

Every Good ad is stepping stone to wealth.

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THE WEATHER: Fair and warm.

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BUSINESS BOOMS IN ALL THE LINES

AUGUST A GOOD MONTH EVERYWHERE Consumption of Cotton Steadily Outgrowing Production

Good Crop Prospects Result in Generally Active Business Operations—Railway Earnings Larger and Failures Less Than a Year Ago—Statistics of Great Import to Cotton Raisers.

New York, August 30.—Bradstreet's today says: "August closes with jobbing activity apparently at its height in the northern half of the country, and the total volume of the month's operations probably in excess of any similar period in previous years. Actively instrumental in bringing about this result are the continued good crop prospects. At the south the annual diminution of cotton crop conditions has developed as the result of hot, dry weather in the southern half of the belt. Added to this is much reported damage from insects in Texas. Prices reflect the diverse reports from the different sections, wheat being lower on good weather and large receipts (much of them below grade) and lower cables, white cotton has sharply advanced and the margin between old and new crop deliveries has narrowed as the season of 1901-'02 draws to a close. Other farm products tend to drift downward. Corn is lower on good weather, but a good export business has developed. Beef cattle receipts are heavy and stockers and feeders are lower at wholesale while retail prices are expected to follow. Prime cattle are however reported bringing full prices. Produce receipts are very large, but prices are on the whole quite strong.

"Railway earnings thus far in August are flattering, being six per cent. larger than a year ago. "At the east dry goods jobbing is quiet at New York, and cotton goods are in rather better tone, aided materially by the strength of cotton.

"Business failures for the week number 140, as against 188 last year."

Cotton Consumption.

New York, August 30.—According to the computation of the New York Cotton Exchange published today, the commercial count of this year's cotton crop for the year, less one day is, 10,741,193 bales; according to the same authority the actual takings of the southern mills of the United States for the season were, 1,973,757 bales; according to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the world's viable supply of American cotton this evening is, 797,354 bales; against last year, 945,026 bales; not decrease for the year, 148,272 bales; commercial crop as above, 10,741,193 bales; total spinners' takings for season, 10,889,465 bales. If, therefore, spinners' stocks are the same as they were last year, it is evident that the world has consumed in round figures 10,900,000 bales of cotton. I am certain that in America, at least, spinners' stocks are decidedly less than last year by probably 100,000 bales, and if this be the case, the total world's consumption of American cotton has been, 11,000,000.

Of this consumption there has been used in America: Southern mill takings as above (actual), 1,973,757 bales; northern mills and Canada consumption (closely estimated), 2,400,000 bales; total, 4,373,757 bales, which agree almost exactly with my estimate of American requirements made on March 14th, last.

The consumption on this side the Atlantic would have been even larger except for the coal strike in Pennsylvania and the failure of the American corn crop, which for a time during the spring and summer depressed American trade.

A large corn crop for the coming year is now assured. The settlement of the coal strike is imminent. Trade everywhere in the United States is sound, and unless something not now apparent shall check its growth an increase of at least 5 per cent. is to be expected in American consumption during the coming year. In Europe universal peace prevails, and the industrial activities of organized society there no less than here can hardly fail to expand under such conditions, although I am convinced that the marvelous expansion of industrial America during the past three years is as yet but poorly appreciated in Europe.

I feel, therefore, entirely justified in expressing the opinion that during the coming year the world's requirements of American cotton will be at least 11,250,000 bales more consumption be checked either through a general advance in prices or some reversal of trade conditions, of which there is no present prospect.

be produced seems to me out of the question. Conditions are at present less favorable than they were last year. The acreage is slightly less and in order to meet this year's demand and swell the commercial count the southern country has been denuded of its uncounted supplies more completely than ever before, so that at least five hundred thousand bales of cotton not produced this year have perforce been counted as part of this year's commercial crop. This cotton cannot be again reckoned with. The southern planter has only this year's production to sell; and as he is rapidly being brought to an appreciation of the position, he can demand and will receive very full prices for it in my opinion. THEODORE H. PRICK.

A Walk On Our Borders.

EDITOR FREE PRESS: While perambulating around Kinston, many things present themselves worthy of noting down. On Saturday morning while walking out to see the handsome new school building, now in course of erection, of Prof. W. H. Rhodes, I was obliged to stop to examine the mammoth building of the Imperial Tobacco company. Its proportions are so vast that it rouses a doubt in the mind, whether the whole building will ever be used.

Going two blocks north, along Heritage street, the wide spreading, far extending building of the American Tobacco company attracts attention. Again rises the question, Will it all ever be needed? On the right and left of the same street stand immense houses erected for various purposes, all of them, though, having reference to the preparation of tobacco, either for transportation or for manufacture.

The thought grows upon us that some people have faith enough in the future of Kinston to risk vast sums of money to meet the needs of a large prospective business.

Further on, crowning a beautiful hill, stands the Rhodes military institute and business college. Standing in front of it one is immediately struck with its beautiful proportions. The interior is fast approaching completion, many carpenters making the air ring with the sounds of hammer and saw. There are many rooms here, each having its special and appropriate use. Much skill has been shown in the arrangement and positions of these rooms. In fact, it is a model school building. The sanitary arrangements will be as nearly perfect as the situation will allow, and this is a matter of extreme importance where so many students (as we confidently expect) will be brought together. Prof. Rhodes, too, is building for the future.

Let our city fathers now begin also to look to the future and prepare our little city, so that it may be ready to meet the responsibilities that will surely confront it. ABRAHAM.

Take Care of the Stomach.

The man or woman whose digestion is perfect and whose stomach performs its every function is never sick. Kodol cleanses, purifies and sweetens the stomach and cures positively and permanently all stomach trouble, indigestion and dyspepsia. It is the wonderful reconstructive tonic that is making sick people well and weak people strong by conveying to their bodies all of the nourishing food they eat. Rev. J. H. Holladay, of Holladay, Miss., writes: Kodol has cured me. I consider it the best remedy I ever used for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I was given up by physicians. Kodol saved my life. Take it after meals. J. E. Hood.

Until further notice The Free Press will sell old papers 20 for 5 cents. This is double the quantity usually sold for that price, but owing to a large quantity on hand they will be sold at that low price until a lot of them are disposed of.

GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD SOLD

Mr. Lynch Going North to Clinch the Sale at a Good Price.

The Great Eastern railroad has been sold to northern capitalists by its owner, Mr. J. W. Lynch of Kinston. A reporter of The Free Press interviewed Mr. Lynch relative to the sale this morning. He said he did not have any facts to give out now beyond stating that a sale of the road had been made. It is understood that the price for which the road sold will net Mr. Lynch a nice profit above all the investment he has put in it. He will leave in a day or so for New York, when the sale will be consummated.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Second Week Starts Off Very Auspiciously.

The teachers' institute was opened this morning with a surprising attendance for Monday. It was thought that many of the teachers living a good way from Kinston would not be able to get back this morning, but most of them have, and several new ones enrolled their names this morning. Over sixty were present. Interest seems to be increasing each day.

The devotional exercises were led by Rev. W. G. Johnston. The program was about the same as usual. Several lectures, one on "Hygiene" and another on "Civil Government," will be given by prominent men some time during the week.

The work in mathematics, which Prof. Jones is giving each day, is being greatly appreciated by the teachers. Prof. Jones is giving practically the same course which he gave at the summer school of the university at Chapel Hill this summer.

The new teachers enrolled are: Misses Mamie Gardner, Grifton; Annie Waters, Lucy Waters, Mabel Murchison and Belle Murchison, LaGrange; Essie Uzzell, Seven Springs; and Bernice Wooten, of Kinston.

GUM BRANCH.

August 29. Messrs. J. B. Murrell, Joe Ellis, John Humphrey, Jeff Greer and Bas Ellis are now in Kinston with tobacco from this burg. Those who went this week report good prices for the week.

We are having some fine weather now to save fodder and the farmers are making good use of it.

We learn that Ed Pittman is offering 75 cents a day and board for men hands to pull fodder. This shows that labor is scarce around here at present.

Cotton picking has begun and it will not be long before we can see the negro women and children with their baskets full of the fluffy white cotton.

Mrs. Sarah Ramsey is very sick with bilious fever.

Mrs. Nannie Sunderlin of near Clarkton is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rutha King, in this place.

Miss May Cox, daughter of O. B. Cox of Catharine Lake, is visiting Miss Maud Murrell in this place.

It is very late to report such news, but will state that Mr. Bryan Greer was happily married to Miss Lucy (Mite) Hawkins about a fortnight ago.

The Free Press rooms are too crowded with vast quantities of all kinds of papers and envelopes. We are desirous of reducing stock and will make especially low prices on very big lots of printing. If you need any printing in 10,000, 25,000, 50,000 or 100,000 lots give us an opportunity to figure with you.

THE WEELITTLES AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE.



AND THE THREE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.



THIS IS LABOR DAY. Origin and History of a Popular Holiday.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The celebration of Labor day this year possesses more than ordinary significance to the ranks of the organized toilers, as it is just twenty years ago since the observance was begun. The United States is the only country in the world which has set aside a legal holiday devoted to celebrations by the wage earners. Labor day is now almost a national holiday, the laws of nearly every state and territory of the union recognizing it.

The origin of Labor day is found in an agitation begun in the city of New York in 1882. All the great labor organizations of the country participated in the effort to secure this recognition of labor's cause, the initiative in the movement being taken by P. J. Maguire, then national secretary of the journeymen carpenters. But it was not until five years later that the efforts bore fruit in legislation. Then it was that the far western state of Oregon which passed a law setting aside the first Saturday in June for this observance. This law was passed February 21, 1887. Six years later to the day this law was amended, and the present date, the first Monday in September, was selected. New Jersey was the second state to legalize this holiday, an act being passed in the Legislature of that state April 8, 1887. New York followed in May of the same year. Colorado and Massachusetts followed in line the same year, but it was not until after 1890 that the other states took similar action. Ohio passed a Labor day law April 28, 1890; Illinois passed its law June 17, 1891; Indiana March 9, 1891; and Minnesota April 18, 1893. West Virginia and North Carolina did not legalize Labor day until 1890.

Recognition of the rights and dignity of labor—this is the spirit which moves in the event. It began in a parade, and is usually celebrated. In 1882 a great labor demonstration was held in New York. The Central Labor union of that city, consisting of numerous affiliated labor organizations, arranged a great parade. Thousands of men were in line with flags, banners, transparencies, badges and carriages. It chanced that the Knights of Labor were holding their convention in that city at the same time, and they were invited to witness the turnout from Union Square. This was September 5, 1882. The invitation was accepted and the occasion was a great success. The parade from that time was referred to as the "Labor day parade."

Remembering the success of the previous year, the New York labor organizations turned out again in 1883, only the date was changed to the first Monday in September. In 1884, when the Central Labor union met to discuss a third performance, George B. Lloyd, a Knight of Labor, arose and offered a resolution that the first Monday in September be declared Labor day. This was adopted and steps were at once taken to secure enactment by the State Legislature making it a legal holiday. A bill was introduced in the Legislature—the first one for the purpose—but it did not receive favorable consideration until 1887, by

which time two other states had passed such a law. Labor organizations in other states made common cause with the Central Labor union and the movement became general among labor unionists to get state Legislatures to take action. In less than five years a majority of the states had fallen into line, and by 1900 nearly all the states had declared the first Monday in September a legal holiday. In addition to making a display of numbers by its annual parade, union labor intends this day for discussion and public meetings. Its purpose is said to be largely educational.

In its call for this year's observance the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to all organized workers in national, state, central and local unions "that they concentrate their attention to a discussion of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and the passage of resolutions demanding at the hands of Congress and the Legislatures of their respective states the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose."

Policeman Stabbed by a Negro.

Late Sunday evening Haywood Mitchner beat a woman at Dover, for which Mr. E. J. White, the policeman at that place, went to arrest him, whereupon Mitchner wheeled around and stabbed Mr. White over the heart, and but for the fact that he is a large, fleshy man the wound would prove fatal. Mr. Charlie Ferrall, who assisted Mr. White in making the arrest, knocked the negro down and pinioned him to the ground, which stopped him from doing further harm.

White Not Dead.

The rumor current on the streets today that E. J. White was dead is unfounded. In answer to a telegram sent by the Free Press to Dover, the operator said that Mr. White was not dead but up and walking about.

Weather Report For August. Maximum temperature on the 4th, 99 degrees; minimum temperature on the 25th, 52 degrees; mean temperature for month, 80 degrees; greatest daily range on the 25th, 32 degrees; total rain fall, 8.91 inches. Number of clear days, 7; number of partly cloudy days, 20; number of cloudy days, 4; number of thunderstorms, 9; hail, slight, on the 22nd. The report for August, 1901, is almost identical with this report, except in the amount of rain fall, more this year. RICHARD H. LEWIS, Voluntary Observer.

TIMELY TOPICS TERSELY TREATED.

Short Local Stories, Editorial Notes.

A glutton is little better than a drunkard.

Men possessed with one idea cannot be reasoned with.

Much water goeth by the mill that the mill knoweth not of.

The hearing ear is never found close to the speaking tongue.

Sometimes people turn over a new leaf only to make a blot on it.

No man of good sense expects to thoroughly understand two women.

Many a self-possessed girl would prefer to be possessed by someone else.

Time turns another leaf backward. We are back to the twelve-hour days.

Perhaps the only grave which men weep over may be meant to save.

Some men live off their own wits and others live off the lack of wit in others.

Our hereditary traits are those which we put out to blame on our ancestors.

Let us live for each other, but not so energetically as to become meddlesome.

It depends on what we do whether we are really industrious when we are busy.

The only people who know much that they do not tell are editors and milkmen.

The girl who marries a rake to reform him generally spoils a good wife for a good man.

Don't wait for extraordinary opportunities; seize common occasions and make them great.

The man who gets sleepy after dinner ought to give up the idea that he is an ornament to society.

If a man does not know a bargain when he sees it, at least he knows the bill for it when he sees it.

Poverty has been called safe, but even poverty must must look up its own bread and cheese or go hungry.

One trouble with the world is that there are so many people in it who are content to drift down the stream.

Any old fool can find fault with the way things are going, but it takes a man of some sense to set wrongs right.

Being told Wisconsin was the badger state, an old bachelor said he always thought that matrimony was the badger state.

The next political campaign promises to be a hot one. Already the orators are brushing their old speeches and making corrections to suit the times.

The New York Central railway officials are said to be framing an anti-kissing rule to be posted in all stations, but mere printed rules will not intimidate those who have an oculatory propensity.

The Chicago professor who compared Rockefeller with Shakespeare and declared all hymns and doggerel wasn't as big a fool as the people thought. His bank account has lately swelled to immense proportions.

The trust magnates do not appear to be greatly worried over President Hadley's suggestion that hereafter the plutocrats refuse to break bread with them. What do the trust magnates care about the common people, anyway? They would not sit at the same table with them under any circumstances. The common people are too common for trust magnates to notice.

You Know What you are Talking

What you talk about, you attract.

Don't let a cold run at this season.

Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long stage like this will pull down the strongest constitution. The Mittlebach Cough Cure will break up the attack at once. Cuts, sores, and all other Cures, coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. The children like it. J. E. Hood.

Insolvent liver medicine is a disappointment, but you don't want to purge, strain and break the glands of the stomach and bowels. DeWitt's Little Early Bitters never disappoint. They cleanse the system of all poison and purify matter and do it so gently that one enjoys the pleasant effects. They are a tonic to the liver. Cures Biliousness, head aches and nervousness. J. E. Hood.