

THE EVENING FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Vol. IV—No. 281.

KINSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

Price Two Cents.

STATE NEWS.

Interesting North Carolina Items in Condensed Form.

Winston Sentinel: Farmers say that the snow will be worth thousands of dollars to wheat. Some say the crop would not have been worth much had the snow not come.

Greenville Reflector: The report reached town this morning that Mr. Redding Morris, of Beaver Dam township, had committed suicide. No definite particulars could be learned. Coroner Laughinghouse went out to investigate the matter.

A negro suffering with smallpox in an advanced stage was spotted by a watchful policeman on the streets of Charlotte Tuesday, who sent him to the pest house. The fellow was walking about mingling with the people. The policeman ought to be rewarded.

Tarboro Southerner: A few people of Greenville whipped a woman of ill fame. Afterwards she was tried by a justice of the peace and was given time to leave the State. The latter method was as it should be, but whipping women should not be countenanced in a community neither by whitecaps nor husbands.

Greenville Reflector, 20th: This morning an old colored man was found frozen nearly to death near the boiler room of Jordan's factory. Those who found the old man carried him in the factory to thaw him out. This afternoon he was reported to be coming around all right but had not gained consciousness sufficiently to give his name or where he came from.

Clariton Express: We hear that Mr. Sandy Nance, of Western Prong, killed five wild turkeys at one shot a few days ago. The times are right hard, but we hear of wild turkeys in so many different sections that there is no danger of starvation as long as the shot and powder holds out. It seems, too, that the turkeys are unusually large this winter. Our Whitehall correspondent reports a twenty-five pounder.

Charlotte Observer 19th: "The name of Col. Claude Melnot Bernard, the seaward-off-district attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, has, since his relief was withdrawn and transferred to his neighbor, Col. Harry Skinner, been much associated with a possible new newspaper enterprise in Raleigh. He was in Washington Monday and our special from that city in yesterday's issue says he has not yet decided whether to go into the business or not. Before he does decide he would be wise to ponder well in his heart the words of that beautiful poem: 'Man's a vapor, full of woes, starts a paper, up he goes.'"

Charlotte Observer: There are now before the Democrats of this State four methods by which a United States senator may be selected to succeed Mr. Fritchard. The first and least popular is the constitutional method, without evasion, seeking to nullify the spirit of the existing law; untrammelled choice by the legislature. Another is the primary plan, which was tried with such disastrous consequences year before last. A third and this is an untried one, is selection by the State convention. The latest is that projected in Monday's Observer by Mr. George Biggs, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Rutherford county. This is that the Democratic voters of the State meet in their precincts the first Saturday in December and elect delegates to a county convention to be held the following Monday, the county convention to instruct the county members of the legislature how they shall vote for senator, each precinct having the same voting strength in this that it would have in any other county convention. Between the four plans before it, it looks as if the party should be able to find something that would suit.

Egypt's Veiled Women.

The tasmak, or veil, may be black or white, long or short, plain or embellished with rows of drawwork or laces and of any sort of fine, soft material. The women of the middle and lower classes wear for the most part black veils from one to three feet long. Those higher in the social grade wear white ones, and occasionally they reach to the hem of the dress. These are held in place by a metal tube that is fastened over the nose and lower part of the forehead by cords securely beaded behind. When worn with this headdress in the orthodox fashion, there is nothing visible but the woman's bright black eyes, which see everything going on. The tasmak and habars are capital disguises, and a woman may flirt to her heart's content without fear of being discovered, provided she is not followed to her home.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Breaks His Glasses.

The shades of the goose and the turkey were discussing the circumstances which had attended their respective sightings off.

"Did you offer any objection when the cruel farmer laid hands on you?" sympathetically inquired the gobbler.

"Yes," replied his goosehip; "I cried out, 'Hello, what's this?'"

"What did you say next?" inquired the now thoroughly interested fowl.

"Oh," the goose replied, "I did not say anything more. Just then I was off."—Michigan Eye.

COLORADO'S FIRST GOLD.

How the Discovery of the Precious Metal Was Made.

On May 8, 1859, as stated in Fossett's "Colorado" (1876), John Gregory, a prospector, climbed the hill into what is still known as Gregory gulch (midway between the present Central City and Black Hawk), scraped away the grass and leaves, filled his pan with dirt and took it down to the stream.

Upon panning (washing) it down, there was about \$4 worth of gold in it. This was followed by a stampede to the Gregory diggings, as they were afterward called. Gregory employed five men from the new arrivals and by means of a sluice took out \$972 in one week. Other rich strikes were made almost daily, and large amounts of gold were taken out in a short time.

The Bates, Bobtail, Mammoth, Gunnell, Gurrughs, Illinois and hundreds of other lodes were found, and thousands of claims were taken up. As the summer of 1859 advanced the wealth of the gold veins and gulches of what is now Gilpin county became more and more apparent. Over 15,000 men were congregated in Gregory, Russell and tributary gulches, and many of them were accumulating wealth rapidly, but everything valuable was soon preempted, and large numbers were forced to hunt their fortunes elsewhere.—Engineering Magazine.

A Fastidious Dog.

"Yes," said the manager of the defunct "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, "it was our dog that broke up the show."

"The dog, eh? What was the matter with him?"

"Too fastidious. You never saw such a hound in your life. You know the play, of course. We tie a piece of meat in the folds of Elliza's frock, and that's what draws the dogs after her when she runs across the blocks of ice. Well, what do you think this dog demanded?"

"Can't imagine."

"Fortherhouse beefsteak, sir, and with the tenderloin left in! Yes, sir. How's that? And you couldn't fool him. He wouldn't chase Elliza a foot unless the meat was a choice cut. No, sir. And, by gum, sir, our company had to live on liver and bacon so that blamed dog could have his steak. Yes, sir."

"The demand was too much for you, was it?"

"No, it wasn't. That is, it wasn't until he began to insist upon mushrooms with his steak. Then we just threw up our hands and quit."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Curious Name Combination.

"What is in a name?" has been a question sufficiently unanswered to still remain a subject for discussion, but what is in two names should have a double interest. If you don't think so, take two names as well known as any in American history and look at them. They are the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. Of course there is nothing peculiar about them as they stand, but set them differently and observe the result. For an instance, place them thus: HAM LIN LIN COLN

Read up and down and then across. There is something in that, isn't there? Now, again:

ABRA—HAMLIN—COLN.

Can you find two other names of two other men whose official lives and names combine as these do?

Joe's Revelation.

Not long ago a nice young man was invited to dine at the home of an east end young woman and accepted the invitation with pleasure. It was just a family dinner, and everything was passing off well when an unpleasant and quite unforeseen incident occurred.

They were all discussing the pie, when the young woman's little brother, who had been regarding her closely, suddenly spoke up.

"Gee," he said, "look at Marie tryin' to put on style just 'cause Joe is here. She's eatin' her pie with a fork!"

It is needless to add that the cherubic child experienced a very unpleasant quarter of an hour after Joe had gone.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Presbyopia.

Old sight (presbyopia) begins at about the age of forty. It is first noticed by the tendency to hold the paper farther off. The glasses should not enlarge the letters, but simply render them clear and natural at the ordinary reading distance. Whatever the ocular defect the proper glasses should be obtained as soon as it is discovered.

Dangerous Curiosity.

Laura—Yes, you see she told him her father had lost all his wealth just to test his love for her.

Ada—And then?

Laura—Well, she will know better next time.—Smart Set.

On the Right Road.

The Parson—What do you suppose will become of you when you grow up if you never go to Sunday school?

The Kid—Don't you worry 'bout me, boss. I'm going to be a politician.—Litt.

HARDING'S TRIAL.

Prosecution Closed Yesterday No Rebuttal Evidence Offered By Defense, Who Claimed No Case Had Been Made Out. Argument By Attorneys This Morning. Defendant Bound Over to Court.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Court reconvened at 2:15 o'clock p. m., and Mr. E. Brinson was called to the stand and testified in substance as follows:

I am a police of the town of Kinston and township constable. I went to Wilmington after Ed Jones. I found and arrested him, and after starting home he confessed to having carried the tobacco for Harding and Nelson to the other warehouses. The confession was practically the same as the negro's evidence. I brought him to the jail direct from the train. I did not hear him say anything more about it. I saw a letter addressed to Thomas King by a woman with whom he had been staying. It was handed to Jones after he was arrested. Cross examination: The letter had nothing to do with Harding so far as I know. I did not arrest Harding. The constable in Beaufort county arrested him. When the constable told him he had papers for him he asked me why I didn't wire him, that he would have come. I told him what the warrant was for and he said he knew nothing about it. I heard he was either in Washington or Greenville and asked the conductor on the train where he went and he told me Washington. I expected to be repaid by the county for the money I have spent in capturing these men. Re-examination: Mr. Harding asked me when we arrested him if we had caught the negro. I replied, 'yes, we've caught him.'"

Mr. T. B. Brown was the next witness and testified that Jones confessed to him on the train between Goldsboro and Kinston, and that the confession was practically the same as given in Jones' testimony.

Mr. S. C. Suggs, of the firm of May, Parham & Co., was next called and testified substantially as follows: I noticed the scattered tobacco and cart tracks probably made by the last load stolen, and investigated with Mr. Parham. Mr. Harding was in the warehouse at the time, and from that time till we discharged him he appeared uneasy and restless. I saw Ed Jones when he stopped at Webb's shop and asked him why he ran off. He said Mr. Harding gave him money and told him to leave. Bob Nelson, while in jail, sent after me and I went to see him and asked what he wanted. He said Mr. Harding had got him in trouble, and he wanted to tell me about it. He told me about the same thing he told on the stand. I asked him why he hadn't told me before and he said Mr. Harding had threatened him.

This ended the testimony for the prosecution and attorneys for defendant asked that the indictment be dismissed on two points, but after argument on the same the motion was withdrawn and court adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 10 o'clock. The defense did not put on any rebuttal testimony, claiming that no case had been made against Harding. Under the rules the defense had the closing speech, and Col. W. D. Pollock, attorney for the prosecution, opened the argument, speaking about an hour and a half. Mr. T. C. Wooten closed for the defense, in a speech of about an hour.

Justice W. E. Dibble rendered his decision that he found probable cause and bound the defendant over to court in a \$300 bond, which, failing to give, he was remanded to jail.

Grease on Wool.

It is said the powdered borax will take grease spots out of woolen goods better than anything else that can be used on short notice. Spread the skirt out with the spot over a smooth place on the table and rub the borax into it with the fingers, allowing it to remain a few minutes, then brush off with a whiskbroom. Do this two or three times or till the spot disappears, and your skirt is ready to wear.

Steam.

If the cover of the kettle is lifted, the boiling water seems to be covered by a cloud of white steam; but this cloud did not exist before the cover was raised. It has been formed by the sudden cooling of the vapor. In a glass boiler which is either completely sealed or provided with only a narrow outlet for the vapor the space above the water is perfectly transparent and apparently empty.

A Clever Jap.

A marvelous feat is recorded of a young Japanese student. He entered the University of Berlin some years ago as a medical student, being then entirely ignorant of German as well as of science, yet in three months he passed an examination conducted in German, including several branches of the medical curriculum.

The St. Lawrence.

Vessels of 4,000 tons can ascend the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, a distance of a thousand miles from the sea. Only one other river in the world, the Amazon, is navigable to such a distance for craft as large.

He is a Good Physician.

He is a good physician who administers medicine to the heart in the shape of wit and humor.—Chicago News.

BLUNDERS IN FICTION.

ASTRONOMICAL BULLS THAT LIVE IN PROSE AND POETRY.

Hall Caine's Wonderful Night, Dickens' Stationary Star, Rider Haggard's Wonderful Eclipse and Coleridge's Impossible Crescent.

It is curious to note in how many instances strange astronomical errors appear in works of fiction quite unnecessary to the requirements of the story and resulting apparently from sheer lack of observation. As a modern example of such gratuitous blundering take a piece of description from Mr. Hall Caine's "Scapegoat": "It was a wonderful night. The moon, which was in its first quarter, was still low in the east, but the stars were thick overhead." A wonderful night, indeed! And strange that such a lover of nature as Mr. Hall Caine should not have reflected that when the moon in its first quarter is low in the east it is broad daylight, with the sun high in the heavens!

Nevertheless on this point he erred in good company. The young moon has proved a stumbling block to many a writer who has attempted to introduce it as a picturesque adjunct to his description of evening.

In Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" Eugene Wrayburn, in his walk along the river bank, finds it has just risen when "the stars were beginning to shine in the sky, from which the tones of red and yellow were flickering." Dickens, in truth, was sublimely superior to astronomical niceties, especially when they in any way interfered with the artistic effect of his stories. In his "Child's Dream of a Star" the point turns upon one special star, "larger and more beautiful than the rest," which always came out every night in one particular place and at one particular time, thereby behaving as no star has ever conceivably been known to do. This is undoubtedly taking a liberty with the solar system, but it is small indeed compared with the license sometimes claimed by authors desirous of calling in the aid of astronomy to assist their plots, but who are either insufficiently acquainted with their subject or count it no sin to twist and convert facts to suit their requirements.

A very famous and noteworthy instance of this is afforded in Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines," where the phenomenon of a total solar eclipse is employed with most happy and dramatic effect as far as the story is concerned, but with a perfect disregard of astronomical details which in its audacity is almost startling. Here, again, as in so many other cases, the difficulty of the young moon comes in, and the sun has scarcely set before the "fine crescent" rises in the east. Within a wonderfully short space of time after this curious event the moon is full, and only a day later the total eclipse of the sun takes place, despite the astronomical fact that it is at "no moon" (or, more accurately speaking, the last few seconds of the old moon and the first few seconds of the new) that a total solar eclipse alone is possible.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of this altogether remarkable eclipse is that the total darkness lasts for nearly an hour. Alas, under the rarest and most favorable conditions, seven minutes alone is the utmost limit of time during which the sun's face is totally obscured, and the observer under ordinary circumstances counts himself lucky if he is rewarded for a journey of some thousands of miles by an uninterrupted view of the corona for three minutes, two or even less.

Some years ago one of the magazines contained a story called "The Portent," the motif of which was a certain strange seeming in the heavens which, whenever it appeared, boded ill to a particular family. This prophetic sign was none other than the appearance of the crescent moon with a star between the two horns. Nor was this a particularly novel idea, for it will be remembered that in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" that voracious seaman relates how at one period of his adventures there rose

above the eastern bar
The horned moon, with one bright star
Within the ether pit.

In a purely miraculous and fanciful creation like this famous poem it would be ridiculous to cavil at such a detail, though in the case of the story it might well be questioned how the star could manage to appear in such a position. We may perhaps refer to the line in "The Burial of Sir John Moore" where the great soldier is represented as being interred "by the struggling moonbeam's misty light," whereas, as a matter of fact, the moon was but a day old at the time of the battle of Coruna and therefore invisible. This seems like hypercriticism, especially in a poem that lays no claim to astronomical accuracy.

The case is different when an author deliberately makes a statement which he intends shall be believed. In "Innocent Alice" Mark Twain draws special notice to the point that on the voyage across the Atlantic he observed the full moon located just in

the same spot in the heavens at the same hour every night. He accounts for this by the motion of the ship, which gained enough every day to keep up with the moon, but he seemingly forgot that, though for this reason the position of the moon might not greatly alter, her phase certainly would, so that it could not have been the full moon which was visible night after night.—Loudon Standard.

In No Lack.

He—So your married life is not happy? Well, you have my regrets.
She—Oh, I don't need them; I have enough of my own.—Judge.

SAVED BY DUST.

How a Handful of Soldiers Fooled General Early.

"Did I ever tell you how clouds of dust once saved Washington city from what many people believe would have been certain capture at the hands of the Confederates?" asked a member of the old Veterans' Reserve corps, which was on duty at Fort Stevens during the war.

"It was when the Army of Northern Virginia was just outside the Capital City. You may remember that General Early, who was in command of this particular division of the Confederate forces, in writing to refute statements published in northern papers to the effect that he could easily have marched into Washington, said: 'I knew the defenses were weak when I arrived, but my troops were so exhausted from the enforced march that a halt was absolutely necessary, and the next morning I knew, by clouds of dust, that reinforcements had arrived.'"

"That dust, gentlemen, was raised by a few men, not exceeding 100, of the Veteran Reserve corps. The temporary commander of this company, a stout man of medium height, whose name or rank I did not learn, because he wore no blouse or insignia, placed the men in line in the rear of and between Fort Stevens and Fort Slocum. After making a short speech in which he urged every man to do his best he directed us to march down some distance on the grass past Fort Stevens. Once there he told us to break ranks and right about, returning in the middle of the road and kicking up all the dust we possibly could.

We doubled on the line, marching down on the grass and coming back in the dusty road. It was a dry season, and we all had on broad soled shoes. We made the dust fly, I tell you, and it is no wonder General Early thought reinforcements by the thousands had come to the relief of the handful on duty at the forts."—Washington Star.

LADIES AT DINNER.

From the Position of Carver to the Principal Seat.

The presence of ladies at dinner was brought about by necessity more than by the gallantry due to their sex. Servers and henchmen were superseded by lady carvers, who worked at a side table. In Elizabethan times at private dinners it became usual to place the principal joints and grand pieces at the upper end of the table, above the salt, so the chief guests could see the joints and secure choice helpings. We have something of this kind in the habit which prevails at restaurants of first showing the game, poultry, etc., to the diners before carving. The place which came to the fair sex from necessity was soon claimed by them as their right, and they passed from the menial position of carver to the occupiers of the principal seat. The lady had helpers who deemed it an honor to serve her in their turn.

In this duty of semiprofessional carver lies one of the first causes of the paper frills for legs of mutton, etc., for it was used in every case where the operator had to grasp some tangible part of the joint with the left hand. In 1653 a grand dame suggested that it would appear "more comely and decent to use a fork," this in spite of existing prejudice.

It was at this time, too, that travelers from Holland introduced into England the fashion of seating men and women alternately, the adoption of which put an end to lady carvers. Then the author of "The Cook's Oracle" suggested that joints and large birds should be carved before they came to table, thus starting the now prevailing fashion of carving at the side table.

Wall Street Methods.

City Nephew—Where is uncle this morning?

His Aunt—He's out in the barn watering the stock.

City Nephew—I'll go out and help him. I learned all about that in the broker's office where I work.—New York Herald.

Reasonable.

Happy Hogan—Say, Birdie, didn't yer never have yer picture taken?
Birdie Blinke—Picture nothin'.
Happy Hogan—Never had de price?
Birdie Blinke—Course I had de price, but I never had de nerve.—Judge.

Why She Complains.

"She finds fault with her husband's salary, she say."
"Yes, she says it isn't like her father used to make."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

GENERAL NEWS.

Masters of Interest Condensed into Brief Paragraphs.

The sale of the Nashville and Knoxville railroad to the Tennessee Central has been consummated.

Near Carrollton, Ala., Wednesday, A. J. Euckaby, a prominent farmer and saw mill man, was shot from ambush and instantly killed.

The Tenth Indiana district congressional convention renominated Congressman F. D. Crampacker, Republican, without opposition.

The condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues steadily to improve. It is expected that the boy will be able to leave Groton for Washington late this week.

A special from Constantinople says: The reports of the release of Miss Stone are absolutely without foundation, although her liberation is expected momentarily.

A caucus of Democratic senators will be held Friday to decide upon a definite line of policy to be pursued on Monday next in voting upon the Philippine tariff bill and amendments suggested to it.

As the result of the bursting of a fly wheel on one of the engines of the power house of the Spartanburg, S. C., Railway, Gas and Electric Power company, Wednesday night, one man was killed and two men injured, perhaps fatally.

The oldest editor in the United States is said to be Wm. Milliken, editor of the Herald, in Fayette county, Ohio. He lived in Indiana once and was twice a member of the legislature and once a member of the Ohio legislature.

Yang Yu, the Chinese minister to Russia, died Monday in St. Petersburg, after a short illness. Yang Yu, who was over sixty years of age, was a Manchur, and it is said that he was bitterly opposed to signing over Manchuria to Russia.

The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel club, opened Wednesday in Madison Square Garden, New York, with fifty-four new classes than ever were exhibited before and with \$12,000 to be distributed in prizes. The total number of dogs in the show is 1,078.

W. J. Bryan will be in Columbus, Ohio, next Sunday to confer with Democratic leaders regarding the political situation in Ohio and plans will be made for the future organization and work of the party. On Monday Mr. Bryan will go to New York, where he is to have a similar conference with Democratic leaders of that state.

A special from Elizabethtown, Tenn., says: The jar of a passing train on a narrow gauge road leading to the mines caused the explosion of a box of dynamite near the track in a gorge at Pardee Point Wednesday afternoon. One man, John Gourley, was blown to atoms, three section hands wounded, mortally, and the engine badly damaged. The train crew escaped unhurt.

Plans for one of the greatest coal mining company mergers in the history of the country, which includes the consolidation of the Pittsburg Coal company, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, and practically all of the competing interests of these companies in the Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois fields, are again attracting attention in financial circles.

A dejected young woman named Barnside escaped from the custody of her friends Wednesday night at Ft. Pleasant, W. Va., and thinly clad and barefooted, crossed the Ohio River on the ice and wandered half the night in the snow. When found she was nearly frozen to death, and both lower limbs were amputated Thursday in an effort to save her life.

The steamer Dirigo, which has arrived in Seattle from Alaska, brings news that Chilkoot Indians, near Hius Mission, Alaska, on February 5th, buried alive one of their tribe, a boy fifteen years of age. The boy had been converted to Christianity by Mfo A. Sellow, a Methodist missionary, and in a burst of religious zeal denounced the nummeries of the tribal idol or medicine man. Recently fourteen native residents of the village of Kluckwan died of consumption, and the news was spread that the boy in league with the evil one, through his knowledge of the white man's religion, caused the deaths. The disappearance of the boy from school aroused the suspicions of Mr. Sellow, and he started in search. At the outskirts of the village he found tracks leading to a fresh grave. Digging down he found the boy still alive, his blood-shot eyes rolling in insane agony and his hair torn in handfuls from his head. His finger-nails were torn off in his efforts to escape from his horrible prison. The boy was lifted from the grave and carried to the village, where he lived several hours, howling and crying out like a marionette, finally dying from the effects of suffering and fright.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

The Largest Existing Band of Insurgents in Batangas Province.

Manila, February 19.—What is believed to have been the largest existing band of insurgents in Batangas province surrendered yesterday to Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, of the sixth cavalry, at Tanauan. Major Amorente, two captains, six lieutenants and ninety-eight Filipino soldiers gave themselves up and also surrendered five revolvers, sixty-eight rifles and two thousand rounds of ammunition. Rhodes had been hunting the insurgents from place to place for three weeks and continually destroying their supplies. They were virtually starved into surrender.

The skeletons of five soldiers of the Third-sixth infantry, killed in November, 1899, have been exhumed. They will be shipped to the United States.