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GENERAL NEWS.

Matters of Interest Condensed Into Brief Paragraphs.

In New York Friday night McFadden knocked out Kid Lavigne in the nineteenth round.

St. Patrick's cathedral at Elizabeth, New Jersey, is completed. It cost \$1,000,000 and was built throughout with dime offerings.

The business men of Greenville, S. C., propose to raise a fund of \$1,000 to be awarded in prizes for wheat growing within a radius of thirty miles of that town.

In New York Gottlieb Wannabacher, known as "Gus" Wannabacher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a partner of the late firm of Epstein & Wannabacher, of Savannah, Ga. Liabilities \$158,622; no assets.

State Liquor Commissioner Douthit, of South Carolina, removed on a charge of fraud, Monday notified the board of control that he would refuse to give up the office till the courts pass on the case. Douthit wishes a vindication from criminal intent. The board is contemplating referring the case to the attorney general for prosecution.

The statement is made on the authority of the friends of Mrs. H. B. Plant, widow of the founder of the Plant system of railroads and steamboats, that legal proceedings will be instituted soon to set aside the provisions of Mr. Plant's will and obtain for the widow and her son a portion of the dead millionaire's estate. The will provided only for a stated income to Mrs. Plant and her son, the entire estate being held in trust for the benefit of the grandsons.

The steamer Leona sank at her wharf at New York Thursday night. The cargo, consisting of tobacco and 8,000 bales of cotton, and valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000, is a total loss, and the boat is little better than a wreck. The Leona sailed from Galveston September 27th, and caught fire at sea several days ago, since which time she had proceeded at full speed with battened hatches for port. At 8:30 Thursday afternoon the Leona came racing up East river to her pier, where haste was made to debark the passengers and open the hatches. An hour later an army of men were vainly fighting a fire in the steamer's hold. Finally the ship was scuttled.

Admiral Dewey has elected to accept a house in Washington already constructed instead of having one built for his occupation. The admiral was informed of the purpose of the people of the United States to present him with a home in Washington. He frankly expressed his gratification at the tender which he immediately accepted. He said had the proposed home been the gift of a few wealthy men he should feel indisposed to accept it. But he noted the fund had over 43,000 subscribers, indicating that the home was to be really the gift of the American people and as such he would accept it with as much pleasure as he had the sword bestowed upon him by congress. The fund now amounts to \$50,000.

LOUSIN SWAMP ITEMS.

October 6, 1899.

Miss Alice Harper has been elected as teacher of Fairfield school.

Mrs. Sue Sutton, of near Centreville, visited Mrs. Kilpatrick last week.

The meeting at Airy Grove closed Friday night, with three converts.

Mrs. Betsy Taylor and Master Harvey are visiting relatives in Burlington.

Mrs. E. A. Cogdell and Miss Churchill, of Goldsboro, are visiting relatives in this section.

Misses Ella Mosely and Pattie Parrott have charge of the fourth and second grades in the Kinston graded school.

Rev. S. W. Sumrell closed his year's work with Airy Grove church last Sunday. He was unanimously called for the coming year. His appointment has been changed from first Sunday afternoon to third Sunday morning.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor Methodist church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the first by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called specifics usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public."

For sale by J. E. Hood.

Grant and Mrs. Newton.

Summer Hill, close to Studley, Va., is a very interesting place, built over 100 years ago, and was the arena of much active warfare about the year 1862. Mrs. Newton resides there, the widow of Captain William B. Newton, a scholarly gentleman and brave commander of cavalry in General Fitz-Hugh Lee's brigade, who was killed at the battle of Culpeper Courthouse. Summer Hill was taken for headquarters by General Grant, and there he held a council of war with General Hancock and General McDowell. General Grant told Mrs. Newton he was expecting an attack, and that a battle would be fought under her very roof-tree and added:

"I advise you strongly, madam, to go over into King William county with your little children. I will be glad to furnish you an ambulance and safeguard to cross the lines."

She answered: "No, I prefer to stay here. This old home is all I have left, and if its fate is to fall down it will have to fall on my head. I can put the children down in the potato cellar, and, general, if you should get scared when the firing begins you can go down there with them."

General Grant laughed heartily and said: "Have your own way, madam. You are brave enough." After the war was over he inquired very particularly of her and expressed the hope that she came out all right.—Boston Transcript

Father to the Man.

The philanthropist had argued vehemently for altruism as the only right principle of conduct, and we were both pretty cross when I at last declared that egotism was the more natural and cited children as examples. Then he smiled. He has a houseful and his affection for them is so consistent with his professions that he could not help throwing logic to the misanthropes by furnishing this perfect example of the truth of my contention:

"The other night," he said, "my baby was sick, so my wife brought him into our bed. He fell asleep very quickly then, but I lay awake for an hour or more. Suddenly I felt the child turn, start and sit up. It was the first time in his life that he had experienced total darkness, for in the nursery the gas is kept dimly lighted all night. I was curious to see what he would do. I felt him throw himself about by quick, sharp jerks, looking first one way, then the other, trying to see something. There was nothing left in existence for the child, of course. The room had vanished, mamma was gone, papa, the earth and the heavens—all had disappeared. But the baby didn't cry. He sat perfectly still for a minute, then he said aloud, as if with complete self-satisfaction: "'Baby all right.'"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What Moved Tennyson.

When Tennyson was offered the laureateship, he took a whole day to consider, and at last wrote two letters, one accepting, one refusing, and determined to make up his mind after a consultation with his friends at dinner. He said, "In the end I accepted the honor because during dinner Venable told me that if I became poet laureate I should always, when I dined out, be offered the liver wing of the fowl." The immediate result of becoming poet laureate was that poems and letters poured in, and Tennyson writes: "I get such shoals of poems that I am almost crazed with them. The 2,000,000 poets of Great Britain deluge me daily with poems. Truly the laureateship is no sinecure. If any good soul would by way of diversion send me a tome of prose!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Green Ants.

The green ants of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and uniting them with a kind of natural glue. Hundreds have been seen on one leaf drawing it to the ground, while an equal number waited to receive, hold and fasten it.

In the Cluny museum is a pair of shoes made of yellow silk once belonging to the famous Marquise de Pompadour, and are the identical pair she is depicted as wearing in the pastel portrait of her which hangs in the gallery of the Louvre.

MORE FIGHTING.

Filipinos Routed and 16 Killed. A Wholesale Mangling of Mules On the Transport Siam.

Manila, Oct. 6.—Gen. Fred Grant, with three companies of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth infantry, and a band of scouts attached to the former regiment, advanced from Imus this morning, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus river. Three Americans were wounded. It is estimated that 10 Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the river at Big Head, advancing westward in the direction of the Bincayan road, the insurgents firing volleys, but retiring. Twenty Filipinos were found entrenched at the Bincayan church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six of them being killed.

Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery, made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by Americans.

Slaughter of Mules.

Manila, Oct. 6.—The United States transport Siam, which left San Francisco August 19th, with upwards of 380 valuable mules, the coming of which had been anxiously awaited, as mules are in great demand for continuing the campaign, arrived this morning and reported all but 19 of the mules had been lost in two severe typhoons, under peculiarly distressing conditions.

The Siam, which left Honolulu 31 days ago, encountered the typhoons early this week. One lasted 40 hours. Most of the forage, which was on deck, was swept overboard, all the boats were smashed and the steamer rolled tremendously in the trough of the sea, although the officers made every effort to bring her about.

The mules were hurled from side to side and frightfully mangled and disemboweled. Their legs and necks were broken and the wretched animals fell in such a confused mass that the attendants were unable to relieve them.

Aguinaldo Orders Soldiers to Farm.

Manila, Oct. 5.—Aguinaldo, according to a report brought to Manila today by a Dominican friar from the north, has issued orders to the Filipino soldiers in the northern provinces to return to their towns and to resume farming. The story lacks confirmation, but the rumor may be in accordance with Aguinaldo's policy.

Funeral Cakes.

Americans will find that the English frequently exhibit a distaste for sponge cake and lady fingers. This is not surprising when it is known that they are served with light refreshments at funerals in all parts of the British islands and often are sold under the name of "funeral biscuits." In Yorkshire when prevented from attending a funeral to which an invitation has been given a memorial card is received with several lady fingers folded in black edged paper and fastened with black seals.

A Smoke Yarn.

"Tobacco smoking," said a traveler, "is so common in Holland that it is impossible to distinguish one person from another in a room full of smokers."

"But supposing you want to speak to some one present—how are you to find it out?"

"Ah, in such cases a waiter is sent round with a pair of bellows, with which he blows away the smoke from the face of every person until the right one is found."—London Tit-Bits.

During the winter of 1897 Mr James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay county, W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice so as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of ointments and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in but a week's time, and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism.

For sale by J. E. Hood.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

An Address to the American People by the President of the Anti-Trust League.

The object of the American Anti-Trust League is to drive from public places the subservient tools of the trusts, monopolies, combines and corporations, and to establish the equal rights of American citizens in the commerce and industries of the country.

Today in every legislative hall, both state and national, omnipresent stands the lobbyist and corruptionist of this great railroad, monopoly, trust combination, which has formed an alliance of offensive and defensive, by which they wish to control legislation and to plunder the producers and consumers of America.

And, what is still worse, there also stand the representatives, elected by the people, who have become debauched and who are the secret servants and instruments of this great corporate power and are ever ready to do their bidding, while proclaiming their devotion to the rights of the people. We find them everywhere—in the legislature, in congress, in the senate and on the bench. The political life of this kind of representatives is made easy. Their renominations are arranged for them by the political bosses, who are but the servants of this power. Campaign funds are furnished. That part of the public press that can be managed is used to eulogize and lionize these subservient tools. Their elections are managed for them.

There also stands the representative elected by the people, who is true to the principles of manhood and is governed by the promptings of public welfare. He stands a bulwark against the legislative schemes by which this great railroad, monopoly, trust combination expected to plunder the people. He is obnoxious to this dominating and controlling power, and their emissaries are sent into his district to undermine and destroy him politically. Some popular man is encouraged to become a candidate for nomination to his place, and the power and influence and money of this corporate conspiracy are put behind this candidate, and the true servant of the people finds himself defeated for renomination, and he is retired from public life—retired because he was a true representative of the people and dared to defy this corporate monster. This process has been worked so silently and secretly that the people have not recognized the handiwork by which a majority in their legislative bodies has been controlled.

In many of our great cities the street railway traction companies have created a political despotism. That man who is ambitious politically, before he can hope to be nominated to any position of public trust must first kneel at the throne. Yes, and in many cases before a laborer can hope to earn bread for his family he must first show that he wears the brand and collar of their ward boss. They have created a despotism so damnable that man must become a serf to this corrupt corporate power before he can obtain an opportunity to work. I have talked with these men who mourn the loss of their liberty as American freemen. This great railroad, monopoly, trust, traction combination is "corrupting our public affairs and debauching our public men" and destroying the foundations of the republic by the corrupt use of money in our political life.

The purpose of the American Anti-Trust League is to arouse the only power on earth that is stronger than the power of money in our public life. That power is the patriotic impulses of the people. The little finger of that power, when awakened is stronger ten thousand times than the influence of all the billions of the trusts and combines of the land. The memories of the many sacrifices of the fathers call us to action. If these trust combinations are allowed to go on they can plunder each of us into poverty. No man knows how soon the fear of hunger for his wife and family will make him a coward. It behooves us to strike while the fire of liberty yet burns.

The American Anti-Trust League is non-partisan. We call all American freemen to council. If a Democrat, or a Populist, or a Republican, public man has shown himself to be a subservient tool of this great corporate power, then all the united power of all the men of the American Anti-Trust League will be used to crush him and drive him from public life. We will adopt the tactic of our enemy until we have created a legislative, judicial and executive power in sympathy with the public welfare. And we call upon every American citizen who loves his country and the great principles of popular government better than he does his party, to join us in the work of re-establishing the equal rights of American citizenship.

M. L. Lockwood.

STATE NEWS.

Interesting North Carolina Items In Condensed Form.

Major Singleton, of Beaufort county, was killed Friday by his horse running away, throwing him from the cart.

High Point now ships each day a train of twenty-five car loads of furniture. These cars are large and the twenty-five equal fifty ordinary ones.

Out of a herd of 290 cows in Halifax county 48 have died of splenic fever. The herd had been infected by cows brought from the southern part of Martin county.

The farmers are now sure that 8 cent cotton is in sight. The holding of cotton continues to a most remarkable extent, says the Raleigh correspondent to the Messenger.

In Beaufort county Tuesday night, Enock Clark, colored, was beating a colored woman. Two colored men went to the woman's rescue and in the fight that followed Clark's skull was fractured, causing his death.

The State superintendent of public instruction issues a circular in which he says the text books regarding physiology and hygiene must be taught in the public schools. He takes the occasion to make a strong attack on the drinking of alcoholic liquors and the smoking of cigarettes.

Roxboro Courier: The negro, Bradsher by name, who was arrested some time ago and put in jail here for the burning of Nat Harris' stables, confessed his guilt and says there were two other negroes who helped him. He gave their names, but as yet they have not been found. Bradsher now says that he regrets very much because he confessed. He should be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.

Near Chapel Hill Jesse Whitted, a colored boy, met his death in a horrible manner. He was riding a young mule when he was thrown off and one of his feet caught in a trace chain. The mule ran away and he was dragged nearly half a mile. When the mule stopped the boy was dead and mangled in a horrible manner. His head was beat into a pulp, his back broken in one or two places, hips and legs broken in several places, and nearly all the skin torn off his body. Blood was scattered the entire distance, and pieces of the skin and flesh torn off and left on the rocks.

THE NEXT NEWBERN FAIR

Will Be Held the Week Beginning April 16th. New and Big Plans Proposed.

The directors of the Newbern fair have decided to hold the next exhibition the week beginning April 16th, 1900. The Newbern Journal says:

This is a later date than ever before. The reasons for selecting this date are good ones, the chief one being to select good weather. A great risk is run in February and March on account of rain, for in those weeks storms lasting several days are not infrequent, and such an occurrence would ruin the whole enterprise. How narrowly the fair escaped the snow blizzard last year will be recalled.

Another advantage to be gained is that a display of agricultural products, green stuff and early vegetables can then be exhibited. This section will also be looking its best; the fields covered with spring crops, and visitors will be charmed with its appearance. The result will be of great benefit to this section. Game, oysters, etc., can be collected and preserved at the cold storage rooms of the ice house until the fair opens.

The directors decided to make a special point of a great industrial parade, one to be worthy of our city and section. For this purpose and for other aims, a committee was appointed to confer with the chamber of commerce to secure united action on the part of all citizens to make a great success of the affair. The committee named were P. H. Pelletier, Ralph Gray and E. K. Bishop.

The purses to be offered for the races were decided on and will aggregate \$3,000. The date named will suit the horsemen as they have always wished for warmer weather. From all these things it is safe to predict the next fair will surpass any previous attempt and be an industrial financial success.

'Not There' Again.

Durham Sun.

Admiral Sampson was to have met Dewey in person, when he arrived off the coast, and escort him to New York. But Dewey came when he was not expected, and, as in the case of Admiral Cervera, Sampson was not there to receive him.