## THE DAILY FREE PRESS

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ANIEL T. EDWARDS

#### whered at the Postoffice as second class matter RAISE MORE LIVE STOCK.

We wish to call attention to a very waluable article appearing in the North State Industrial Journal on the subject of live stock. Every reader who understands the conditions confronting us will agree that the Journal's words are to the point, and especially are they applicable to farming conditions as they exist here in eastern North Carolina.

Here we have the climate, a luxuriant growth of grass, even in an uncultivated state making the very finest kind of pasturage; and abundant facilities for making a sufficiency of the best of hay and plenty of grain.

This live stock industry should by no means conflict with grain, truck and tobacco farming, but should supplement it. The editorial in question is given below:

Now is the time to keep more and

better stock than ever before. It is a good time now for the farmer to consider what a promising outlook there is for him to increase his growing of meat animals; or if he does not now make it an object to grow only his supply, does not good common sense teach him that there never was a more opportune period in which to push ahead and grow beef, pork and mutton to the capacity of his farm and conditions? Meats are exceedingly dear and there is a short supply of meat animals everywhere which will require years and years to replenish. Prices will probably vary some from time to time, during a few years to come; but for a dozen years meat pri-ces will not again be so low as they have averaged the last dozen years. Conditions point to the contrary. Take cattle, for instance. Sufficient breed ing stock is not in the country. They must be grown, and then there is a warring element against this. Most of the commercial beef cattle are grown on the range; but settlers have so encroached upon the ranges that public grazing lands have been growing er and scarcer. It is very easy to see that in time

not very far away all beef and mutton in this country must be grown on farms. Stock growing on the ranges is fast passing away. Stock growing enriches land, while so much grain growing as now, impoverishes it. Grow more stock, and more grain can be grown with it. And while meat an-imals have largely decreased in numbers human mouths to consume have creased with the increasing population. The drought of last season in the swine belt reduced the hog crop and the output of pork very seriously It will require a long time to get back unto the old basis.

Live stock and tillage of the soil were designed by the Creator to go hand in hand. Neither will flourish alone. did and never will long at The soil of England is so very fertile because of the combination of these two forces-live stock and thor ough tillage. Only pure bred sires of recognized beef or dual purpose breeds of cattle must be used, and grade up the native stock.

They should be sent to the market after two summers' and one winter's feeding. They must be kept growing and gaining weight all the time while young by feeding forage and grains that are rich in protein—the blood, bone and muscle-forming foods—and topped off with foods rich in carbohydrates-the fat-making feeds. This is the most profitable course for the farmer to pursue. The same principle applies to all kinds of stock kept on the farm.

All know that at the present time meat is very high, and that the chances are that it will continue to be high. What better, then, could the farmers do than take advantage of the situation and raise not only their own meat and live stock, but raise it to sell.

There is much in the suggestion.

In our state news column of yesterday appeared the announcement that there are now some fifteen applications for permission to organize companies of the national guard of this State.

The applications came from points all over the State from the east to the west. The martial ardor is not local but State wide.

Something, indeed, must have struck our young men. It is not at all improbable that people are beginning to see that the national guard, as supported and developed by recent naional legislation, has a grand future before it. The soldiers of the several State regiments will be equipped, cared for, disciplined and trained at the national expense. Uniform regulations will obtain, and poverty will not impose a barrier upon the soldiers of one State who are just as brave and loyal as are the soldiers of its sister

Something at any rate, has given an impetus to the martial ardor of our young men. And as the strengthening of our State national guard tends to the security and stability of our styll life it should be heartily ap-



Lane was take as a diseased

HOW PROPOSED CHANCES WILL AF FECT THE CADETS.

Under Present Law They Must Serve Six Years Before Receiving Commissions-How Superintendent Brownson Did Away With Hazing.

Much interest is felt in navy circles. especially among the naval cadets, in the report of the board of visitors to the United States Naval academy. which has just reached the navy department. For some time past there has been much dissatisfaction among the cadets because commissions are withheld for two years after gradua tion from the academy. By the operation of the present law a graduate from Annapolis is compelled to serve two years after graduation and pass a second examination before he becomes an integral part of the navy. Although performing the duties of an officer, he has no commission, and in case of disability before final examination would be debarred from receiving the benefits of a commissioned officer in the service

The naval school feels that it deserves the same consideration that is extended to the Military academy at West Point, the graduates of which receive commissions in the army as soon as they have passed examination after the regular four years' course.

The board of visitors of the Naval academy, in its recent report, recommends final graduation at the end of the four years' course and the immedi ate granting of commissions to the graduating cadets. In regard to admis sion to the academy the visiting board recommends that candidates be nominated one year in advance of the en trance examination and also that can didates be admitted upon certificates from certain schools, the said schools whose certificates shall be accepted, to be determined by the academic board.

Captain Willard Herbert Brownson superintendent of the Naval academy received high praise from the board of visitors, his management of the institution being unreservedly commended

Captain Brownson has been superin tendent of the Naval academy since October of last year, having been appointed by President Roosevelt. The selection at the time was regarded in the nature of a high compliment to Captain Brownson, as the whole paval personnel was closely scanned to find



CAPTAIN WILLARD H. BROWNSON,

the officer best suited to meet the un usual conditions with which the superintendent will have to contend during the next few years. The famous institution is to be entirely rehabilitated. buildings and improvements costing more than \$8,000,000 are to be completed, the corps of professors and midshipmen is to be largely increased. and the work could be intrusted to none but an officer of exceptional abil-

While at the head of the academy Captain Brownson will win his commission as rear admiral, which fits in with the determination of the navy department that hereafter only an officer of that grade shall command the academy station, which from every point of view is now becoming a more important post than any of the great navy yards.

Captain Brownson had a tour of duty as commandant of cadets nine years ago and has always maintained a great interest in the institution, from which he was graduated in 1865 and at which he has several times been instructor. A notable reform Captain Brownson has accomplished since becoming head of the academy has been the stamping out of hazing. This he did by placing

the cadets upon bonor. Captain Brownson is famous as the man who fired the shot that reverberated around the world and gave notice that the United States would brook no interference with the commerce that had the protection of its flag. This was in the harbor of Rio Janeiro in

1894 in the Mello naval insurrection. At that time Brownson was in com mand of the Detroit, and with other vessels under Rear Admiral Benham was protecting American shipping interests. When the insurgent naval force under Admiral De Gama on the battle ship Aquidaban threatened to sink the American ships if they insist ed on giving safe escort to the American coffee ships to their docks th Detroit, firing a 6 pounder across the bows of the leading Brazilian ship started up the harbor cleared for action. The other ships of the American squadron were prepared for action, but their services were not needed. The single shot of the Detroit caused the collapse of the blockade. Before the breaking out of the Spanish was Captain Brownson was sent to Europe to lify war vessels. Then he was ordered one and cheed in charge of the conA WOMAN HUMOR ST.

ties Carolyn Wells, the Writer of Clever "Nonsense."

Carolyn Wells, the writer of popular books, whose quaint conceits in verse and prose have attracted the most favorable notice of both the public and reviewers, is one of the cleverest of the few women who do really humorous

work. Miss Wells is young, attractive and vivacious, interested in many things besides authorship and is somewhat fond of society. She lives with her people at Rahway, N. J., near enough to New York to enable her to keep in touch with the editors and publishers with whom her productions are in de

The latest work of Miss Wells is burlesque historical novel entitled "Abeniki Caldwell." In writing this work the author has apparently had a



MISS CAROLYN WELLS.

lot of fun. The average historical novel of the last few years has been absurd in its stilted language and its mock incredible feats. Miss Wells has carried these features to extremes and has jumbled together a plot, containing an adventure in every chapter, that makes an ordinary historical romance seem tame by contrast.

Miss Wells' humor-her quaint way of looking at commonplace things-is a natural gift. Her felicity of phrase has been, of course, in a large measure acquired. The great charm of her work lies in the fact that she is full of surprises. One never knows just what is coming next. She began writing in 1895, contributing to the magazines. Among her most popular works are "At the Sign of the Sphynx," "Folly In the Forest" and an "Anthology of Nonsense Rhymes." Miss Wells works easily and guthers the ideas for her fingles and stories from the most unexpected quarters; consequently she is very prolific. She insists that she is in no sense "literary." Her favorite word in either reading or writing is "non-

#### GREEK CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

Famous For Great Wealth and the Beauty of Its Cathedrals.

The average tourist in Russia is like ly to be astounded by the number and grandeur of the Greek churches and cathedrals which everywhere abound. In and about Moscow alone there are forty churches, monasteries and convents. Among these the cathedral of Ostankius is notable. It is a marvel of richness.

This cathedral is of white stone. built in the shape of a Greek cross. It has golden cupolas at its corners and a great dome in the center, all of which are covered with copper plated with gold. It took 900 pounds of gold leaf to plate the dome, and it is estimated that there is \$1,000,000 worth of the preclous metal upon it. The interior of the cathedral contains marbles and preclous stones costing \$2,000,000, and there is \$500,000 worth of sacred pictures within it.

St. Isaac's cathedral, St. Petersburg cost about \$20,000,000, and its gold dome is as large as that of the capitol at Washington. It took immense quan-



OSTANEIUS CATHEDRAL, NEAB MOSCOW.

tities of gold leaf to plate this mighty dome. Many other churches in the empire approach these in costliness and

In Russia there are 87.000,000 Greek Catholics, and the revenues of the church are enormous. The money flows into its coffers in a steady stream, and the amount in the treasury is almost incomputable. Even the church itself

does not know what it has.

The exar is the head of the church the car is the head of the church. He governs it through the holy synod which meets at St. Petersburg. Nominally he appoints every officer in the church and can transfer and dismiss officers in many cases. In reality, however, he interferes but little in the church Just Where the Trouble Lies

"Ah!" he sighed. "We don't have such pies now as mother used to make." His wife, being a woman of wisdom. fid not get angry. Instead she simply reasoned with him.

"The trouble," she said, "does not lie with the pies."

"No?" he returned inquiringly. "Ob. dear, no," she asserted. "The trouble lies with your palate and digestion. Pies have not deteriorated since you were young, but you have. The pies that I make would have tickled you in those days as much as the pies your mother used to make, and the pies your mother used to make would give you the same brand of dyspepsia now that mine do. Let us hear no more about it, please."

And after mature reflection be decided that it would be just as well to do a little less in the line of criticism. -Brooklyn Eagle.

A Natural Inquiry. The doctor looked annoyed.

"I'm all out of patience this morning," he explained.

"How do you spell it?" asked the lawyer. "Spell what?"

"The thing you're out of. If it's p-a-t-i-e-n-c-e there is some occasion for surprise, but still the matter is easily remedied. If it's p-a-t-i-e-n-t-s I'm not surprised at all, but"-

At this point things happened that convinced the facetious lawyer of the advisability of making a hasty exit .-Brooklyn Engle.

Doing Time.

"There goes old Skinner. He is beginning to look aged."

"Yes; he is old in years and older in sin. All his life he has been doing others, and now he is even trying to do Father Time."

"If he had had his deserts he would have been doing time long ago."-Kansas City Journal.

A Doubtful Proverb. "Politeness costs nothing," said the

man who indulges in quotations. "Nonsensel" answered the practical person. "Did you ever note the utter absence of it in the waiter whom you have insufficiently tipped?"-Washington Star.

Setting Him Right. "It is evident." said the judge, "that you shot this man with malice aforethought."

"No, I didn't, yer honor," replied the prisoner. "It wuz with plain buck shot."-Atlanta Constitution.

But He Doesn't Look It.



Mr. Goodishlump-Oh, how small one feels in the presence of Nature!

Not an Art Term. "She's an art lover, I suppose?" "Oh, dear, no."

"But you said she had an old mas-"And she has. You see, she married a

crabbed old millionaire who insists up-

on having his own way."-Chicago Money Talks.

"Rev. Sixthly, I understand, is expecting a call to another church."

"He received it, but it wasn't loud "I don't understand." "It offered a smaller salary than be is getting here."-Houston Chronicle.

· His Mean Comparison. Old Gentleman-Your singing, Miss Taylor, is like attar of roses-Miss Taylor (with a gratified smile)-

Oh, you are too flattering! Old Gentleman (continuing)-A little of it goes a long way.—San Francis

One Sided.
"Miss Gabbie seems like a pleasant "Huh! She doesn't seem to think so."
"Why—er—how do you mean?"
"She seems to think she's a pleasanterson—to—listen—to."—Philadelphia

Thinns—Oh, I wish I had your voice. Thicks—No doubt you would enjoy

Thinne-No; 'tain't that, but I was thinking if it were mine I could stop it when I liked.—Boston Post.



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