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KINSTON, N. C., September 1, 1902.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
WALTER CLARK,
of Wake.
For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from the East,
HENRY GROVES CONNOR,
of Wilson.
For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from the West,
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JAMES Y. JOYNER,
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of Lenoir,
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SHADE WOOTE, Sr.
For Coroner
DR. B. W. WOOTE.
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E. P. LOFTIN.
For County Commissioners
DR. H. TULL,
GEO. WEST,
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LIQUOR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh Christian Advocate: From statistics gathered by the North Carolina Baptist, we give the following condensed exhibit of the liquor business in North Carolina.

There are forty-eight counties in which there is no saloon. New Hanover leads the list in the number of saloons, having 57. Wake comes next with 27. Pitt has 25, Wilson 24, Martin 23, Durham 21, all at Durham.

The following have dispensaries and no saloons: Franklin, Haywood, Hertford, Mason, Rutherford, Union Warren.

The following have a dispensary with saloons: Edgecombe, Johnston, Northampton.

A comparison of the above figures with those of ten years ago would reveal a very gratifying growth in temperance sentiment. The number of dry counties is undoubtedly increasing. The Baptist says: "In making a circuit from Fayetteville to Wilmington, up to Goldsboro, across to Selma, and back to Fayetteville, there have been within the past ten years fourteen towns that had licensed saloons. Today there are only four with saloons and two with dispensaries. There are saloons in only about 20 per cent of the towns." Let us thank God and take courage.

We feel that we should publish the names of the counties that are free from the curse of the saloons. They are as follows:

Alamance, Alleghany, Alexander, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Chatham, Clay, Columbus, Currituck, Caldwell, Cherokee, Cleveland, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Dare, Davie, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Harnett, Hyde, Henderson, Jackson, Jones, Lincoln, Mitchell, Moore, Montgomery, Pamlico, Perquimans, Pender, Polk, Robeson, Randolph, Scotland, Surry, Swain, Sampson, Stanly, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey.

HENRY WATTERSON.

Below we give a statement from the grand old man of Kentucky which is characteristic.

"Prudent is not for me. Brought to the point where I must look the situation full in the eye, I am appalled by the conditions which the successful candidates for office must needs meet and overcome; the rogue and cheat is most court, or court; the servility is

in its effect, or practice, the obligation to urge personal solicitation, ignominy and humiliation; the use of money made less corrupt and corrupting; for, though he have an overwhelming majority of the people at his back, there stands the machine, first to be captured and then to be deployed, with all that this implies.

"Although I have never had a machine I am not a stranger either to the character or the efficacy of machine methods. Nor do I lack some points of vantage in case I wanted to construct a machine for my own purpose. But no unclean dollar has ever passed my hand, either coming or going, and I am too old to turn rascal. Sometimes I have declared that I should like the people to write 'Governor of Kentucky' on my tombstone. But I should lie in my grave if there were the suspicion of stain upon a letter of that honorable epithet.

"With the nearer approach of the time when a decision must be made, I am admonished not less by my business obligations than by the judgment and wishes of my family to descend from the clouds and to bethink myself of these things; and doing this it seems little short of preposterous that I should proceed with a suggestion which has taken no form or body through any act of mine. In one word, let me say that the apple tempted me, but that I did not eat and that I shall not eat. I shall continue to labor under my own roof tree till my race is run, free man, a Kentuckian and a democrat.

"HENRY WATTERSON." The conditions that obtain in Kentucky are different from those of North Carolina, but we are not entirely free from the machine in this state. Speed the day when political aspirants in all parts of the country will have incorporated into their principles in Watterson's statement. Long live Henry Watterson!

HON. R. B. GLENN WITHDRAWS.

The action of the Hon. R. B. Glenn in withdrawing from the senatorial contest is characteristic of the man. It was a noble sacrifice and one that might have been expected of a man of Mr. Glenn's true democratic principles, and high noble character.

After conferring with his opponent in his own county and realizing that the double candidacy jeopardized Forsyth county's chances in the contest, he gave up a life long cherished ambition to sit in the United States Senate, without bitterness or recrimination. Mr. Glenn is a true democrat, as is evidenced by his act in subordinating his personal ambition to the good of his party. If he had continued in the fight and had gotten elected to the office, democracy would have had a splendid champion and exponent in him. May he live long enough to pluck the golden apple of promise that for the time being is put beyond his reach.

Australia's New Arbitration Law.

The anthracite coal strike, together with several minor labor troubles in this country, gives unusual public interest to the latest development in the Australian plan for settling such disputes.

It has been generally understood that the New South Wales act, which is now in force in Australia, is a copy of the New Zealand arbitration law. This is an erroneous impression, according to a statement of Dr. H. T. Burgess of Norwood, South Australia, who clearly points out the wide divergency from the New Zealand plan. In the New South Wales act all the provisions relating to boards of conciliation are omitted. It was found in practice that two sets of tribunals do not work well. The decisions of the conciliation boards are seldom accepted, and about seven-tenths of the cases go on to the arbitration court. By dropping the arrangements for conciliation it is obvious that the principle of compulsory arbitration is more strongly emphasized.

A novelty in the new Australian plan is the provision that anything in the nature of a strike or lockout before a reasonable time has elapsed for reference to the court of arbitration constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of £1,000 or two months' imprisonment. A quarrel between an employer and his workmen is therefore regarded by the legislature as a public injury and nuisance. The orders of the arbitration court, which has power to prescribe a minimum wage as well as other powers, are enforceable by the common methods of injunctions, fines and penalties.

In view of our own labor troubles, the operation of the Australian law will be watched with keen interest in this country.

Admiral Coghlan, who took the Brooklyn across the Atlantic and brought her back again without bumping into anything or scraping her bottom on the rocks, may not be always diplomatic in his vocal selections, but he appears to be one of the sort of sailors who know how to sail a ship, and he has also demonstrated that he can fight upon occasion. After all, these are the qualifications of a sailor quite as important as being either a diplomat or a strategist.

Andrews, the Detroit bank wrecker, who has just been found guilty, declares the verdict horribly unjust, as he insists that he never intended to defraud any one. It was not for his intentions, but for his acts, that Andrews was convicted.

The Venezuelan rebels have captured thirty-five officers belonging to the government's forces. It is understood that the government's high private whom they commanded made his escape and is still at large.

No Good Without Evil;
No Pleasure Without Pain

By General R. BRINKERHOFF



THE goodness of the world—all that we love and praise and emulate—we are ready enough to admit into our scheme of things and to rest upon it our belief in God. **THE MISERY, THE PAIN, THE WICKEDNESS, WE WOULD FAIRLY LEAVE OUT.** But if there were no such thing as evil, how could there be such a thing as goodness? Or, to put it somewhat differently, **IF WE HAD NEVER KNOWN ANYTHING BUT GOODNESS, HOW COULD WE DISTINGUISH IT FROM EVIL?**

If we had never felt physical pain, we could not recognize physical pleasure, and in just the same way it follows that **WITHOUT KNOWING THAT WHICH IS MORALLY EVIL WE COULD NOT POSSIBLY RECOGNIZE THAT WHICH IS MORALLY GOOD.**

"Newport Is Like a Pageant of Some Splendid Barbaric Dream" : : By Sir PHILIP BURNE-JONES, English Artist

NEWPORT is truly a most wonderful place. It is unique. **NOTHING LIKE IT EXISTS, I FANCY, IN ALL THE WORLD.** Luxury has never elsewhere risen to such a pitch. Display was never elsewhere so organized and perfected. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. **IT IS LIKE THE PAGEANT OF SOME SPLENDID BARBARIC DREAM.**

The atmosphere of wealth is really oppressive. It rather numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags. The women, their gowns, their jewels, the splendor of their houses—**MAYBE ROME SAW SOMETHING LIKE IT, OR BABYLON, BUT SURELY WE HAVE TO GO BACK TO THOSE FABLED DAYS TO FIND ANYTHING TO LIKEN ALL THIS TO.**

Growth of Clay Working Industry.

A bulletin just issued by the United States geological survey gives some interesting and suggestive figures touching the extent and growth of the clay working industry in this country. The bulletin says that the total value of the products of clay in the United States was \$110,211,587 in 1901, as compared with \$98,212,345 in 1900, a gain of \$12,000,242, or 14.55 per cent. Of this total of \$110,211,587, \$87,747,727, or 79.62 per cent, represents the value of the products classified as brick and tile, but really embracing all structural clay products, together with paving bricks and products used in drainage and other clay products which it is impracticable to classify separately, while \$22,463,860, or 20.38 per cent, was the value of the pottery products.

The year 1901 was one of unprecedented activity in the building brick industry, the total value of the brick used for this purpose being \$51,045,653, as compared with \$45,099,512 in 1900, an increase of 18.44 per cent, with \$45,461,025 in 1899 and with \$35,191,454 in 1898.

The widespread character of this industry is illustrated by the fact that every state and territory except Alaska is represented in the reports. Hawaii appears for the first time. Ohio is still the leading state in point of variety and value of clay goods made, producing to the value of \$21,674,985 in 1901, or 19.58 per cent of the total product of the country. Pennsylvania ranks next, with an output of \$15,321,742, or 13.90 per cent of the total, and New Jersey comes third, with \$11,981,870, or 10.86 per cent of the total product. Illinois and New York rank fourth and fifth among the states, with 8.75 per cent and 7.52 per cent, respectively, of the total output.

The manufacture of pottery has kept pace with that of the less artistic forms of clay working and is becoming an industry of great proportions, though still comparatively in its infancy. According to the geological survey bulletin, pottery increased in value from \$19,798,570 in 1900 to \$22,463,860 in 1901, a gain of \$2,665,290, or 13.46 per cent. Ohio continues to lead in the pottery industry, producing ware valued at \$10,948,561 in 1901, or 44.73 per cent of the total product of the country, a gain of \$1,475,238, or 17.21 per cent over 1900. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York held second, third and fourth place, respectively. New Jersey's product increased from \$5,263,651 in 1900 to \$5,900,073 in 1901, or 12.09 per cent; Pennsylvania increased from \$1,390,873 in 1900 to \$1,665,012 in 1901, or 19.7 per cent. The great pottery producing centers of Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., produced, respectively, in 1901 23.08 per cent and 23.62 per cent, or combined, 47.30 per cent of the total output of the whole country. The combined value of their product was \$10,928,330.

It is estimated that the apple crop this year will be worth \$35,000,000. That is almost enough to attract the attention of Mr. Gates of Chicago.

Troubles of the Irish Landlords.

Threatened by the United Irish League on the one hand and complaining of insufficient government protection on the other, the Irish landlords have organized for the defense of their interests by forming a company with a capital of \$500,000. This is only the financial nucleus of a movement which is intended to meet the corporate influence of the league by a more concerted action of the landlord class than has hitherto been attempted. It is practically a land trust to fight the combination of the tenants.

The paralyzing influence of the boycott is declared by impartial observers to be as fully established as in the days of Parnell and the Land League. Besides, the landlords have to confront not only the secret boycott and uncertainty of rents, but the demand, backed now by the support of a section of Protestants in Ulster, Ireland's northernmost county, of compulsory purchase and expropriation. That phase of the agitation against absentee landlords has not yet reached formidable proportions, but the Nationalists support it to a man.

These facts show in how difficult a situation the landlords really are, and it remains to be seen whether their organization for concerted action will effect a remedy for the ills of which they complain. With a combination of landlords fighting the league of tenants the unhappy Green Isle seems on the verge of a political and social conflict more bitter and disastrous than any in its recent history.

A notably significant thing of the present agitation is the union, even if it be on a side issue, of Ulster Protestants and the Irish Nationalists, who are chiefly Roman Catholics.

While the boycott and some other methods employed by the Irish tenant farmers are not generally approved in this country, there is here much sympathy for them in their struggle with the landowners for better conditions.

Before their departure from Lisbon for South America ex-Captain Strong and ex-Acress May Yohs are reported as saying that they will get married next month and never return to America, both expressing utter disgust with American customs. Their disgust for American customs may be readily understood, but why should they trouble themselves with the formality of getting married, which is a custom prevailing in America that they have hitherto disregarded?

The transfer of a husband by will, as reported from Long Island, is a precedent not likely to be largely followed. Many a very sick woman has resolved to become well just to keep some other woman from marrying her husband.

King Edward's private secretary denies the lately published story that the king is going to visit Ireland. Really Ireland is a rather poor place for a British monarch to go for his health.

When the coal, iron, copper, and tin mines, Japan and Hawaii are all within our gates, we may reasonably conclude that the royal salute invasion of America is at high tide.

TO HONOR PILGRIMS.

MONUMENT WILL MARK THEIR LANDING AT PROVINCETOWN.

Funds Being Raised by Novel Scheme, Which Enables All to Become Cape Codders—Gloucester Into Life of an Old Town.

(Special Correspondence.) Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 12.—What St. Louis is to Chicago and Brooklyn is to New York Plymouth Rock is to this quaint Cape Cod town, and the rivalry between the two places is at present accentuated by the claims of Plymouth Rock to historical supremacy over Provincetown. But Provincetown laughs at the assertions of Plymouth Rock, for did not the pilgrim fathers set foot first on the sandy beach here? It was later, the natives will tell you, that the pilgrims went on to Plymouth and made a rock famous.

To emphasize their superiority the people of Provincetown intend erecting a monument as a lasting memorial of the landing. The place where the pilgrims reached shore is already marked by a modest stone, but this no longer suffices in view of the boastings of Plymouth Rock. In order to get funds for the monument a society has been formed which will work along novel lines.

A large sign has been placed on one of the little stores near the present memorial, and this sign informs visitors to Provincetown, of whom hundreds are brought daily by excursion steamers from Boston, that if they are of good character they may become members of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' association by the payment of any sum not less than a dollar, the membership fees going into the monument treasury. As it is to be expected this scheme has resulted in some very amusing scenes and dialogues.

Not long ago a tourist party from the west headed by a wealthy German brewer and his wife came to Provincetown. The wife saw the sign and went into the store.

"Here is \$10," said she. "I have a good character in Milwaukee, and I want to become a member."

With beaming face she received her certificate, and then, turning to her husband, said:

"I'm a Cape Cod Pilgrim Daughter. Just wait until I get back to Milwaukee, and we will see whether those Colonial Dames will lord it over me any longer."

And both returned to the excursion boat the happiest of pilgrims.

This device for collecting funds is only one of the many oddities of Provincetown. Cape Cod has always been famous for the curious customs and mannerisms of its people, and this old town still retains much that is obsolete in other parts of the country. Yankee shrewdness in an extreme form is to be found here coupled with old time hospitality. Verbosity is another characteristic. Once an old Provincetown inhabitant starts talking there is no stopping him until he pauses to regain his breath.

Genuine Provincetown people look down with supreme contempt on the "outlanders" who come to spend the summer here. "Summer complaints" they style summer boarders, and their criticisms of the urbanites' ways are



WOOD END LIGHT, CAPE COD.

very amusing. One thing they never understand is the habit of bathing in the ocean. The Provincetownian proper has an antipathy for salt water and cannot be induced to take a dip in it. He insists that chills, fever and rheumatism would surely follow such a rash experiment, and no matter how often he sees strangers with impunity enjoy the luxury of a swim cannot be convinced but that some dire misfortune is certain to happen to such rash individuals.

Fishing is the great industry of the place, and it is possible that this business may yet be the means of driving summer visitors from the now popular resort, for there has long been talk of establishing a fish factory on the beach. The odors from this would inevitably make the town unbearable to all save dyed in the wool Cape Codders. The chances are, however, that it will be many a day before such an untoward event takes place.

HENRY BAYLEY.

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This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. It can't help

but do you good Prepared only by H. K. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 51 cent bottle contains 3 1/2 times the 10¢ size. I. K. HOOD.

NEW 'BROP TURNIP SEEDS

Ruta Bagas, etc., just received. Cabbage and other seeds for planting this season

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