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FRESH GOSSIP OF THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Odd and Interesting—Happenings From Every Section.

Arrangements for North Carolina Veterans to Attend Confederate Reunion at Dallas—New England Capitalists Coming to Prospect for Cotton Mills—State Stories.

Gen. Carr has issued a pamphlet containing full particulars of the arrangements for North Carolina veterans who intend participating in the grand reunion. The convention begins at Dallas, Tex., Tuesday morning, April 22, and will close Friday, April 25, 1902.

"Taking it for granted that we will enjoy the benefits heretofore extended, the transportation charges will most probably be as follows: From Raleigh and return, about \$25; from Greensboro and return, about \$23.50; from Charlotte and return, about \$22.

"Provided we can secure a number sufficiently large to warrant doing so, a North Carolina veterans' train will be run direct from Raleigh through to Dallas without change, over the Southern Railway. It is proposed that we shall leave Raleigh Saturday, April 19, at 3:50 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Sunday at 8:30 p. m.; Houston, Tex., Monday at 9 a. m., and Dallas, Tex., Monday at 8 p. m. On the train will be splendid day cars, besides Pullman car accommodations for all who wish reservation berths, provided they take the precaution to write to Mr. Gowen Dusenberry, agent at Durham, or to Mr. R. L. Vernon, traveling passenger agent, at Charlotte. The tickets will be sold to veterans or to any member of their family, or to any friend who wants to take advantage of the reduced rates.

Veterans or their friends can return pretty much as they please. Returning, the North Carolina train will leave Dallas Saturday night, April 25.

"The advantages of going to Dallas on this train are that you go through with out change, and can have your meals served on the pullman if you prefer, and you will perhaps be with a larger crowd of veterans enroute.

Mr. Chas. L. Martin, secretary of the Texas Reunion association, writes me under date of February 5 as follows: "It is our purpose to put into camp at the fair grounds all Confederates who will go. These we will comfortably feed and lodge free of cost on the best that Texas affords. On the last day of the convention the veterans will be furnished barbecued buffalo."

Northern Capitalists Coming South.

Charlotte News: The New York Press Current says a number of New England capitalists are contemplating a trip to Charlotte within the next few weeks for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the water powers along the streams adjacent to this city, with the view of engaging in the cotton manufacturing business. A News man called on several prominent cotton mill men today and learned that the contemplated visit of the New Englanders might mean much for Charlotte. As has been stated before, these manufacturers have begun to realize that northern mills cannot compete with southern mills on a number of lines of goods. This is true because the southern mills are located in the cotton fields and do not have to pay freight charges for the hauling of cotton. This question, which has developed into a very serious one, is now being considered from the right view point—that of dollars and cents. Just when these manufacturers will arrive in Charlotte is not definitely known. When they do come Charlotte will give them a cordial welcome and it is to be hoped many of them may be induced to build mills or take stock in some already running.

Senators.

The question of nominating a Democratic candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Pritchard, is now beginning to be seriously discussed. The principal plans suggested are for the State convention to nominate, or to leave the senatorship entirely to the legislature, or for each county to instruct its representatives or hold a primary of the Democratic voters. The last seems to find little favor on account of the last primary failing to work as smoothly as was expected.

Battle Royal to the Death.

A large crowd gathered at a saloon at Smith's Settlement, a notorious resort in Stokes county. Several small quarrels

had been noted, when "Sandy" Owens and Oscar Smith became involved. Without much warning Smith cut loose with a revolver and Owens fell, fatally wounded. Almost instantly a friend of the injured man struck Smith with a knife and almost severed his head from his body. He will likely die.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by J. E. Hood.

Why He Didn't Jump.

Here is one that a young man who knows a good story when he hears it heard one railroad man tell another in a depot up the line the other day:

"We picked up a new Irishman somewhere up country an' set him to work brakin' on a construction train at 3 cents a mile for wages. One day when him an' me was on the train she got away on one of them mountain grades, an' the first thing we knowed she was flyin' down the track at about ninety miles an hour, with nothin' in sight but the ditch an' the happy huntin' grounds, when we come to the end. I twisted 'em down as hard as I could all along the tops, an' then of a sudden I see Mike crawlin' along toward the end of one of the cars on all fours, with his face the color of milk. I thought he was gettin' ready to jump, an' I see his finish if he did.

"Mike," I says, 'for heaven's sake don't jump!'"

"He clamps his fingers on the runnin' board to give him a chance to turn round an' lookin' at me contemptuous, answers:

"Jump, is it? Do you think I'd be after jumpin' an' me makin' money as fast as I am?"—Portland Oregonian.

A Boston Translation.

Little Emerson—Mamma, I find no marginal note in elucidation of this expression, which I observe frequently to occur in my volume of "Fairy Tale Classics," "With bated breath." What is the proper interpretation of the phrase?

Mamma—"With bated breath," my son, commonly occurs in fairy tales. Your father often returns from pleasurable excursions with bated breath. The phrase in such instances, however, has no significance as applying to the bait employed to allure the fish, but is merely an elastic term of dubious meaning and suspicious origin, utilized, as I have already intimated, simply because of the sanction which it has gained by customary usage in fairy tales generally. Do you comprehend, Emerson?

Little Emerson—Perfectly, mamma.—Judge.

Coincidences of Dates.

Attention has often been called to the curious fact of the date Sept. 3 figuring so largely in the history of Oliver Cromwell. That very dominating man was born on Sept. 3, 1599; he won the battle of Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650; that of Worcester Sept. 3, 1651, and he died Sept. 3, 1658. But we have lately come across some coincidences of dates which, so far as we know, have not been noticed before. The number 88 seems to have had fatal influence on the Stuarts. Robert II., the first Stuart king, died in 1388; James II. was killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, 1488; Mary, queen of Scots, was beheaded in Fotheringhay, 1588 (new style); James VII. (II. of England) was dethroned in 1688; Bonnie Prince Charlie died in Rome, 1788, and with him died the last hopes of the Jacobites.

Feline Depravity.

"Oh, Horace," wailed his young wife, "I have just found out that Ajax, our beautiful Angora cat, has been leading a double life!"

"That makes eighteen, I suppose," said Horace. "What has he been doing?"

"You know I let him out every morning, because he seems to want to go and play out of doors. Well, I have discovered that he goes over to the Robinsons and lets them feed him and pet him."—Chicago Tribune.

Fine China.

Fine china needs care in washing and drying and should never be placed in nervous or indifferent hands. Treated lovingly, china will last for years and even generations. Only a piece should be put in the tub at one time, the soap should be made into suds before putting anything in, and the water must be very warm, not hot. Finally rinse in water that's just the same—warm. A good supply of fine, soft towels is a necessity, and, thus equipped, the washing of china is not a hard task. China will shine beautifully if wiped out of clear warm water.

RAMPANT RIVERS CAUSE WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

Cities and Country Flooded—Traffic Paralyzed.

Central and Western North Carolina Suffered Greatly—Express Train Buried by the Flood in New York—Senate Begins Debate on Ship Subsidy Bill.

Asheville, N. C., March 3.—Reports which reached here today from the western section of North Carolina are to the effect that the damage to railroads and country roads caused by the recent storm and flood is enormous, but it is known that no lives were lost. Several towns in the western part of the State have been cut off entirely from communication since last Thursday. The railway situation is slightly improving and an accommodation train left for Marshall this afternoon. The railroads are employing all possible means to hasten the repairing of their lines.

Two of Mrs. George Vanderbilt's favorite horses perished in the flood at Blount and several employes at the Vanderbilt home almost lost their lives before being rescued by a ferryman.

Tarboro, N. C., March 3.—The whole of Edgecombe county is flooded. The river is at high water mark and still rising.

The river continues to rise here at the rate of 1.15 inches an hour. The danger point for the Princeville embankment has been reached and a few inches more will put the water over the road at the upper end where it is lowest.

The Flood Elsewhere.

Almost every southern and middle northern state suffered.

Paterson, N. J., sustained greater loss than by the recent great fire which swept that city.

The New York Central railroad tracks were submerged ten feet in some places. Four express trains were stalled and the water flowed completely over them, Pullman and other coaches being badly battered by ice. Passengers were taken out in boats. Not a train from the west arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday. Albany, N. Y., is in darkness and without street car service, owing to the light and power plants being flooded.

Three lives were lost near Augusta, Ga., by the flood in the Savannah river. Train service to Atlanta was crippled several days, but is now in operation.

The waters have subsided at Pittsburg and the big iron and steel mills have resumed. The loss there is estimated at \$1,250,000.

In Congress Yesterday.

The senate began consideration of the shipping bill. Mr. Frye held the floor two hours in support of the bill.

It seemed to him, Mr. Frye said, that the policy of protection had been vastly beneficial to the American people. The United States, he asserted, had no peer industrially. Only one industry had been without protection—and without protection for fifty years—and with the logical result. The shipping interests of the country had been neglected in the giving of protection. This country had

permitted its inferiors to seize upon the pathways of ocean commerce almost without a struggle.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Frye, "that that picture ought to humiliate and mortify beyond expression any patriotic citizen of the United States who glories in the power and prosperity of his country. It is not alone humiliating—it is absolutely dangerous."

Mr. Frye asked who was going to carry the \$487,000,000 of exports in the event of a war between Germany and Great Britain. "Why," said he, "the farmers and the manufacturers and the wage earners of the United States would pay a penalty equal to that paid by either of the contending parties."

Mr. Frye declared that of all steamships in the world of 14 knots and upward 80 per cent are subsidized by the countries whose flags they carry. Of 16 knots and upwards, he said, all but six in the world are heavily subsidized by the country whose flags they float. "Are we to submit to this humiliating, wretched condition of things?" said Mr. Frye.

The nations paying these subsidies, he declared, did so for the purpose of extending their trade and for nothing else. "Trade can not precede the mail's," he said. "The mail must precede the trade."

Mr. Frye said that in two years the enactment of the pending bill would increase the expenditure in American ship yards \$40,000,000. In addition the mail subsidies, amounting now to nearly \$3,000,000 a year, would act as an offset to the amount of about \$6,000,000 paid in subsidies to American shipping.

Tillman-McLaurin-Roosevelt.

The aftermath of the Tillman-McLaurin affair is simmering down. Indeed a good part of it seems to have been newspaper invention and unnecessary official agitation. Roosevelt seems never to have had a thought of abandoning his trip to the Charleston exposition and going through the program laid out for him, and Tillman and Platt both deny the reported meeting in New York and their denial is supported by the fact that Tillman did not reach New York until 24 hours after the alleged interview. Furthermore, he disclaims any such sentiments as are ascribed to him. He says: "I am satisfied Roosevelt will be treated with the utmost courtesy." So now let us rest in peace.

BETTER PUBLIC PROTECTION.

A Plea that Doctors Should be Salaried Officers.

The last and one of the greatest discoveries of medical science, that the mosquito is the sole carrier of yellow fever germ, was worked in Cuba by the medical department of our army under strict discipline.

The best minds of the tropics have for centuries been trying to discover means to control yellow fever. Their efforts have been barren of results, not from lack of capacity or earnestness, but simply from inability to control conditions under which crucial scientific methods could be tested.

Any doctor in private practice possessed of sufficient natural ability to investigate under scientific methods

usually has enough patients to engage his time. The living he has to make does not allow him the leisure and he does not have the means to conduct careful, painstaking and lengthy investigations. No matter how valuable these investigations might be to the race they would have no monetary value to him, because it is contrary to the traditions of the profession for a doctor to withhold for speculative purposes any knowledge he may gain.

The concerted and harmonious co-operation of several men is usually necessary to the working out of scientific problems, and at present it is next to impossible to find the required number in any one locality who will labor unselfishly and honestly together. One can not spare the time, one has not the capacity, one lacks enthusiasm and one is afraid somebody else will get all the glory. Under other circumstances, with nothing to keep them apart, these same men would work conscientiously over any subject to be investigated.

When we think over the vast amount of medical knowledge the world has already acquired, it seems wonderful that under the conditions so much has been accomplished. The history of medical progress demonstrates that each advance step has been the work of one man and over ninety-nine per cent. of doctors are mere followers of what some one else has taught and not what they know themselves.

Doctors are so uncertain of what they do know and what they ought to know by experience that they are ever ready to relinquish tried and unsuccessful methods to embrace some new fad or idea. When some fellow thinks he has found a new remedy, he forthwith rushes into print. The medical journals are filled and the news penetrates the utmost corners of the earth. A million eager doctors go to pouring it down the throats of their patients. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the remedy is worthless, yet a million doctors have had to find out the fact for themselves by experimenting on patients. This is a bad state of affairs.

The rank and file should never be allowed to use remedies or measures until they have been tested in the crucible of experience by well trained and accurate observers, men authorized and paid by the government to ascertain facts. When these facts are established beyond a doubt, they can be given out as facts and not as opinions.

The present spread of smallpox throughout the State is due entirely to the lack of professional and the personal interest of doctors. If all the doctors were under government control when the experts said a given disease was smallpox it would have to be smallpox and managed as smallpox.

It is a pretty hard thing for a doctor who feels uncertain as to whether a case is smallpox or chicken pox to announce that one of his best patrons has a disease resembling smallpox. He naturally does not want to expose his good friend to the annoyance of quarantine, neither does he want all his other patients to quit him and go to his competitor, as they would while he was attending smallpox, and probably remain with him forever after. Doctors are human and there are exceeding few who will not hedge a little sometimes.

When the doctor is made a salaried civil officer, he will do his whole duty. There will be no inducement to shirk. He will feel that his living will not be affected by the bad opinion of any one man, but will recognize that he is responsible to the public for its welfare. If every one who was sick was compelled to call in a doctor and every doctor compelled to keep an accurate record and make report to the proper authority of every case he saw, then, and not till then, could smallpox or any disease be stamped out. The ridding of the pauper and death-bed of disease is a matter of protection to the public and this is one of the reasons why all people should receive medical service without fee.

H. O. HYATT.

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19, 1902.

Looking and Seeing.

There is much in knowing how to see sights. The discreet and skillful person, when confronted with a variety of attractions, will carefully select those that are for him the best and then will devise means to see them with the least wear and tear. But there are excitable people who set out to see everything, tire themselves out, see only half of anything and are dissatisfied in the end.

Early a Good Thing.

"Did you say that hair restorer is a good thing?" asked the patron.

"Yes," answered the barber, with some slight hesitation; "it's a good thing. We sell several bottles a week at a dollar a bottle."

"But how do you know it's a good thing?"

"Because the profit on every bottle is 75 cents."—Washington Star.

TIMBERLAKE IMPOSES AN INNOVATION.

Lenoir County Lawyers Generally Regard It With Disfavor.

Wants No Court Calendar for Civil Docket Made Out Until He Is On the Ground—A Similar Order Caused Trouble in Wilmington and the Judge Receded.

A letter has been received by the clerk of the superior court from Judge E. W. Timberlake, who holds court here next week, asking that no court calendar be made out for the civil docket until he arrives, and stating that if one should be desired then it could be made out and published the first week of holding court, which will be devoted to criminal cases, the second week to the civil docket.

This is contrary to the custom that has heretofore prevailed and dissatisfaction is expressed by some of the lawyers of the local bar. Judge Timberlake struck a difference some time ago with the Wilmington bar because of his refusal to have a calendar made out. In that instance the Wilmington bar withdrew from court and Judge Timberlake was forced, in consequence, to try the cases according to a calendar.

The local bar is very anxious to have the civil docket cleared as far as possible at the forthcoming term of court, as there will not be another opportunity to try civil cases until next November, and there are several important cases to be heard.

A one week's term of court will be held here in April, but no civil cases will be heard at that term. There is much complaint expressed, also, that two terms of court are held within such a short space of time, and thereafter no more for seven months.

It is hoped that it will be possible to have Judge Timberlake arrange a calendar for the civil docket that will be satisfactory, as far as possible, to the bar and others concerned.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Young Corbett, who is matched to fight Terry McGovern in the fall, offers to take on any of the other lightweights previous to his big fight.

Bob Fitzsimmons is now in active training for his fight with Jeffries and is said to be showing up in his old time form. Jeffries expects to reach San Francisco about the 15th and go into training.

Jake Schaefer has accepted a challenge from Maurice Vignaux to a match for the world's billiard championship and \$500 a side, to be played in Paris early next April.

Billy Swift has made a contract to fight Joe Walcott at the Chicago Athletic association within a short time. Walcott has agreed to take Swift on at catch weights.

Twenty-five business men of Vancouver, B. C., have formed a club and offered a purse of \$25,000 for the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight. Half the purse was subscribed in an hour.

The Philadelphia baseball club will arrive at Washington, N. C., on the 20th with 30 men to train for the coming season. The New York club will train on its home grounds.

Her Best Front.

It was at Nantucket one summer that a city visitor learned a new way of displaying one's personal adornments during a call upon one of the native Nantucketers. It was a nice old lady who was entertaining the strangers, and she was very anxious that they should see everything to advantage and that even she herself should make as good an appearance as possible. Unfortunately she had not been forewarned of the visit and was not entirely prepared for it.

"If I had only known you were coming," she said apologetically, "I should have had on my best front. This is only my second best, but you can see the other when you go out, for I always keep it in the front room."

Signly enough, on taking their leave, the visitors were plotted through the front room, and there in the inside of the melodeon, when a heavy green baize veil was carefully lifted, a nicely waved hair piece was to be seen, the hostess' best "front."

Quite Tickled.

"The reason he is so irritable is because he is teething," explained the fond mother.

"Indeed!" remarked Mr. Ombatch, wishing to appear learned. "And when will it be hairing?"—St. Louis Republic.

SAY, MARK THIS!

or cut it out; anything so you won't forget that if you need anything in the

Farm Implement Line

we have them here, and a few

Two Horse South Bend Chilled Plows,

Boy Dixie, Atlas and Crown Plows for one horse.

Outaway Harrows, Spiked Tooth and V-Shaped Harrows.

DIXON & HOOKER.

We trust our customers.