising for bids. Under the efficient superintendency of Prof. C. D. Cole, assisted by an excellent faculty, the Hope Mills graded school has been remarkably successful and that its good work is generously supported by the community is shown in the statement, that the attendance of students is about 350.

What a happy old world this would be of people who lose their tempers were unable to find them again!

The law provides a way to secure evidence to prove gaming (The Code Section 215), but it also provides that "no disclosure made by the witness upon such examination shall be used against him in any penal or criminal prosecution, and he shall be altogether pardoned of the offense so done or participated in by him."

This section of The Code has been declared constitutional in the case of State vs. Morgan, 133 N. C. The same question in a different form is now before the Supreme Court in a contempt proceeding.

In the enforcement of the statute against "futures" there is no such (Continued on Page Four.)



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