

State Library

June Advertising

If properly worded sets people thinking about July business

THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

THE WEATHER:

Showers tonight; fair and warmer Wednesday.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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KINSTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIAGE AT VERNON HEIGHTS

MISS GRAINGER TO MR. PIERCE

A Fair Daughter of Kinston and a Prominent Business Man of Weldon.

Married at 9 O'clock This Morning—The Palatial Home of the Bride Gorgeously and Tastefully Decorated—The Costumes and Presents Very Handsome—Wedding Tour to Canada.

The future lives of Miss Saddle Lucile Grainger, daughter of our townsman, Mr. J. W. Grainger, and Wm. A. Pierce of Weldon, were pledged in solemn vows in a beautiful home wedding on Vernon Heights this morning.

The palatial home of the bride, just on the outskirts of the town, was gorgeously and tastefully decorated.

The invited guests began arriving at 8:30 o'clock and were received by Mr. E. H. Grainger, brother of the bride, and Dr. H. D. Harper Jr., cousin of the bride.

Promptly at 9 o'clock Rev. N. E. Coltrane took position in the north parlor of the home, and Mendelsohn's march, rendered by Miss Anna Howard, cousin of the bride, was wafted through the home.

The bride party descended the stairs to the strains of the music, and going through the south parlor entered the north parlor in the following order: Mr. Matt W. Ransom, Jr., of Weldon and Dr. H. D. Harper, Jr., Dr. W. Albert Anderson of Wilson and Mr. E. H. Grainger; the bride's maids, Miss Margaret Hadley of Wilson and Mary A. Watkins of Franklin, Va., the matron of honor, Mrs. Daniel T. Edwards of New York city, sister of the bride; the maid of honor, Miss Anne W. Pierce of Weldon, sister of the groom; the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She was met at the altar by the groom and best man, Dr. W. Blackwell Pierce of Roanoke Rapids, brother of the groom.

The music changed from the march to "Capri's Garden" and the bride and groom, standing under a canopy of southern hollyhock, the bride's roses and palms, were joined as husband and wife by Rev. Coltrane with the simple but impressive ceremony of the M. E. church.

The beautiful decoration of the parlor, the faint glow given by the candles, the music, the arrangement of the bride party and the solemn vows being taken created an impression and presented a spectacle that will be long remembered by those present.

After congratulations, as the bride was leaving the parlor, the members of the Wednesday Afternoon club, all of whom were present as honored guests, and the bride's maids gave the bride a shower of dainty handkerchiefs.

The costumes of the bride party were very handsome. The bride was gowned in a dress of white panne crepe, with bertha of Duchess lace with veil caught with a sunburst of diamonds, a gift of the groom, and carrying a shower bouquet of lily of the valley. The matron of honor was gowned in grey crepe de chaine, carrying La France roses. The maid of honor was gowned in white point de espi over tulle, carrying bride's maids roses. The bride's maids were gowned in white crystalline over tulle, carrying hoops of roses.

The gentlemen were attired in conventional morning suits.

The presents were indeed numerous and handsome. Among them was a hand-some silver service, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grainger. The friends which the bride has made in social circles over the whole state showed their high regard for her in the presents. The gift of the Wednesday Afternoon club was a handsome piece of cut glass.

The favors of the bride to her attendants were rings of hoops of pearls.

The favors of the groom to his attendants were pearls of pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce took the 10:12 train on a bridal tour to Canada, where they will be gone several weeks. They will make their future home in Weldon.

Miss Grainger was one of Kinston's fairest daughters. She held a high social position and was very popular among all her friends.

The groom is a successful and highly esteemed business man of Weldon.

The Doctors in One Block.

New York has the most thickly populated block in the United States, and many curious congregations of men may be seen in its street. But Philadelphia has the prize block for one species of aggregation. Sixty-five physicians live in one block in that city. It is also stated that within a radius of four blocks in that city more than one-seventh of its medical practitioners is located.

From the tendency of physicians and dentists to congregate in one street certain blocks of New York present an almost unbroken array of doctors' signs on the house fronts. It might seem to a casual observer that none but members of the medical profession reside there.

In Chestnut street, Philadelphia, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, this is almost literally true. Sixty-five physicians have offices there. Many of the most prominent practitioners located there many years ago, and younger physicians have of late years been attracted thither. Another factor in the surfeit is that the area mentioned is almost the center of the city.

Made Matters Worse.

Growing out of a misunderstanding in a figure of the german, strained relations existed between Miss Guard and Carruthers. Next morning in church Carruthers was thinking over the situation, planning some delicate means of mollifying his sweet foe. While mentally perfecting the details of the scheme, he felt an insect on the back of his neck.

Steadily the thing advanced, and he could almost feel the touch of each separate leg as it marched over the sensitive skin. His first impulse was to smash the creature then and there, but he took a momentary pleasure in seeing how long he could endure the sensation with masterly stoicism.

At last he made a fierce backward grab for the marauding bug and found in his hand the dainty feathered hat of Miss Guard, whose pretty head had been bent in prayer.

The strained relations still exist.—New York Tribune.

Pure Food Laws.

In California it is unlawful to sell adulterations or imitations of olive oil. The laws of the District of Columbia define in detail the standards of coffee, tea, cider, glucose, flour, bread and olive oil. In Illinois, Michigan, South Dakota and Minnesota there are special regulations requiring the labeling of imitations or adulterations of jellies or jams. Wisconsin, South Dakota and Minnesota regulate the manufacture and sale of baking powder, especially that containing alum. In Nebraska and Virginia the adulteration of cider is prohibited, while in Missouri, Texas, Virginia and Vermont mixtures of grain or adulterations of flour or meal must be labeled to show their true character. Illinois has regulations concerning the adulteration of flavoring extracts, chocolate, and cocoanut, while Minnesota and South Dakota similarly regulate the adulteration of spices and condiments.—What to Eat.

Philadelphia's Letter Boxes.

The Philadelphia Record says: "The little wrought iron letter boxes to be seen on the sides of doors of thousands of Philadelphia houses were originally placed in position by a company organized for that purpose in 1890. They were leased to the householders at the extremely low rental of 5 cents a year, or 25 cents for a period of five years. To the busy housewife as well as to the bustling letter carrier the box proved a blessing, but the company lost money by the operation. It has since been reorganized, however, and will endeavor to recoup its losses by collecting the amounts justly due and extending the former losses on the original terms. New patrons will be charged at the rate of 7 cents a year, or 35 cents for five years."

Gout Responsible For Troubles.

Speaking of the cantonary of trouble, Fashion, an English journal, explains that they "come in" on account of the high living prevalent a hundred years ago. This produced a good deal of gout, whose twinges the tight fitting costume in use at that period made unbearable. Hence the invention of the wider form of garment, which soon became popular. Among the "dandies" of the period, however, the new style was regarded with contempt, and when Almack's was at its height as a fashionable resort the great Duke of Wellington himself was once refused admission because he presented himself in trousers instead of the (for that time) orthodox rafter garments.

A Gorgeous Crown.

Queen Wilhelmina's crown is very gorgeous. It is of dull gold, only the edges being polished. It consists of a crimson velvet cap inclosed in a circle set with sapphires and emeralds. The imperial arches terminate in diamond points, eight of which are surmounted by large single pearls, and the other eight being toward the center and there covered with the globe and crown, are set with blue pearls, which are graduated in size, the smallest being placed at the top.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH HANGS OVER KING EDWARD

AS A RESULT CORONATION EXERCISES ARE INDEFINATELY POSTPONED

What Was Thought to be a Slight Illness Is Succeeded by the Startling News That Death Is Imminent—An Expedient Operation for Perityphlitis Performed Which He Stood as Well as Could be Expected.—The Rowdies Still Celebrating Coronation—The King Is Prepared for the Worst and Foreign Envoys are Returning Home.

London, June 24.—With dramatic suddenness the king has been stricken down upon the eve of his coronation. Tonight he lies in a critical state at Buckingham palace.

In spite of the intensity of this tragic interruption, the lower elements of London are "trafficking" through the flag-dyed streets, and a portion of society in coronation gowns and jewels has gathered at what is called a gala coronation dinner at one of the fashionable hotels. Even at the gates of the Buckingham palace, within which the ablest surgeons and physicians constantly remain in the hope of saving the sovereign's life, the tooting of horns and the sound of other revelry can be plainly heard. That slim gathering which still remains beneath the flaring palace light is now more bent on celebrating their sympathizing.

Wagon loads of rowdies are on the streets; they are driving all sorts of vehicles. They make their noisy way from the west end to Whitechapel. They represent that section of the British public which no tragedy can sober into decency. They have tasted license unrestrained by law in the celebrations in connection with the war, and king or no king, they will celebrate the coronation.

It must be admitted that the revels have been marred by the technical language of the bulletin; they seem to have no conception of the gravity of King Edward's condition. The thinking portion of the people, however, have gone home pumbed with what the day has brought forth.

Indescribable consternation prevails throughout the country, and this consternation is reflected in the cablegrams received from all the centres of the universe.

King Edward is in a room facing the beautiful gardens of Buckingham Palace and far from the street and the crowd.

CORONATION INDEFINATELY POSTPONED.

London, June 24.—12:29 p. m.—The coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of King Edward.

The sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation, just on the eve of the ceremony, caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. The tens of thousands of occupants of the streets suddenly stood still under the shock and gazed at one another in silent dread of what might come next.

On the stock exchange, the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols with a fall of half a point.

Official announcements of the King's serious illness were made to public bodies as expeditiously as possible. Word was sent to the House of Commons and the Acting Lord Chamberlain, Lord Churchill, personally delivered to the mansion house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, the message regarding his majesty's illness, and at this morning's rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey the Bishop of London, at the request of Lord Esher, the Deputy Governor of Windsor castle, spoke as follows:

"I have to make a very sad announcement. The king is suffering from an illness which makes an operation necessary today. The coronation, therefore, is postponed."

The bishop requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the king.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

London, June 24.—12:46 p. m.—Sir Francis Knollys, the king's private secretary, has issued the official medical announcement as follows:

"The king is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care his majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recurrence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary today."

(Signed) Lister, Smith, Laking, Barlow, Treves.

London, June 24.—2:45 p. m.—The following bulletin has been posted at Buckingham palace:

"The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The king has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

London, June 24.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 9 o'clock this evening:

"His majesty continues to make satisfactory progress and has been much relieved by the operation."

Our Need of a Hospital.

The presence of doctors indicates that we have sick people who wish to get well. They are found among the well-to-do and among the poor. No class and no individual can claim complete exemption from sickness. The establishment of a hospital, therefore, is an enterprise that ought to enlist the sympathy and active co-operation of every citizen. It is a pleasure to note that the fraternal orders are heartily endorsing the movement. I think the churches also would do well to endorse it in a public way and offer their co-operation. Seldom is a movement started that touches as many responsive chords as this one. It is in the interest of us all. Money invested in building a hospital is money invested in humanity. Diseases can be treated to better advantage in a well-lighted, well-ventilated, quiet hospital, where there is good nursing, than anywhere else. Many people die every day, not from lack of medical attention, but from poor nursing, bad ventilation, noisy surroundings, etc. The establishment of a hospital in Kinston means much more effective war against the depredations of disease, and are we not all in favor of making this war as effective as possible? But one of the strongest reasons in favor of a hospital is the provision it makes for the poor. Who has not been made sick at least by visiting the house of a poor sufferer, where there was not only nothing to stimulate him to get well, but everything against it, such as bad air, noise, a throng of well-wishers and no nursing? To provide a place where such sufferers can be treated is Christianity. But it takes money. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." As Dean Swift once said, if you can't reach the security plank down the cash, and Kinston will have a hospital.

W. G. JOHNSON.

Six Escape Deaths.

Wake Forest, June 23.—Five white men and a negro had a narrow escape from death here yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. The fast B. A. L. mail struck a two horse wagon filled with boys who work in the cotton mill. The engine struck the horse and both were killed. The negro driving the team was slightly injured. The five white men in the wagon were pulled out, but all of them escaped any injury. Mr. M. J. Turbe was the engineer and he blew the whistle as usual for the crossing.

CONVICT ROADMAKERS.

How the Prisoners Build Highways in the South.

The southern states are in a better position than the northern to progress fast in roadmaking, for nearly all of them have adopted in some form the system of employing convict labor for highway construction. North Carolina was the leader in this work and now puts all county and all state convicts sentenced for a less term than ten years at work in roadbuilding. South Carolina employs all convicts on a sentence of less than five years. In Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, county and many state convicts are thus worked. A movement is being made to extend the system in these three states and to adopt it in Virginia.

The arguments in favor of this employment of convicts are that it does away with the great expense of large penitentiaries, is healthier and better for convicts and more humane, too, takes them away from competition with free labor to the greatest possible degree, enables the county or state to build greatly needed highways at low cost and thus makes their labor of benefit to the public, which has been put to expense by their crimes. The cost of convict labor on the public roads in the south varies from 22 to 30 cents a day, says the Boston Herald. This includes their food and clothing and care.

In the states where it is used a system of convict camps, with movable prison houses, is provided. There are always an overseer and sufficient armed guards to look after the gang. Now and then a convict escapes. As a rule they are contented. The men are of course in the south mostly colored. One in a dozen is white.

They are given considerable freedom in their movements and at times are made underforemen over their fellows or put to work at special labor where they must be trusted. In most localities they are dressed in prison uniform and given a ball and chain, these latter often being removed when they establish a reputation. In some localities they are left free from ball and chain and not made to wear prison garb unless state convicts.

A visit to some convict camps at night reveals the characteristic spirit of the southern negro. At Augustus, Ga., they were found with musical instruments of various kinds, giving a concert of their own entertainment. The guards say many of these men are habitual members of the chain gang. One man was pointed out who was said to feel at home nowhere else, except after he is liberated he comes back on a new sentence, happy as can be, with a fiddle under his arm.

COMMITTS SUICIDE THIS MORNING

CAPT. J. D. TAYLOR ENDS HIS LIFE

Fires a Bullet into His Brain and Death Was Instant.

Mind Had Been Impaired Several Months From Brooding Over Losing a Position—The Entire Community Startled by the Tragedy—Culmination of a Very Sad Story.

The community was startled this morning by the news which quickly spread that Capt. J. D. Taylor had committed suicide. Within a few minutes a large number of people had gathered at the home on Gordon street and the ghastly spectacle told the sad story. The dead body was lying on the floor where it had fallen in the rear room on the west side of the house with blood oozing from a wound directly under the chin. He had shot himself with a Smith & Wesson 32-caliber revolver, the bullet going upward and entering the brain.

The fatal shot was heard by neighbors a few minutes after 9 o'clock. His wife was in the house at the time but it is supposed not to be in his presence as she was seen a few minutes before the shot was heard sitting on the porch. Her screams were heard by nearby neighbors who rushed in and the sight that met their gaze, the wife bending over her dying and unconscious husband, was horrible to the extreme.

Dr. C. L. Fridge was the first physician to reach the scene but life was then extinct, as the wound had caused almost instantaneous death.

This is the culmination of a sad story. Several months ago the unfortunate man lost a position as foreman of the Orion Knitting mill. Brooding over this caused his mind to become impaired and it has been feared for some time that his mind contained suicidal intent. His wife in consequence had kept the pistol in the house hid, as she thought safely.

Much sympathy is felt for the wife, who has borne her trouble all through bravely and attended her loved husband with faithfulness that drew the admiration and sympathy of all who knew the circumstances. The deceased also leaves two bright little girls, Inez and Ruby, aged about 12 and 10 years. It had been a happy home until their trouble came upon them.

The deceased was 51 years of age. He was a member of Neuse lodge No. 6 Odd Fellows of Goldsboro and the remains will be interred by that order in the cemetery here tomorrow afternoon late. The hour has not yet been decided upon.

Jail Delivery at Smithfield.

Smithfield, N. C., June 23.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock when Jailer F. J. Williams opened the door to the white department of the jail to give them water two negroes (who had gotten down stairs in the white department through a hole in the floor of the corridor in the colored department) rushed by Mr. Williams and tried to escape. Mr. Williams tried to overpower them and struggled with them for some time, but they finally wrung away from him and dashed for the door of the jail. As the larger, Hector Ogburn, got out on the steps Mr. Williams fired at him and felled him to the ground—the bullet taking effect in the thigh and ranging downward. He fired at the other, John Williams, but as he had gotten some distance away, failed to stop him. He is still at large. Hector Ogburn is in jail charged with an assault upon a white woman with intent to commit rape, and is awaiting the September term of our Superior court. Williams was charged with larceny.

What Does It Mean.

It is rumored in baseball circles that manager Ashenback, of the Charlotte team, will soon sell his men to Chattanooga. The Charlotte News states that the president of the local association has gone to Charlotte to consult with Ashenback about the sale, and that considerable correspondence has already taken place. According to that paper the price is the only point now at issue. It is not known what shape Charlotte will take about a team. Manager Ashenback has been presented with a gold watch. Capt. Tom Rowland made the speech of presentation.

A Mournful Temple.

Washington, June 21.—There is a general influx of Mournful elders in this county at Old Ford, where their stronghold has been for several years. A Mournful temple is planned there and a similar will probably be started.