

THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

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A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Kinston has cause to be proud of her successful graded schools. Good work is being done in both the white and the colored schools, under the faithful and careful supervision of Superintendent L. C. Brogden.

It was no small matter to organize the many school interests of the town into one harmonious whole, and bring into existence a creditable school system.

This Prof. Brogden and his corps of teachers have done. The work of the school is well planned, and specimens of work show careful execution.

The school at present is hampered for the lack of room, and facilities for doing the best work.

Give Superintendent Brogden and his faithful corps of assistants a suitable equipment and the hearty co-operation of every citizen of Kinston, and our educational system will equal that of any other city.

TRAFFIC HURTS THE FAIR.

A New York paper has the following to say:

Col. C. M. Watson, Secretary of the British commission to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived yesterday on the steamship Ivernia of the Cunard Line. "I cannot say very much about our exhibit in St. Louis," he said. "The reason for this is your high tariff. There is a disposition to hold back, and this is not only so in my country, but in Germany and France as well."

"Our art exhibit will be exceptionally fine, and the same thing can be said of our educational exhibit, but our industrial and machinery show may not be so excellent. We are afraid of your tariff. This question is one of the things I want to talk over with Mr. Francis."

This is another testimonial to the efficiency of our high tariff schedule.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Shaw and the rest may insist on "standing pat," but the business interests of the country are not going to "stand pat" and allow a favored few to reap a harvest at the expense of the many.

Nothing radical in the way of tariff revision should be attempted. But by easy degrees schedules should be modified and adjustments should be made so that a radical change may eventually result.

The theory must not be taxation of the many for the benefit of the few, but the taxation of the many for the benefit of the many.

Col. Thomas M. Argo on behalf of Mr. Ernest Haywood asked for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. This request was granted by Judge Douglas, and Thursday, May 21, was set as the day for the hearing of the case.

The hearing will be an important one. If the judges grant bail, it will mean that, in their opinion Haywood is not guilty of murder; for the laws of North Carolina will not permit a murderer to be bailed.

The prosecution will resist the application for bail, and the defense will put in its besticks to secure the relief desired. The hearing, therefore, will be awaited with interest.

THE FREE PRESS acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, on May 24-27.

Among other attractive features will be the delivery of the annual address by Mr. Walter H. Page, of New York.

THE WORD COINERS

The horror of being killed by an automobile has been greatly added to. It is now being referred to as an auto-icide.—Atlanta Constitution.

Of all the new word coinages for which the newspaper mini is responsible "multimurderer" seems about the most atrocious.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Mr. Forster in discussing the negro question coined and used the word "deethenize." This is one of the worst things the race problem has yet developed.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Farmer Straightened Out.

"A man living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatism. I handed him a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and told him to use it freely and if not satisfied after using it he need not pay a cent for it," says C. E. Rayder, of Patton Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar saying, 'give me another bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I want it in my house all the time for it cured me.'" For sale by J. E. Hood, druggist.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

GLEANINGS.

Whalebone now fetches as much as \$12,500 per ton.

Chief Inspector Watts of the District of Columbia says his rogues' gallery collection contains about 10,000 pictures and the records of 36,000 criminals.

The largest electrical pumping plant in the world is that at Utah lake. It raises 65,000,000 gallons of water a day for irrigating the Great Salt Lake valley.

A Kansas farmer owns a fish pond and allows any one to fish in it on the agreement that the fish shall be divided with him. Those who catch over twenty are given a lunch.

Every state in this country has people who can speak no English. South Carolina has fewest foreigners. Only sixty-five of its people are unable to speak English. Minnesota, on the other hand, has 75,000.

Near Jackson, Wayne county, O. a team of heavy horses owned by George Ralston got mired. In their struggles the animals buried themselves in the mud and got their heads down so deep that they smothered to death.

A remarkable social club called the Owls has been formed at New Brunswick, N. J. Every year the members' names are placed in a hat, and the first one drawn out has to marry within a year or treat the club to a banquet. The victim's identity is to be kept secret.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Sandol Milliken will return to the Boston Museum as a member of the Empire stock company.

Henry W. Savage is said to have more chorus girls on his payroll than any other American manager.

The cable reports of Miss Ellen Terry's production of Ibsen's "The Vikings" in London do not indicate a great success.

"The Wizard of Oz" has hit the New Yorkers so hard that it will probably continue its stay in Gotham throughout the summer.

Wilton Lackaye is to be starred in a Shakespearean role by Manager William A. Brady after being presented in Frank Norris' "The Pit."

Chief Justice Brown of Boston has decided that a person may hiss a theatrical performance or an actor, ruling that it is as just for a person to condemn as to applaud.

Mrs. Langtry will play one night at Langtry, Tex., next season. The stop will be made purely to satisfy the curiosity of the actress to see the town which bears her name.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Dress skirts trimmed with three bounces are much favored.

Primrose, maize and soft canary are three tints of yellow that are being widely used on gowns for the summer.

Open meshed silk and wool basket weaves and other semitransparent materials are used in making some of the most fashionable gowns for next season.

The clinging grace of the various princess styles is largely responsible for the continued favor they command for wedding gowns and evening dresses.

A single trailing wreath of La France roses and buds, with a plentiful background of tender green foliage, is a favorite decoration for hats of light weight fancy straw.

White linen bands, narrowly piped with color, look well on some of the simple French gowns made of Irish dainty, dotted plique, chambray or pink and white or mauve and white shepherd's check French ginghams.—New York Post.

THE WRITERS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that of all the poems she has written she thinks that "High Noon" is her best; at least it is her favorite.

Ludwig Falke, the lyric poet, to whom the Hamburg senate has voted an annual pension of \$750 to enable him to devote himself to his literary tasks, has been a music teacher in that city for twenty-five years.

Zoin made of himself such a perfect writing machine that in his later years he began to publish his novels in parts as soon as he began to write—a practice not uncommon in the days of Thackeray, but now almost obsolete.

Pierre Loti does not believe that there will ever be a real understanding between Europe and China. In his last volume, which describes his experiences during the late war, his refrain is, "China will always remain a riddle to us."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Running lessens the blood supply in the legs.

A Chicago doctor has succeeded in administering local treatment to the hearts of living animals.

The stars in the Milky Way are equally distributed in a uniform ring in the heavens and are several times as bright as stars in other regions.

The fixing of the distance of the nearest star in Perseus at 400,000,000,000 miles gives the first approximation of our distance from the Milky Way, in which it is situated.

Lenard rays and cathode rays are regarded as moving electrons—that is, trains of minute negative electric charges flying with great velocity. Roentgen rays are trains of solitary waves of radiated energy emitted at the impact of flying electrons with stationary groups of electrons—L. S. solid matter.

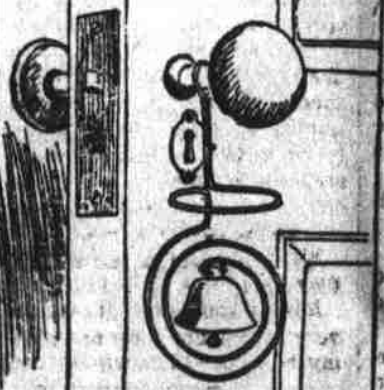
FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Making a Stone Fireplace.

Any one who has had a fireplace built knows from sad experience how difficult it is to have rough rock done well—in fact, to have it done at all. The very idea of using an uncut stone for anything inside a house seems the height of absurdity to the mind of a country workman. When I showed the mason my sketch of the fireplace he remarked that it would require a great deal of labor to cut the stones into the shapes I had drawn. A sort of pitying wonder came into his face as I told him I wanted the rough stones, just as they were found. The contractor, thinking to facilitate matters, had hauled up a huge pile of stones gathered from all around the house without the slightest regard to their suitability. Some were covered with old cement, and all were badly bruised; the room was filled with a useless assortment of material which could only be used for filling in back of the facing since not one had any lichen. We had to scour the woods ourselves for each stone as it was wanted, selecting those of proper shape and size and carrying them in by hand so as to preserve the growth of lichen. It was two days' hard work, but well worth while as we saw this "center of the home" taking almost the shape we had hoped for. When the stone can be procured without much cartage a stone fireplace of this sort is not expensive, comparatively speaking. Ours is 9 feet wide at the base and 9 feet 6 inches high, lined with fire brick and having a cheap brick hearth. The whole thing, built on a solid stone foundation, cost the labor of a mason and a mortar mixer for two and a half days and the cement and brick \$20 to \$25. This is, of course, exclusive of my own time spent in hunting for the stones.—Country Life in America.

Alarm Bell on Doorknob.

Illustrated in the accompanying drawing is a simple and convenient device for giving an alarm when a burglar is attempting to enter a house, the bell also being useful for a doorbell for houses which are not provided with any other arrangement for announcing callers. This alarm, which is the invention of Clarence H. Bryan of Chicago, consists of a section of spring wire shaped to clamp the shank of the knob and suspending a small bell within the coil of wire. The burglar if he under-



INTERFERENCE WITH THE DOOR SOUNDS THE BELL.

takes to enter through the door or in any way interferes with it will turn the knob or rattle the door sufficiently to set the alarm bell vibrating and apprise the inmates of the house of what is going on. In this case, of course, the noise is also heard by the persons outside, so that it would frighten away many times when the bell may not have awakened the inmates of the house. Such alarms can readily be attached to any or all of the doors of a house and are also convenient for travelers for suspension from the door-knobs of the hotel rooms assigned to them in their travels.

Pulled Bread.

Pulled bread is likely to become one of our chief table delights. It is much nicer than mere bread. Pulled bread is made in the following simple manner and is possible in any household or flat, no matter how limited its room or utensils: Take an ordinary loaf of bread, cut off all of the crust, then shred or "pull" the bread lightly apart with a silver fork with dull tines. Toast it in the lower oven on all sides or else rebake it in the regular oven in a brisk heat. The bread must be cooked this second time just when needed for eating, and then, either hot or cooled, it is delicious.

Bedroom Shades.

Every bedroom window should be provided with a dark green shade to keep out the early morning sunlight. It need not be a heavy Holland shade, which keeps out air as well as light. Slide curtains of dark cheesecloth hung from a rod underneath the white shade are soft and thin enough to draw out of sight against the window frame and are effectual in creating a dim, religious light, conducive to slumber.

Rhubarb a Spring Tonic.

Rhubarb is a plant which should not be neglected, but stewed regularly when fresh as a spring tonic, good for young and old. Remember to cut the rhubarb without peeling it. Season it lightly with sugar. Stew it slowly in an old fashioned porcelain pipkin. Like lettuce salad, it is one of the best and most certain remedies for the tired, worn feeling of spring that can possibly be given the family.

To Remove Stains.

For removing stains from cuffs, aprons, dresses and other white goods a weak solution of chloride of lime is excellent. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of lime in eight quarts of water and place the stained article to soak in the fluid. An occasional squeeze will facilitate the cleaning process, which will be found to have been accomplished in ordinary cases in twenty-four hours.

THE SUCCESS OF BECK.

Assistant Attorney General Who Won the Merger Case.

James M. Beck, who recently resigned the position of assistant United States attorney general to ally himself with one of the leading corporation law firms of New York, is the attorney who won the famous Northern Securities merger case for the government.

Mr. Beck's career in the public service has been one of flattering success. He first held office under the government in 1888, when he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Later he resigned, but in 1896 President Cleveland made him attorney of the same district, in which office he remained over four years. Many important cases were tried by him, and in most of them the government won through his efforts.

One of the most notable of Mr. Beck's cases was the prosecution of his predecessor, Eilery P. Ingham, to-



JAMES M. BECK.

gether with Mr. Ingham's official assistant, for attempting to bribe a secret service officer. The prosecution of these men attracted widespread attention and resulted in sending ten men to prison.

In the summer of 1900 Mr. Beck resigned the office of United States attorney and was soon after made assistant attorney general by McKinley.

Mr. Beck was the prosecutor in the celebrated Neely case, in which the right of the government to prosecute the defendant for alleged irregularities in the postal affairs of Cuba was maintained.

James M. Beck is still a young man, being in his forty-third year. What hair he has left is fair, and his blue eyes are almost hidden by thick glasses which weak sight compels him to wear. He is a native of Philadelphia and was married in 1890 to a daughter of James Mitchell of that city. They have two children. Although Mr. Beck has joined forces with the firm of Sherman & Sterling, New York, he will retain his connection with the firm of Beck, Robinson & Kane of Philadelphia, of which he has been a member for several years.

CUPID ON THE LINKS.

Why Golf May Lose Its Most Famous Woman Exponent.

Golf circles are wondering whether the recent marriage of Miss Genevieve Hecker, for the past two years woman national golf champion, to Mr. Charles T. Stout will remove this most brilliant wielder of the club from the game.

Possibly there is no other woman in all America who by her tremendous achievements on the golf links became so widely and favorably known. As a golfer Mrs. Stout is considered by a majority of experts the best woman exponent of the game in this country. She is now only twenty, and her first



MISS GENEVIEVE HECKER STOUT.

triumphs were scored when she was but sixteen. Her father, now dead, was a millionaire flour manufacturer and founder of one of the leading concerns in the United States.

Charles T. Stout is twenty-eight years old and is a wealthy New York club man and golf enthusiast. In 1901 the engagement of Miss Hecker to Mr. George Jenkins was announced, but it was subsequently broken.

The Innocent Suffer With The Guilty

The world to-day is full of innocent sufferers from that most loathsome disease, Contagious Blood Poison. People know in a general way that it is a bad disease, but if all its horrors could be brought before them they would shun it as they do the Leprosy. Not only the person who contracts it suffers, but the awful taint is transmitted to children, and the fearful sores and eruptions, weak eyes, Catarrh, and other evidences of poisoned blood show these little innocents are suffering the awful consequences of some body's sin. So highly contagious is this form of blood poison that one may be contaminated by handling the clothing or other articles in use by a person afflicted with this miserable disease. There is danger even in drinking from the same vessel or eating out of the same tableware, as many pure and innocent men and women have found to their sorrow. The virus of Contagious Blood Poison is so powerful and penetrating that within a short time after the first little sore appears the whole system is infected and every drop of blood in the body is tainted with the poison, and the skin is soon covered with a red rash, ulcers break out in the mouth and throat, swellings appear in the groins, the hair and eyebrows fall out, and unless the ravages of the disease are checked at this stage, more violent and dangerous symptoms appear in the form of deep and offensive sores, copper colored spots, terrible pains in bones and muscles, and general breaking down of the system.

S. S. S. is a specific for Contagious Blood Poison and the only remedy that antidotes this peculiar virus and makes a radical and complete cure of the disease. Mercury and Potash hold it in check so long as the system is under their influence, but when the medicine is left off the poison breaks out again as bad or worse than ever. Besides, the use of these minerals bring on Rheumatism and stomach troubles of the worst kind; and frequently produce bleeding and sponginess of the gums and decay of the teeth. S. S. S. cures Blood Poison in all stages and even reaches down to hereditary taints and removes all traces of the poison and saves the victim from the pitiable consequences of this monster scourge. As long as a drop of the virus is left in the blood it is liable to break out, and there is danger of transmitting the disease to others. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and can be taken without any injurious effects to health, and an experience of nearly fifty years proves beyond doubt that it cures Contagious Blood Poison completely and permanently. Write for our "Home Treatment Book," which describes fully the different stages and symptoms of the disease.

BLOOD POISON IS NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS

SSS

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