

THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

VOL. VI.—NO. 64.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Matters of Interest Condensed into Brief Paragraphs.

A LITTLE ABOUT NUMEROUS THINGS

The Pith of the World's News That Might Interest Our Readers. An Item Here and There.

The ruined cotton mills in South Carolina will be rebuilt at once.

Five states at the presidential election of 1900 gave more than 100,000 majority—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin on the Republican and Texas on the Democratic side.

United States Consul McWade cabled the state department from Canton, China, that an American has been kidnapped by Chinese pirates and held for a ransom of \$9,000. An American gunboat has been sent to the rescue.

Dubuque, Iowa, June 17.—The local militia, the Governor's Grays, was called out last evening to disperse the mobs collected in support of the street car strikers. While the militia was protecting the union, the electric company's office where the strike-breakers lodged, the mob wrecked the windows of the company's power house, five blocks away.

The months of greatest tornado frequency in the United States, as shown by the reports of Lieutenant John Finley, of the United States Signal corps, are May, April, June and July, in the order named. The hours of greatest frequency during the day are from 3:30 to 5 p. m., just after the hottest part of the day, when warm ascending air currents are most liable to meet cooler descending ones.

Richmond, Va., June 17th.—Not a street car wheel has turned today in Richmond or Manchester, or on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg electric railway. Not a car was run out of the barns this morning. The motormen and conductors have entered on the long-expected strike, which is in general terms for an increase of pay, the nine hour day, and recognition of the union.

Indianapolis, June 17.—When the inter-urban car from Evansville to Howells reached the latter place last night and was found to be in charge of a negro conductor, a dozen citizens boarded the car and gave him an unmerciful beating and then ordered him not to attempt to run a car into the town again. The beating of the negro created great excitement. Citizens patrolled the streets, declaring war on the colored race.

Heppner, Ore., June 17.—The work of clearing the streets of great piles of wreckage, which were lodged in the town by Saturday's flood, was commenced in earnest today. Bodies are being recovered almost every hour and tonight the most accurate estimate of the number of dead is 200. Scores of people are searching the creek bottoms for bodies of relatives and friends who are missing, but the undertaking is a stupendous one, as bodies have been found more than thirty miles from here.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale at J. E. Hood's drug store.

J. E. HOOD S. L. STOUGH

J. E. Hood & Co.

(Successors to J. E. HOOD)

has moved to the new building on the corner north of B. W. Canady & Son.

We want everyone to call to see us whether you need Drugs or not. We carry the largest stock in Eastern North Carolina. Call for what you want; we will have it and prices will be reasonable.

In addition to Drugs

you can find hundreds of other things. Take a walk through; we will always be pleased to see you.

Your patronage solicited.

J. E. HOOD & CO.

Old Time Tipping.

The tipping habit is bad enough everywhere, and is worse in Europe than here. In the eighteenth century it was a greater evil than it is now. A writer in the Cornhill Magazine tells some stories to illustrate the old condition of things.

In Edinburgh in 1760 the Society of Clerks enacted that all servants should be forbidden to take tips and members be forbidden to give them. This example was followed by other clubs and societies. Today there is the rule in most clubs against feeling the servants. An eccentric Irish gentleman, Lord Taaffe, used to attend his guests to the door, and if they offered any money to the servants who were lined up with the guests' baggage, the host would say, "If you give, give it me, for it was I that did buy the dinner."

A well known colonel while sitting at dinner inquired the names of the host's servants. "For," said he, "I cannot pay them for such a good dinner, but I should like to remember them in my will."

Another eccentric gentleman, after patiently relieving his hat, sword, cane and cloak, to the very bottom of his purse, turned to the two remaining servants who were waiting obsequiously, each with a glove, and said affably: "Keep those. I will not trouble to buy them back. They are old and not worth a shilling."

Power of a Swan's Wing.

"Swans," said an official of the zoo, "have great strength of wing. It is said that with a blow of its wing a swan can break a man's leg, and I have no doubt this is so. A doctor told me one day, as we stood together by the zoo lake, that one of his first cases had been that of a man whose arm a swan had broken with its wing."

"The accident occurred in Arkansas, on Swan lake, a body of water where these birds abound. A huntsman was 'fire hunting' when a swan, making for the light, flew straight at his head. He put up his arm to shield his face, and the powerful wing of the big white bird struck him like a club. Both bones in the forearm were broken; it was a compound fracture."

"If a swan accidentally can break in this way a man's arm, there is, in my opinion, no room to doubt that it could, if it desired, break with a well directed blow a man's leg."—Philadelphia Record.

What a Toad Enjoys.

There are few things more amusing than to watch a toad submitting to the operation of a back scratching. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing toward him. But after two or three passes down his back his manner undergoes a marked change, his eyes close with an expression of infinite rapture, he plants his feet wider apart and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to obtain by these means more room for enjoyment.

Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which startles him, or until he has had as much petting as he wants, when, with a puff of regretful delight, he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions and hop away, bent once more on the pleasures of the chase.

The Band Played.

General Custer believed in having martial music on all possible occasions. He would have the band out at 5 o'clock in the morning and the last thing in the evening. One day when a regiment had just come into camp General Custer ordered the band out. The men were tired and reported that they had lost the mouthpieces of their instruments.

"Very well," said the general, "you may take pickaxes and shovels and help repair the roads. You may find the missing mouthpieces while you are working." It is unnecessary to state that the band played soon after.

Revenge.

"That fat man," complained the scales, "simply knocked me all out of kilter."

"Well," replied the candy machine near by, "now you can lie in weight for the next one that comes along."—Philadelphia Press.

Love.

When a man ceases to love he is lost. Love implies a hope of higher, more reverend things. Business dispels love, for love is good and is incompatible with grossness.

The way of the transgressor is soft, but the destination is hard.—Schoolmaster.

Asking Questions of the Cuckoo.

A curious legend regarding the cuckoo is found among the Danes, which, with some modifications, is likewise current in many parts of Germany, in England and the north of Europe. When in early springtime the voice of the cuckoo is first heard in the woods, every village girl kisses her hand and asks the question, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be married?" and the old folks inquire, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be released from this world's cares?" The bird in answer continues singing "Cuckoo" as many times as years will elapse before the object of their desires will come to pass.

But as some old people live to an advanced age and many girls marry late in life the poor bird has so much to do in answering the questions put to her that the building season goes by; she has no time to make her nest, but lays her eggs in that of the hedge sparrow.

Why a Boiled Lobster Is Red.

In all crustaceans, as, indeed, in almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent of iron. Upon boiling the lobster is oxidized. The effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick. In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character.

It is as a brick would be after burning. This effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapid, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white or nearly pure lime.

A King's Trick.

King Gustavus III. of Sweden had been frequently invited to the little court of Schwerin. In 1783 he paid a visit to Germany, and as soon as the Duchess of Mecklenburg heard of his approach she prepared fetes in his honor. But Gustavus, who disliked the petty courts of the small rulers, sent two of his attendants, a page named Peyron and Desvrouges, a valet who had formerly been an actor—to be entertained by the duchess. The two personated the king and his minister, Baron Sparre, and sustained the characters throughout. They accepted as their due all the homage meant for their master, danced with the Mecklenburg ladies who were presented to them, and Peyron went so far as to ask one of the ladies for her portrait. Meantime Gustavus was enjoying himself elsewhere in secret.

Tea in Paraguay.

When the natives of Paraguay drink tea they do not pour it from a teapot into a cup, but fill a goblet made out of a pumpkin or gourd and then suck up the hot liquid through a long reed. Moreover, the tea which they use is altogether different from that which comes from China, being made out of dried and roasted leaves of a palmlike plant which grows in Paraguay and southern Brazil. The natives say that this tea is an excellent remedy for fever and rheumatism, and chemical tests which have been made by German physicians seem to show that there is good ground for this statement. Certain it is that tea is widely used throughout Paraguay in cases of illness and that, so far as has been observed, the effects produced by it are highly beneficial.

Huxley on the Bishops.

Among the "Essays of John Fiske" are some delightful reminiscences of Huxley, at whose house Mr. Fiske was a frequent visitor during his stay in London. Here is one of these charming and illuminative stories:

"In an examination on anatomy a very callow lad got the valves of the heart wrong, putting the mitral on the right side, but Huxley took compassion on him with the remark: 'Poor little beggar! I never got them correctly myself until I reflected that a bishop was never in the right!'"

Flattery.

"The flatterer is all right," said the office philosopher. "While no one believes a word he says, every one wants to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is no compliment if a friend comes fifty miles to your wedding, but it is a great tribute if he comes five miles to your funeral.—Atholton Globe.

Over Very Healthy, Says Dr. Pollock.

Dover, June 17, 1903.

EDITOR OF FREE PRESS:—At the request of your correspondent of this place please permit me to submit the enclosed for publication hoping through the lines of your paper to show and assure those teachers who are desirous of attending the summer normal, to be held here, beginning the 22nd of June and continuing for six weeks, that Dover is not so unhealthy as is so commonly believed.

As ludicrous as it appears to those of us that live here and have our town pointed as a "mud hole" veritably alive with typhoid and malarial germs, fighting battles royal for supremacy, enabling the victorious without further molestation to very quietly and openly pounce upon any and all new comers, inhibiting future existence to the size of their corporeity and not to any possible previous immunity or liability in which kindred hosts in other localities had fallen victims, we still hear of those viewing the picture and can see the twinkle of doubt in the eyes of some of our listeners when told of the healthy condition and progress of the place.

Whether it is the greatly increased number of transients that has decreased the mad desires and virulence of the bacillus typhosus and hematomas malaria, or the efficient drainage driven pumps and ordinance of present board of aldermen demanding the removal of all stock to "green pastures," which might have acted in part and prevented a more thorough sanitary condition, I know not, but a glance at the number of deaths you must see our very atmosphere is not poisonous, nor the water turbid from the over-crowded and confused movements of those dreaded disease producing germs. For the two years past, we've lost two white babies, one from dysentery, the second from bronchitis; one man, white, typhoid fever, brought here in second week of his illness, over a distance of 20 miles.

Among negroes, babies two, 1st, measles, complicated with dysentery and whooping cough; influenza, men two, from tuberculosis who had contracted it previous to coming here. No deaths among the females. At Fort Barwell, nine miles north of us, one case of typhoid, one death, colored woman from heart disease. State camps, about nine miles south, where sixty men are kept, there has been no death from disease, no long continued cases. Nor have we been visited by epidemics of smallpox and diphtheria as other parts of the county, and upon inquiry at Core Creek we find that there, as here, there isn't an infectious, contagious or seriously ill case in the place.

Dover is the highest place along the A. & N. C. R. R., until you get to La-Grange and the figures given are those of United States geological survey. Newport is 194 feet above sea level, Riverdale 28, Newbern 124, Tuscarora 40, Dover 65, Kinston 48. Nature was kind and man has given but little assistance and we have one of the best drained and driest towns to be found anywhere in the east. To this elevation, deep driven pumps and drainage we attribute the pleasantness of the summer, and that pure drinking water which I have given a most careful microscopic examination.

RAYMOND POLLOCK, M. D.

Five to be Tried for Murder.

Wilson, June 17.—Judge Shaw has overruled the motion for continuance in the case of Lawrence Morgan and others, charged with the murder of T. Percy Jones, and the case will be heard at this term.

The entire eleven men charged with the killing of Jones were brought into court and occupied seats on the right of the judge, while their attorneys were grouped about the center of the bar.

Solicitor Daniels stated to the court that the state would ask that only five of the defendants be put on trial for murder in the first degree at this time, viz: Lawrence Morgan, John Allen, George Whitley, Gil Ward and W. H. Rich.

It was agreed that the case as to J. B. Piver, J. T. Bass, W. W. Barnes, W. P. Croom, John Pittman and S. J. Walls should be continued.

Solicitor Daniels thought it would not take more than one day to impanel the jury and the venire was ordered returnable Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The venire of two hundred and fifty was then drawn from the box. The men will come from every township in the county.

On Wednesday a charter was granted to the Wilson Savings Bank, capital stock \$50,000, with privilege to increase to \$100,000. The directors are J. E. Woodard, George Hackney, W. L. Banks, Jones Cottingham, F. F. Barnes, W. E. Warren and W. F. Clark.

Cuts, Bruises, and Burns Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment, and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. For sale at J. E. Hood's drug store.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
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WINTERVILLE ITEMS.

June 16, 1903.

Miss Annie Joyner, of Portsmouth, is spending sometime with Miss Bertha Dawson and sisters here.

Dr. Joseph Dixon was in town yesterday afternoon seeing about some orders he has with Hunsucker, A. G. Cox Mfg Co.'s buggy man.

Jason Joyner, of Farmville, was here yesterday and went away happier because he carried with him and rode in a brand new Hunsucker buggy.

Who can beat this? J. R. Cooper showed us Saturday a radish measuring 14 inches in length, 7 1/2 inches in circumference and 3 inches in diameter.

Editor of the Reflector and Prof. W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville, were here yesterday on business. Young Master Ragsdale also accompanied them.

At the mission meeting Sunday night interesting papers were read by Misses Annie Stox and Laura Cox. Short discussions followed by Messrs. A. G. and J. D. Cox.

It would be interesting for those who have not done so to visit the factory here and see what kind of turning has to be done to turn out about 50 handy trucks per day. The flues are made in another building.

Some tobacco flues have ears and some have not. Those made by A. G. Cox Mfg Co. have and when a set is all wired together (the wires are passed through the ears) there is no coming apart. The man who has had a barn burned for lack of this precaution can appreciate its worth.

NEW HOPE ITEMS.

June 16, 1903.

We have a fine Sunday school at New Hope.

Several from this place are attending court in Kinston this week.

Mr. Mallie Spence spent Sunday at the Springs and reported a fine time.

Messrs. Harry and Freda Weyher spent Sunday with Mr. Jake Parrott.

The rainy weather has brought grass and the farmers are hard at work killing it.

Miss Mildred Jackson attended the closing exercises of the R. M. L., and reported a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon W. Stroud, of Kinston, spent Sunday afternoon in this community visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Lois Spence and two children returned home Sunday after spending a week with her parents near Seven Springs.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Farm work has been retarded in many counties by frequent rains and crops, especially corn and cotton, have become rather grassy; in others, however, the amount of moisture was just sufficient to keep the soil in good condition for work. On the whole further improvement in crop conditions is apparent.

Corn has generally improved considerably since the rains began; early up-land corn is being hilled or laid by in the southeast portion, while in the west much of it has not received its first cultivation; some injury by worms in lowlands is reported. Cotton is improving more slowly, it needs higher temperatures for best development than have been experienced lately; but plants, though still small, show a healthy appearance and stands have improved; chopping cotton is still under way, though all the crop is not yet up; many fields have become very grassy and lice are reported as injuring the crop in several counties. Transplanting tobacco is practically completed with fairly good stands; late set plants need cultivation, and have not yet started into rapid growth; early set is not showing much improvement, the drought caused too early maturity as expressed by the term "buttoning low"; tobacco worms are reported in limited sections. Many farmers are through harvesting wheat, but the bulk of the crop in the west has not been cut; frequent rains have been unfavorable for the work of harvesting, and in some cases wheat and other grains were beaten down by heavy rains. Minor crops are doing well, and gardens show much better growth. A large crop of sweet potatoes has been set; clover and pastures have improved. Fruit is fairly promising in the central-east portion; early peaches of the Alexander and Triumph varieties are ripe and shipments have been made; early apples are ripening, and the amount of dropping is not excessive. Dewberries and blackberries are nearly ripe.

His Last Hope Realized.

(From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.)
In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure, and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggest this item. For sale at J. E. Hood's drug store.

Story of an Eye Witness.

Portland, Ore., June 16.—A special to the Oregonian from Ione, Ore., says:

David McAtee, a business man of Heppner, whose residence is on a beach above Heppner, was an eye witness of the disaster. In company with Frank Spaulding he left Heppner about 10:30 Sunday night on horseback. "On Sunday afternoon," said Mr. McAtee, "there had been a severe rain storm, accompanied with much rain and wind. I was standing in front of the house and noticed that a cloud of remarkable density approached the top of the hill on the east side of the canyon. I turned for a moment when a roar caused me to look again at the hill. I saw a wall of water, the height of which I would be afraid to guess, rushing down the mountain, carrying immense trees and timbers on its crest and tearing away the rocks from the foundations."

New Oil Field in Texas.

Sour Lake, Texas, June 17.—A repetition of the exciting scenes at Beaumont during the few months following the discovery of oil at that place three years ago is to be witnessed here. The fact that the extent of the new oil field has been proved by the boring of nearly fifty producing wells, some of which are gushers equal to the best in the Beaumont field, has caused thousands of oil men, promoters and real estate speculators to flock hither. Hundreds of men are living in tents. Land values have advanced many thousand per cent. during the past three weeks. Acreage property which sold for from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre less than a month ago is now in demand at eight thousand to ten thousand dollars per acre.

Patent Your Buggy For 150

to \$100 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 5000 more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. E. Hood & Co.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Clipped and Colled From Our North Carolina Exchanges.

ODD AND INTERESTING HAPPENINGS

Gossip Gathered from Murphy The Manteo of Importance to Our Taste Heel Readers.

It is said there have been 4,400 cases of smallpox in North Carolina during the past twelve months. Of this number 100 proved fatal.

The safe in the postoffice at Pinnacle, Stokes county was blown open Tuesday night and robbed of from two to three hundred dollars in cash and stamps. The burglars made their escape.

Hamlet, June 16.—J. C. Haverly, day operator at Hamlet, was run over by a switch engine, there on Tuesday morning and injured so badly that he died four hours later. There was no eye witness to the accident, but from a statement made immediately after the occurrence, it seems that he was walking the main line, going from the depot to the yard to work, and seeing passenger train No. 31 coming, he stepped off on to the side-track, and the switch engine running parallel with No. 31, and which he had not observed, struck him. His right leg and shoulder were badly mutilated.

Newbern Journal: Colonel John D. Whitford, being in Raleigh in the spring of 1873, was presented with a cutting by Mrs. John H. Bryan, mother of Judge Bryan, of this city, from a willow which grew at the grave of Napoleon at St. Helens. Not expecting to return to Newbern in sometime, the small cutting about 12 inches long was sent to his son, Reid, then a boy, with instructions to stick it down somewhere in the garden, which he did on the line near Change street. Now, in thirty years, it has made a tree of the following dimensions: Trunk four feet above ground, 5 feet and 2 inches in diameter, which tapering up twenty feet, was 36 inches in diameter, there is forked and made out spreading branches 35 feet each, 70 feet across. From the ground to the top of the tree, was 73 feet. Some time ago the tree giving indications of decay, it was cut down yesterday.

Cool Off And Thaw Out.

Progressive Farmer.
The Henderson Gold Leaf, which has strenuously opposed the "Ogden movement" in Southern educational work, comments as follows on the address of Dr. Lyman Abbott at the recent Richmond conference:

"If contact with the south and observation of the situation as it is, results in causing men like Dr. Abbott to have a better understanding of the negro problem and suffrage question, we shall believe that some good may come from this new movement after all."

This is just what "contact with the South" through these southern educational conferences has done for many others besides Dr. Abbott. In all the north, the south has no abler friends than such men as Dr. Abbott, Dr. Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews, and other members of the general and southern educational boards. Somebody has wisely said that if more southern men would go north and cool off their passions and more northern men would come south and thaw out their prejudices, both sections would be immeasurably benefited.

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