

The Yadkin Ripple.

VOL. XV.

YADKINVILLE, YADKIN COUNTY N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1909.

NO. 52.

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

THE MORGANTON HOSPITAL.

Report of Sub-Committee Visiting Hospital Find Conditions Favorable.

The following report of the sub-committee of the joint committee on insane asylums which visited the State Hospital at Morganton last month, was presented to the House Wednesday:

Gentlemen: Your committee, composed of fourteen members, arrived in Morganton at midnight of January 21st, and spent the entire day following inspecting the buildings, premises and colony and making inquiries of those in authority, re-visiting on the following morning some points to which the closest attention had not been paid, for lack of time. As the result of this visit, made with advance information of but a few hours to the superintendent, we feel that we are in a position to represent conditions as they normally exist at this institution.

We cannot forego the pleasure of referring to the gratifying results shown during the past year's incumbency of Dr. John McCampbell. For the two years ending November 30th, 1908, during the whole of which time Dr. McCampbell was practically in authority, there were admitted 425 patients, 353 were removed, 1,142 remaining. The annual death rate, we find from the records, shows the remarkably low percentage of 3.4, while the percentage of recoveries, quoting from the same records, reached 34, a showing that will compare favorably with the records of the first institutions for the care of the insane in the country. The physical condition of the patients was excellent, only one of the whole number being confined in a room, and all have the appearance of considerable care. In the ward reserved for those whose mental condition permits appreciation, there is a piano, games and innocent amusements of various kinds calculated to occupy and improve the minds of the inmates. A striking feature of the interior arrangement is the well-nigh perfect system of sanitation. Cleanliness, whether relating to the personal appearance of the inmates or the institution, is a distinguishing characteristic of the hospital. Large bay windows, affording abundant and cheering light; screened porches stretching around the buildings, from which the inmates have a pleasing point of observation of the surrounding country and receive the benefit of the fresh, open air; freedom on the premises permitted those not confined in the hospital by necessity—all these appear to us to call for approval and commendation.

A ward for the female tuberculars, separate and apart from the main institution, is now occupied and the inmates are receiving the best attention. The dining hall was scrupulously clean and the food ample and substantial. The laundry is excellently equipped, having among other things, such modern appliances as electric irons. The manual labor is performed in the main by inmates.

Lights, electric power, steam heat and heated water are all supplied from the institution's own plants and no fault can be found with the service of any of them. Abundant and healthful water supply is procured by a pipe line from a stream at the summit of a nearby mountain. We found all the fresh meats and other perishables kept in a cold storage plant and in excellent condition. The grounds are kept with much

care and those immediately surrounding the building are exceedingly attractive. The institution is abundantly supplied at all seasons with fresh vegetables from the garden and colony, products almost exclusively of the labor of inmates, who appear to take a delight in their work and its results.

The dairy is model in every particular, comparing favorably with the best in the country. A herd of sixty Holstein cows supplies the 1,052 inmates with fresh rich milk twice a day. None of the milk, we were advised, is churned, owing to the desire of the authorities to provide the inmates with the richest milk to be had for its nutritive properties.

Your committee's impression of the colony, both with reference to the healthy appearance of the patients and the material results, cannot be adequately described. The farm itself is the equal of the best in the State and is being constantly improved and extended. We cannot too heartily endorse the colony plan, after witnessing the success of its operations at Morganton, and recommend that it be extended sufficiently to accommodate all patients whom the superintendent thinks would be benefited by removal to the colony. The superintendent advises your committee that at least 40 per cent of the 460 male patients could be removed with benefit both to their mental and physical condition and that they would contribute at least 25 per cent of the cost of their maintenance through services rendered.

We cannot conclude this imperfect report of our observations without commending without stint Dr. John McCampbell, the superintendent, and his valuable corps of assistants. It should be to all the State a cause for gratification that the institution is maintaining such a high standard.

We consider the request of the directors for an appropriation of \$175,000 annually for the year 1909 and 1910 altogether reasonable and recommend that it be allowed.

Trouble, Man Takes His Own Life. Statesville, Special.—The dead body of Will Brown, a farmer, about forty years old, was found Thursday morning hanging at the end of a rope which had been fastened to a limb of a tree in the woods near his home in Davidson township, and as there was no evidence of foul play, the case goes on record as a deliberate suicide. Brown is a native of South Ireland, being a son of the late Colonel Brown, of that section. Years ago he went to Texas and married there, a year or so ago he and his wife separated and Brown returned to his old home in Davidson township, accompanied by his two children who are not yet grown. Some months ago his wife began suit in Texas for divorce and took some action through the courts in an effort to obtain control of the children. The papers in the proceedings were served on Brown several months ago and since that time it is thought that he had brooded over the trouble considerably.

Invents Locomotive Attachment. Spencer, Special.—J. H. Keeter, of Spencer, has just been granted a patent on a safety locomotive throttle box, which promises to be of great value to the railroad world. The device will effectually eliminate any possible delay to locomotives from defective packings in throttles and can be attached to any locomotive, at a trifling expense.

Increase in Blockade Distilling. Revenue officials say that the "blockade" stills are rapidly increasing. And they say that the difficulty of seizing the outfits for the making of "moonshine" or "mountain dew" has greatly increased because the blockaders have learned a new trick which makes detection difficult.—Asheville Citizen.

Hancock Found Guilty. Winston-Salem, Special.—After considering the case of L. G. Hancock for embezzlement for twenty-seven hours, the jury Thursday returned a verdict of guilty with a plea for mercy for the reason that some of the jurors had doubts as to the sanity of the defendant. Hancock was charged with embezzling nearly three thousand dollars while manager of the Lambfish Lumber Company. Defendant was sentenced to the State prison for five years. His counsel gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court and he was released on \$1,500 appearance bond.

Schools Will Close. Raleigh, Special.—The Raleigh public schools close March 5, after a six months' term, instead of the usual nine months term, this curtailment being due to the loss of the portion of the Raleigh dispensary revenue that went to the schools. An election has been called for March 16 on the subject of local taxation.

Case Compromised. Wadesboro, Special.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night the jury in the case of Mrs. E. A. Honeycutt against the Seaboard Railway was reconvened by Judge Biggs, after having been out since 4 o'clock. The judge announced what had been accomplished and the jury, which was tied, dismissed. The case was compromised so that Mrs. Honeycutt, administratrix, will receive \$1,500 for her husband's death and \$4,500 for injuries.

WITH N. C. LAWMAKERS

Doings of the State Legislature Considered—Interesting Items from Day to Day.

In the Senate Monday the following new bills were introduced: Barringer: Provide for the punishment of safe-crackers. Wray: Require the board of education to furnish text-books for indigent public school children. Barringer: Relating to the compensation of solicitors. Dockery: Resolution revising the payment of the expenses of the joint committee on the deaf and dumb in visiting the State School at Morganton.

Authorize three millions State bonds for refunding the State bonds falling due in 1910. Senate resolution to pay the expenses of the sub-committee in visiting the State School for the Deaf and Dumb. The following passed final reading: The substitute bill for amending Sec. 3057, Revisal, imposing a tax of \$64 on mineral water companies doing business in this State with a graduated scale of taxes. Scott (by request): Regulate military affairs.

In the House on Monday new bills were as follows: Morton: Relative to the sale of non-intoxicating beverages, allowing the sale of those having not more than 2 per cent alcohol. Barnes, of Hertford: Enlarge and remodel the State house and issue bonds in the sum of \$500,000 to pay the same. Hageman: Provide for the maintenance and enlargement of Appalachian Training School. Linney: Require the State board of education to furnish necessary books to indigent children. Graham: Establish State drug commission and prevent the sale of adulterated drugs. Koonce: Increase the annual appropriation for Confederate pensions from \$400,000 to \$500,000. A number passed final reading, being of local or private interest.

One of the most interesting features of the Senate Tuesday was a preamble and resolution by Senator Barringer looking to the removal of the State capital from Raleigh to Greensboro. Senators, as a rule, seemed to take the proposition anything but seriously, and there were amendments from Senators from various quarters of the State to have their respective towns designated as the seat of the State government. Senator Dockery wanted Rockingham; Means, Concord; Fry, Asheville; Klutz, Salisbury; Bassett, Rocky Mount, and there were others.

The following new bills were offered: Doughton: Amend the Revisal relating to weights and measures. Blow: Provide special tax for maintenance of four months' school in every school district in the State. On motion of Senator Ormond the vote by which the bill for the betterment of rural free delivery service had passed earlier in the day was reconsidered.

The bill by Senator Klutz to provide fire escapes and protect human life came up as special order and passed its final reading after a number of minor amendments. The following bills were introduced out of order: Means: Prohibit the sale of liquors in Cabarrus county except in medical dispensary. Long, of Person: Amend 4789, Revisal, in regard to securities deposited with the Insurance Commissioner. In the House Mr. Morton of New Hanover raised a sensation under the personal privilege rule. A number of bills consumed the day.

The House was in session three hours Tuesday night, and after passing a great number of roll-call bills on second reading and on final reading, many important local and private bills, adjourned to 10:30 Wednesday morning. Representative Taylor's joint resolution is one of far-reaching import, calling on Congress to make suitable appropriation for deepening the Wilmington and Southport channels, and constructing the necessary canals across Florida.

GOOD CHANGE Coffee to Postum. The large army of persons who've found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day. It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by Mrs. Young, who writes: "I had been a coffee drinker nearly my life and it affected my stomach, caused insomnia, and I was suffering with a headache. I had tried Postum and how beneficial it is, so concluded to quit coffee."

"I was delighted with the change. I now sleep well and seldom ever have a headache. My stomach has gotten strong, and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum." "My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

the register responsible. The following are among the new bills introduced: Elliott: Joint resolution that the Assembly adjourn sine die between 10 and 3 o'clock March 3d. Placed upon the calendar.

Clark: Provide for two bank examiners instead of one. Dockery: Appropriate \$1,000 for household furniture at the Governor's mansion.

It was a busy day running into a night session with the House, but nothing of wide or general interest seemed to have been acted upon.

In the Senate Thursday, the following are among the bills introduced: Starbuck: Incorporate Yadkin River Railway Company. Elliott: Placing all ex-Confederate soldiers on the pension list. Pharr: Amend 3,890, Revisal, relative to building and loan associations. Klutz: Authorize directors of the Soldiers' Home to furnish uniforms or suits of gray for the inmates. The following bills passed final reading:

H. B. to amend Revisal relative to licensing physicians. Authorize boards of education to purchase Ashe's "Hisory of North Carolina." In the House the following new bills were introduced: Cox, of Wake: Equalize tax assessment in the State. Cox, of Wake: Erect suitable public buildings in Raleigh for the State. Carries \$750,000 bonds for an office building to take the place of the present Agricultural and Supreme Court Building.

Jullian (by request): Appropriate \$500 toward suitably marking the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. Morgan (by request): Adopt as a State song "Carolina," by Miss Bettie Freshwater Poole. Hageman: Aid Watauga Railway Company to construct a road from some point on the Caldwell & North Carolina Railroad to Boone, in Watauga county. Thursday in the legislative realm was given interest by action upon two important measures. Senator Barringer's bill forbidding the mileage ticket practice failed in the Senate by Lieutenant Governor Nowland's vote, and the Senate judiciary committee voted 9 to 8 for a favorable report on an anti-trust measure which follows the lines of the Manning substitute. It is termed a filing down of the original bill.

The following are among the bills that passed final reading in the Senate Friday: Relating to the sale of merchandise in bulk. Relative to salary of bank examiners, making the salaries of the two \$2,400. H. B. to facilitate the making of mortgages and deeds of trust. Amend Revisal as to escheats. Prevent fraud upon merchants and traders. Amend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina. New bills of general interest were as follows:

Pharr: Providing for the maintenance of the North Carolina room in the Confederate Mansion, Richmond. In the House the following passed third reading: The following are among the new bills offered: McDonald, of Moore: Allow counties, cities and townships to purchase first mortgage bonds of railroad companies organized under the laws of North Carolina. Cox, of Wake: Establish a State conservation commission to protect forests and water-powers. Connor: Relieve holders of mileage books and promote convenience of the traveling public. Campbell: Pension all old soldiers in North Carolina. Green: For the relief of Confederate soldiers. Graham: Increase the pensions of old soldiers who lost both eyes, both arms, both legs or one arm, one leg or one eye.

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items of Interest Gathered By Wire and Cable

GLEANINGS FROM DAY TO DAY

Live Items Covering Events of More or Less Interest at Home and Abroad.

The Hotel Clarendon, at Seabreeze, one of the largest resort hotels on the East coast of Florida, together with ten cottages adjoining the house, was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning, the 250 guests, who were asleep at the time, being saved without injury, and many being able to gather up most of their belongings.

R. L. Patton, a veteran of the civil war and a survivor of the Custer forces which were massacred by Indians at Big Horn, died of paralysis at Mount Airy, N. C., last week at the age of 78.

Capt. Henry McCrea of the Georgia, and Capt. Greenleaf A. Herriam of the Missouri, had to quit their commands before the fleet left the Pacific coast and died soon after. They were thus deprived of what all the others of the fleet are justly proud.

It is said that it would be difficult for the men of our great fleet to decide at which port visited the people tried hardest to show them respect and make them welcome.

Annelius Christian, a negro, assaulted and brutally murdered Miss Mary Dobbis of Botetourt county, Va., Thursday and was sentenced in regular court Friday to die in the electric chair on March 22.

Rear Admiral James G. Green, U. S. A., retired, died at Edenton, N. C., last Friday.

J. L. Fox killed his former friend, Stephen Watson, at Wadesboro Thursday night. They had been the best of friends but were drinking.

The American side of Niagara Falls was blocked with ice, making almost a complete dam about Monday, when in the South the weather was balmy almost like May. Once in the history of the Falls the river was completely jammed with ice and the water did not flow over the Falls.

The Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky will ask the Governor to call the Legislature together in extra session to give the State a State-wide prohibition campaign.

A man calling himself John Simpson, was caught in the act of trying to break open a safe at Curtain Bay, Fla., Sunday, who admits being the son of Charles Salas, who was killed at Laurens, S. C., last week, after killing a policeman.

Miss Lina Sykes, of Elizabeth City, N. C., was killed by a train at the same place last week.

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FLEET ENCIRCLES THE WORLD

16 of Uncle Sams's Largest Sea-Fighters Return From a Successful World-Cruise

On the last long reach of their spectacular cruise around the world, the sixteen battleships of the "United States Atlantic Fleet" are steaming in leisurely fashion towards the anchorage grounds of Hampton Roads, whence they sailed just fourteen months ago. During these months of record steaming the heavily armored fighting vessels have traveled approximately 45,000 miles and are returning in condition still fit for "frolic or a fight." The cruise has been a veritable expedition of the seven seas and tasks heretofore deemed impossible for the modern ironclad have been accomplished with an ease bordering on the commonplace.

The stories of the cruise have been succeeding chapters of receptions, banquets, balls and merry making, but back of all this relaxation and entertaining in the hospitable ports of the two hemispheres has been a test of men and material which has placed the American navy in an enviable position before all the world. The facility in following the motions of the flagship in the fleet, squadron and divisional manoeuvres which came with constant experience at sea, and above all the marvelous records made at the targets in Magalana and Manila bays tell of the real work and the consequential accomplishments that have marked this most notable of peace demonstrations among the navies of the world.

Secretary Metcalf says: "When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battleships the privileges and advantages of a practical cruise was announced, criticisms from high technical quarters were heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battleship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on any ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with numbers in such a case; that disaster lurked

on every submerged ledge and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the skeleton of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the Straits of Magellan; that if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machineries loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the material, and that a woeful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

"As to the material, the cold facts are that the ships have practically taken care of their own repairs on this cruise. The repair lists turned in at the Cavite naval station were negligible. "That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated from the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment participated in the epoch-making trip. Three of the sixteen captains who sailed in command of vessels are returning home as rear admirals. Eight other captains are returning in command of the same ship on which they began the journey of the world. From rear admiral down to midshipman the training has been such as no other naval cruise ever afforded. Among the enlisted men the training has been even more valuable. Landsmen shipped just before that start and utterly green in the ways of the deep, are coming home an integral part of a wonderful fleet efficiency and loyal believers in all that the American navy stands for. Descensions on the ships have been few. The men have taken a pride in the cruise and it will be a constant boast with them that they started to the west from Hampton Roads and came home with prows still turned in that direction. They know the world is round, and they know what it is to work and play over 45,000 miles of the watered surface of the globe.

form a tight, stable and permanent dam. Dams and locks, lock gates and all other engineering structures involved in the lock canal project are "feasible and safe," according to the engineers, "and they can be depended upon to perform with certainty their respective functions."

Having considered the proper height for the crest of the Gatun dam, they concluded that "it could be safely reduced 20 feet from that originally proposed; namely to an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the water against the dam." This change has been ordered. Their estimate of the complete cost of the canal is \$360,000,000. They say it is incorrect to state that the original estimate of cost was \$140,000,000, as they did not include "sanitation and zone government." They estimate the expense of sanitation and zone government at \$27,000,000, while payments to the Republic of Panama and to the new Panama Canal Company amounts to \$50,000,000, which would make the difference between the present estimate and the previous estimate, with cost of sanitation and zone government and payments, added, only \$143,000,000. "Of this amount," they say, "nearly one-half can be accounted for by the changes in the canal and appurtenant works already referred to and the remainder is to be attributed mainly to the higher unit cost of the different items of the work."

The engineers report that, as the Gatun earth dam was the central point of discussion, they gave it, under instructions from Mr. Taft, "first consideration in the light of all new evidence," and they add that "the type of dam now under construction is one which meets our unanimous approval." They say they are "satisfied that there will be no dangerous or objectionable seepage through the materials under the base of the dam; nor are they so soft as to be liable to be pushed aside by the weight of the proposed dam so as to cause dangerous settlement. We are also satisfied that the materials available and which it is proposed to use are suitable and can be readily placed to

engulfed many villages so that no trace of them remains. The Shah has sent out inadequate relief parties. The inaccessibility of Nuristan, which is 300 miles from here in the mountain fastnesses, makes the work of relieving the stricken territory slow and arduous.

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Under the new arrangement which has been under consideration at Washington for several weeks, the employees of the company are to have a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day at the same scale heretofore

importance of the dispatch of the American battleships around the world. The third place he gave to his settlement of the Japanese-Russian war. The President named as his superlative achievement the Panama Canal because he believes that this will live for centuries and centuries. He thinks his name will be linked with this engineering enterprise long after the other accomplishments of his administration have been forgotten.

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"As to the material, the cold facts are that the ships have practically taken care of their own repairs on this cruise. The repair lists turned in at the Cavite naval station were negligible. "That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated from the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment participated in the epoch-making trip. Three of the sixteen captains who sailed in command of vessels are returning home as rear admirals. Eight other captains are returning in command of the same ship on which they began the journey of the world. From rear admiral down to midshipman the training has been such as no other naval cruise ever afforded. Among the enlisted men the training has been even more valuable. Landsmen shipped just before that start and utterly green in the ways of the deep, are coming home an integral part of a wonderful fleet efficiency and loyal believers in all that the American navy stands for. Descensions on the ships have been few. The men have taken a pride in the cruise and it will be a constant boast with them that they started to the west from Hampton Roads and came home with prows still turned in that direction. They know the world is round, and they know what it is to work and play over 45,000 miles of the watered surface of the globe.

form a tight, stable and permanent dam. Dams and locks, lock gates and all other engineering structures involved in the lock canal project are "feasible and safe," according to the engineers, "and they can be depended upon to perform with certainty their respective functions."

Having considered the proper height for the crest of the Gatun dam, they concluded that "it could be safely reduced 20 feet from that originally proposed; namely to an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the water against the dam." This change has been ordered. Their estimate of the complete cost of the canal is \$360,000,000. They say it is incorrect to state that the original estimate of cost was \$140,000,000, as they did not include "sanitation and zone government." They estimate the expense of sanitation and zone government at \$27,000,000, while payments to the Republic of Panama and to the new Panama Canal Company amounts to \$50,000,000, which would make the difference between the present estimate and the previous estimate, with cost of sanitation and zone government and payments, added, only \$143,000,000. "Of this amount," they say, "nearly one-half can be accounted for by the changes in the canal and appurtenant works already referred to and the remainder is to be attributed mainly to the higher unit cost of the different items of the work."

The engineers report that, as the Gatun earth dam was the central point of discussion, they gave it, under instructions from Mr. Taft, "first consideration in the light of all new evidence," and they add that "the type of dam now under construction is one which meets our unanimous approval." They say they are "satisfied that there will be no dangerous or objectionable seepage through the materials under the base of the dam; nor are they so soft as to be liable to be pushed aside by the weight of the proposed dam so as to cause dangerous settlement. We are also satisfied that the materials available and which it is proposed to use are suitable and can be readily placed to

engulfed many villages so that no trace of them remains. The Shah has sent out inadequate relief parties. The inaccessibility of Nuristan, which is 300 miles from here in the mountain fastnesses, makes the work of relieving the stricken territory slow and arduous.

Under the new arrangement which has been under consideration at Washington for several weeks, the entire Southern system.

Under the new arrangement which has been under consideration at Washington for several weeks, the employees of the company are to have a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day at the same scale heretofore

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Ellen Hall