

THE EVENING FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Vol. IV—No. 270.

KINSTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Price Two Cents

THE PATIENT AND DOCTOR.

Interesting Article on the Relations That Ought to Exist Between the Medical Profession and The People by Dr. H. O. Hyatt.

We reprint the following from the Raleigh News-Observer of January 28th. We had intended publishing it earlier but could not find space for it. We think it will be interesting, to say the least, to most of our readers:

To the Editor: The enclosed article was prepared for publication in a national medical journal, but I am sending it to you because the present small-pox trouble in the State and the interest manifested in the matter by the public, as well as the doctors, make it opportune to call public attention to the unsatisfactory relation of the doctor to the public. The lack of unity of interest of patient and doctor is the stumbling-block in the way of scientific progress.

In fact all scientific work ought to be and will be done under governmental supervision before much progress can be made. The next hundred years of progress will place the race upon a much higher plane than the present, as the present is higher than savagery.

The medical profession never has and never can advance any faster than the race at large advances. It is thoughts and ideas that move the world and it is the duty of those who have them to give them utterance. If they are worthless, they will be eliminated from consideration and buried among the vagaries that have been; if along true lines, they will gather force and volume until they are accepted as facts by the whole race.

Yours truly,

H. O. HYATT.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PEOPLE.

It was the writer's good fortune to be an office student of one of the former and first president of our State Medical society. Every day contact and the conversations that occurred during the times when there was little work to do, gave us an insight into the causes and conditions which led to the formation of the society. Then, fifty years ago, uneducated and one-course men were competing with the best educated and most skillful men in the profession for public patronage, often getting equally as much and being held in as high esteem socially. This state of affairs was unpleasant to say the least of it.

It was thought that the formation of a medical society composed of the best qualified practitioners, with those not properly qualified excluded, would answer the purpose of mutual improvement and give the public an opportunity to differentiate between the true doctors and the pretenders. The formation of the society partly fulfilled the expectations of its founders. It soon became a badge of honor to belong to the State society. Auxiliary county societies were formed and there was developed a fine esprit de corps. No class of men were held in as high esteem as the members of the State Medical society. Their patrons, tenders and quacks still flourished, but not to as great an extent as formerly. So the State Medical society asked the legislature to establish a State Board of Medical Examiners and to enact a law not to allow a doctor who was unlicensed to practice, feeling that the doctors were doing all they could to advance knowledge and to render themselves better qualified to relieve disease. This did not satisfy the profession as it ought to have done.

The board of medical examiners were more interested in licensing gentlemen than in anything else. The examinations were easy and practical, the applicant's moral character having more to do with his passing the board than his ability to answer questions. This movement, approved by the public at large, began to bear fruit. It was along legitimate lines and gave the people an opportunity of finding out what doctors were in accord with professional advancement. Membership in the State society was accepted as a public guarantee of honesty and professional ability. If the movement had rested here, the results at this time would be vastly different from what they are.

Instead of waiting a sufficient length of time to see what would be the ultimate effect of medical legislation on the minds of the public at large, (and the public is the factor to be considered in all movements for betterment) as soon as the members who had received their degree after the civil war got in the ascendancy, their unrest and their supposed superior qualifications as practitioners led them to be more aggressive. They were loud and earnest in promulgating the doctrine that it is the duty of the State to protect its people against ignorance. They overlooked the fact that each individual composing the great body politic feels that he has certain individual rights that the public can not abridge, among them the right to conduct his own business affairs as suits him best so long as he does not conflict with the rights of others. The employment of any doctor

he may choose or the taking of any medicine he may choose to take is just as much his sacred privilege as is the selection of his food and clothing. His individual life, health and welfare is in his own hands and any restrictions, reasonable or otherwise, meet with his natural resentment.

Imbued with the doctrine of the State's right to protect the lives of citizens, our self-appointed apostles of progress, anxious to reform something through the State examining board, raised the standard of requirement for the obtaining of license to practice so high that they have compelled the colleges to raise their standards and greatly lengthen their terms of study. They also push through a pliable legislature enactments making it a misdemeanor to practice without license. The esteem, confidence and respect of the people, instead of being increased has been greatly lessened. Restrictive legislation to the eyes of the public looks like class legislation and in spite of all fine sentiments we may use to disguise it, it is class legislation. The intent is for the benefit of the public, but it is for the benefit of the profession as well.

It is a universal experience that all laws that do not meet public approval become nugatory because there is no sentiment behind them to enforce them. Every doctor who ever made himself prominent in the enforcement of a medical law has found that he has made a fool of himself. The dear public he was so anxious to serve sees in his action jealous spite and quietly laugh at him. An important lesson the profession needs to learn is when the public wants laws they will enact them. It is every one's privilege, right and duty to express opinions on any and all topics that concern the public welfare. He can and ought to help educate, being assured that if his teachings are along right lines they will ultimately be accepted and acted on. It is as silly to force legislation before the public is ready to receive it, as it is to pull apples before they are ripe.

The natural feeling of distrust which all people feel towards doctors and other professional men has always been intensified by restrictive legislation. It was as great toward the doctors before as it ought to have been. They are angels of mercy while the patient is suffering but when the bill comes to be paid, it is quite another thing, the individual has nothing tangible to show for his dollars. A sentiment of honesty and a fear of future need, impel him to settle and remain on good terms with a person on whom he is liable at any time to be dependent. This distrust will always exist as long as the relief of human suffering is made a commercial transaction, as long as men practice medicine for a living and collect their own fees from the individual sufferer.

An important element which the profession seems to entirely overlook when blindly seeking to better themselves is the natural tendency of the sick to get well. We think it is a safe assertion to make that the percentage of recoveries following the most scientific and approved methods especially of acute and infectious diseases is not ten per cent. greater than would naturally follow no treatment at all. In other words, ninety per cent of recoveries would occur in the practice of the most ignorant, compared with the hundred per cent, in the hands of the skillful. This ninety per cent, scattered throughout a community and systematically bragged about easily appears greater than a hundred not discussed. Thus, even if people are naturally disposed to carry their patronage to the best men, they are often debarred from doing so by their own inability to distinguish between real and supposed success. The natural tendency to recover and the role played by suggestion in the cure of fancied ailments affords the ignorant and vainglorious pretender who has learned the art of getting his patients talked about an almost impregnable bulwark behind which to fight the skilled professional. If even a large per cent of sick people died who did not have doctors, the profession would have better fighting ground to stand on, but they don't die.

The ever recurring question of "what shall we do?" still confronts us. The traditions of our profession say that the greatest and grandest duty of man is the amelioration of suffering and bettering the condition of humanity. Are we doing our best? If not, why not? Sad experience has taught us that legislation avails nothing unless it meets the approval of the majority of the people. To meet that approval, there must be a unifying of interest. The doctor's interest and the patient's should be one and the same. These interests can never be unified as long as there is a question of fees between them. It may be a piece of professional egotism on our part, but we consider that the adjustment of the relations between the medical profession and the people upon a proper and wholesome basis, would be the grandest step ever taken in civilization and would be fraught with the greatest benefits that ever accrued to the race. It is well worthy of our most serious consideration. The high ethical plane upon which the followers of the healing art profess to stand, certainly ought to cause them to hail with pleasure any readjustment of conditions that would enable the profession individually and collectively to render

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

GENERAL NEWS. STATE NEWS.

Matters of Interest Condensed into Brief Paragraphs.

The suit by the State of Texas against the St. Louis Southwestern railroad has been compromised, the company paying \$10,000.

The Corn Produce company with a capital of \$80,000,000 is incorporated in New Jersey, with object of manufacturing the products of corn.

A special train bearing 245 members of the Cook county Democracy left Chicago Thursday for Charleston, S. C., where they will be guests of the exposition officials. Several other southern cities will be visited.

It is given out in Washington that it is now definitely known that the amount of tariff President Roosevelt wants for Cuba is a twenty-seven percent reduction the exact amount, as figured by experts, that the Cubans need to meet foreign competition.

Official data shows that 614 houses, not including the government buildings, were destroyed by the recent earthquake shocks at Chilpancingo, Mexico. The people continue panic-stricken and fear additional shocks. Many are leaving homes there to establish themselves in other towns and cities.

A special from Buffalo, N. Y., says: City Treasurer Gerts was arrested Thursday morning charged with misappropriating \$27,000 of the city's funds. He was removed from office December last for misconduct. The officer, during the investigation of the charge, admitted misappropriating \$50,000.

Wednesday night at Glean Jean, a mining town in West Va., a mob went to the house of T. Williams, a colored herb doctor, called him to the door and shot him to death. Mose Allen, colored, was found a short distance away shot through the stomach. He died Thursday afternoon. In a post mortem statement he said he was passing along the road and was struck by a stray bullet. Williams was recent arrived from Tennessee and ignorant negroes believed him to be a conjurer.

The coastwise schooner Charles Noble Simmons, from Norfolk February 2 for Fall River, coal laden, was towed into port at New York by the steamer Indian. Captain Green was disabled and all of the crew were frost bitten. On Monday the gale assumed hurricane force and carried away the fore and main booms. Falling wreckage struck Captain Green on the head and he remained unconscious until noon today. The mate and crew were all prostrated by the intense cold and had hands and feet frost bitten. The steward was the only one on board able for duty.

Just as the grand jury came to order in New York Thursday to investigate the causes for the recent tunnel dynamite horror, there occurred in almost the same spot as before, another explosion of dynamite. The explosion fatally injured one man and seriously hurt a score of others. Every window in the Grand Union hotel was shattered and the guests received severe shaking up. One of the clerks was injured by being thrown heavily against the wall. Another peculiar coincidence of Thursday's disaster is that the explosion occurred at precisely the same time of day as did the other in which so many were killed.

Tom Brown, a negro under arrest on the charge of having assaulted Miss Emma Powell at Nicholasville, Ky., was hanged in the court house yard Thursday by a mob. Early Thursday a mob surrounded the jail where Brown was confined and demanded the prisoner. The mob was finally placated by the statement from the officers that the prisoner would be taken before Miss Powell for identification. The officers were permitted to take the prisoner to the young woman's home where she at once identified him. On the way back to the jail the mob suddenly closed in and secured the prisoner. Hurrying him to the court house yard he was soon dangling from the limb of a tree. Miss Powell is 16 years of age and was on her way home from school when the negro sprang out from the roadside and seized her. She reached home finally in a dazed condition and officers later captured the negro.

Her Pet Pig.

A young woman in London took a pig in infancy and brought it up, as she says, "like a Christian." Complaint was made to the authorities the other day, and the sanitary officers who went to investigate found the pig in bed between two white sheets, with its head on a pillow and its body covered with a white lace counterpane.

One Minute Late.

It makes no difference whether you were one minute or one hour late; if you missed the train. Better get there on time. Colds lead to coughs, coughs to pneumonia and consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Perry Davis' Pain-killer will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours. There is but one Pain-killer, Perry Davis'.

Interesting North Carolina Items in Condensed Form.

The schooner Orlando V. Wooten, stranded on Diamond Shoals, has been floated.

Durham last year manufactured 23,894,200 pounds of tobacco, an increase of 4,657,570 pounds over the previous year.

Our penitentiary authorities have made a contract with an Atlanta firm to put a number of convicts to work making overalls.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. S. H. Buchanan, of Jonesboro, Thursday night, opened a private safe and secured a considerable amount of money.

The State will issue a book in regard to its resources to be distributed at the Charleston exposition. The preparation of it will begin next week. The agricultural department will issue it.

Fifty counties have sent in reports as to their needs of State aid for the public schools. Twelve want no aid, and the other thirty-eight want \$49,500. Carver, the last to report, needs \$1,206.

The Spanish trophy given from the Cristobal Colon, destroyed at Santiago, was Friday put in place in the Hall of History in the State museum. The other trophy given from Manila will be removed to a place beside it.

The active campaign against liquor which the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, formed at Raleigh will wage war to begin at once. It is the first temperance movement on a large scale in this State in several years. There has in the past ten years been a very considerable diminution in the number of saloons in the State.

Wilkesboro Chronicle: Dr. Tyre York, the original and only, was here last week shaking hands and cheering us all with his jokes. He was here to answer the solicitor's charge that he had been giving pills without license the 31st of May—before the laws were out. The doctor, however, was not incarcerated, and will continue giving pills when his people are in need of them.

Wilkesboro Chronicle: The mystery as to how old man Russell got hold of that piece of iron with which he got out of jail is very reasonably explained by Dr. York. A few days previous to the escape Russell's friends brought him a large sweet bread cake, and the doctor says there is not the least doubt but that the iron was cooked in the cake as "flavoring." The sheriff will have to watch out for these donated ginger cakes.

Raleigh Cor. Newbern Journal: Deputy Collector Wood and posse made a raid in Nash and Franklin counties Thursday and captured two large illicit distilleries. The price of corn has been so high that the moonshiners are now using molasses, exclusively. More than 1,000 gallons of molasses "beer" was found at one of the illicit distilleries captured. The last captures make eight in a radius of ten miles from Spring Hope, Nash county, since last November.

News has been received from Morganton that Judge Council has decided that in a case where a pensioner died after the pension had been mailed to him but before he had received it the State board could not recall the check. The State board of pensions had held that a pension is for the indigent soldier alone, and that in case of his death it could be collected by no one else, but must be returned to the State treasury. An appeal from Judge Council's decision will be made to the superior court, the State pension board desiring to have the matter settled for all time.

The case of T. S. Rogers, charged with criminally assaulting Miss Harris in Granville county, has created much interest in that county during the last week, especially so since it was said that Rogers was going to surrender and stand trial. The attorney for the defendant had a large number of witnesses summoned, among whom were many young ladies. The solicitor was asked by the attorneys for Rogers if the State was ready for trial and when answered in the affirmative it was intimated that the trial would be had. But Rogers did not surrender and the case was continued.

Something That Will Do You Good.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C.) Messenger. For sale by J. E. Hood's Drug Store.

BARGAIN COLUMN.

A HORSELESS PROPOSITION.

I have a fine Mule, Harness and Buggy that I wish to sell for cash or on time with good security. The Mule, Buggy and Harness are in good condition. The Mule is gentle, a good driver and will work to anything. Come and look them over. C. E. SPEAR.

The Bicycle Man.

YOU DON'T MEAN IT!

I certainly do, and it is good for either Bread or Pastry. How can he do it? He simply bought one car load at the right time and the right price, and it is right Flour—\$4.50 per barrel while it lasts—at

W. M. CARROLL'S, Staple and Fancy Grocer, North Street.

WE LIKE TO EAT.

So does every healthy person, especially when they have something nice. If you buy your groceries from us you will have it and it won't cost you more than it's worth either. Just stop our wagon or 'phone your order. It will have prompt attention.

LA ROQUE & ROUNTREE, The Up-to-Date Grocers.

WE WANT TO

CUB-A customer of ours. Our stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries is complete, new and fresh, and the best the market affords, and our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us one call and convince yourself of the above assertion.

J. H. ALEXANDER, General Store.

DON'T GET MAD

at your wife just because you did not rest well last night. Was there a lump in the mattress or did the spring sag? If so you should call and see Quinn & Miller, dealers in Furniture and House Furnishings, and they will make sleeping a comfort. Just think, a White Enameled Brass Trimmed Bed with Woven Wire Springs and Mattresses for 750 cents.

WE HAVE NO GRIT

In our Corn Meal, because our latest improved process separates it from the meal. Phone 49 or 118, and your order will receive prompt attention and free delivery. Sold in small or large quantities. Our specialty is grinding of corn and oats while you wait, also buy any amount you may have and pay liberally. NEUSE MILLING CO.

We Have Seed Oats.

YOU MAY HAVE

a place to eat and a place to sleep, but how about the clothes you are often judged by? We can make you look like ready money for \$15.00, a suit that is really worth \$18.50 and will equal any tailor-made suit costing \$25.00; a \$15.00 suit for \$12.35, \$12.50 suit \$9.60 and a \$10.00 suit for \$7.60. These clothes are worth your inspection. Call and look them over.

OETTINGER'S.

ARE YOU ONE

who is going to build or anticipate building? If so we wish to let it be known that we can furnish on receipt of order Framing and Box Boards, cut from Long Leaf Pines, also all kinds of Dressed Lumber. Come and examine our stock and get our prices before purchasing. Thanking our customers for past patronage and hoping to renew same, we remain, Yours truly,

THE GAY LUMBER CO. Prompt Delivery.

BARGAINS IN PRINTING.

We have some more of those Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads and Statements in fine quality colored bond papers, pink and blue. They are good value for price charged. If in need of some stationery examine these goods before making your selection. Letter Heads 500 for \$1.75, 1,000 for \$3.00. Note Heads 500 for \$1.35, 1,000 for \$2.25. Fine Old Hampshire Bond pink Note Heads 500 for \$1.65, 1,000 for \$2.65. Fine blue or pink Bill Heads, 7x8 1/2 inches, 500 for \$1.40, 1,000 for \$2.40. Statements, elegant quality bond papers in blue, pink, lemon or salmon, 500 for \$1.50, 1,000 for \$2.50.

THE FREE PRESS Job Printing Department has on hand a lot of about 20,000 cheap Note Heads it wishes to dispose of quick to make room for more desirable goods. They are cream colored, are strong but not good quality. If any customer can use the entire lot we will sell them printed and padded for only 75 cents per 1,000. In 1,000 lots for \$1.25 per 1,000, in 5,000 lots for 85 cents per 1,000.