

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Dickens Wanted Fair Play

Famous Novelist Insisted That the People of New Haven Should Not Be Victimized by the Ticket Scalpers.

I TOLD recently the story of how Charles Dickens, when on his first visit to America in the early forties of the last century, and an eleven-year-old lad of Hartford, Conn., stared long and hard at each other when Dickens was on a visit to the Connecticut state capital. That lad, Henry C. Robinson, later became a leader of the New England bar. At the time Mr. Robinson told me the anecdote he spoke also of what he thought was an erroneous conception of the American people of one side of Dickens' character.

"I think the common impression in this country is that Dickens was very hard and close when making a bargain, and that, unlike Thackeray, he was sometimes a little 'near,' as the expression is," said Mr. Robinson. "But I have always been persuaded since Dickens' second visit to the United States, which he made in 1867, that the principle which governed him in all business matters was justice. He wanted what by rights should be his, but he wanted no more; he was as exacting in his personal relations towards others as he was in their business relations towards himself.

"In the early winter of 1867 George Dolby, who was the manager, both in Great Britain and the United States, of Dickens as a reader, went to New Haven, Conn., to make arrangements for a Dickens reading in that city. He found the town in a state bordering on hysteria at the prospect of listening and seeing the guest, Charles Dickens. That feeling was shared equally by the dignified and staid elements which predominated at Yale and by the townspeople.

"The music hall, then the largest public meeting place in New Haven, into which twenty-five hundred persons could be squeezed, was secured for the reading, but if it had been twice as large it still would not have held all who wanted to see and hear Dickens. Mr. Dolby also made arrangements with a local firm of music dealers to sell the seats for the read-

ing, with the explicit understanding that those who came first should have first choice. So intense was the desire to see Dickens that, although the night before the opening of the sale was inclement, a violent snow storm having set in, many people stood in line all night in front of the store, the line, in fact, reaching many blocks beyond the store.

"Within an hour after the sale of seats had begun the music store proprietors were obliged to say that every seat had been sold. Of course the disappointment was bitter, and that changed to anger when it was discovered that speculators had got in line or placed dummies in line and had in that way secured more than half of the seats in the music hall and were asking for those seats in some cases as high as \$50.

"One or two citizens of New Haven, having learned that Dickens was in New York, went to see him and told him what had occurred. Instantly Dickens replied:

"That must not be. I will issue orders that my engagement in New

Haven be canceled. Then these speculators will be punished for their presumption. I will not allow anybody to speculate upon anything which I may do. The persons who bought the tickets in good faith shall have them redeemed."

"That meant, of course, the loss to Dickens of several thousand dollars. But he preferred to submit to that loss rather than that injustice should be done.

"For a time he was intractable in this purpose. But at last, upon the guarantee of responsible citizens of New Haven that there would be a new offering of seats, with the old offering canceled and the money returned, and with the further stipulation that of the new offering no one person should receive more than two seats, Dickens consented to give the reading.

"Mr. Dickens' stand for fair play having become known, it added greatly to the popularity he had already gained. I have understood that his share of the receipts of the reading after expenses had been taken out was about \$4,000. And not a seat for the reading passed into the hands of speculators, who had learned well the lesson taught them by Dickens." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Kindness Brought Disaster

Refusing to Humiliate Judge Maynard by Publishing a Letter, David Bennett Hill Was Defeated for Governor.

THE other day I told the hitherto unrelated story of the letter David B. Hill, former governor of New York and United States senator, wrote to Judge Isaac H. Maynard of New York in 1893, in which he urged Maynard not to insist upon his nomination for associate justice of the court of appeals of New York, a request which Judge Maynard refused to heed. Today it is possible to tell the sequel, the facts having been known hitherto only to three or four of the more intimate friends of Mr. Hill.

In September, 1894, the Democratic party met in convention at Saratoga for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor. Senator Hill attended the convention. The delegates

could not agree, nor could the leaders, upon any candidate for governor.

At last the convention was stamped to Hill himself. Always before a master of himself in political emergencies, Hill seemed for a time completely demoralized by this demonstration. He insisted upon declining, protesting that another than he should be the candidate, and that he should be permitted to serve his term in the federal senate. But the convention would not listen and with the greatest reluctance Mr. Hill was compelled to bow to the will of the convention.

After his nomination the campaign speedily began. Friends who knew of the letter which he had written to Judge Maynard went to him and said: "Senator, the vital issue in this campaign is a personal one. You will be charged with having forced the nomination of Judge Maynard last year, and of having forced it in the face of the fact—which every intelligent man knew to be the fact—that Judge Maynard was sure to be defeated. Now, you have the means of proving the falseness of that statement. The letter which you wrote to Judge Maynard should now be published."

"That doesn't seem to me worth while," the senator replied. "If I am not attacked in one way, I shall be attacked in another."

"But, Senator, you have not only yourself to consider. It is a question of party success, even more than the success of David B. Hill. If we can publish that letter, we can check criticism, and possibly procure a reaction, which will be of great service."

"Very well; do as you think best," Senator Hill replied. A day or two later a visitor called at Senator Hill's office in Albany. It was Judge Maynard. Taking from his pocket a letter, and somewhat abruptly passing it to Senator Hill, he said: "Here is that letter they tell me you want."

Senator Hill saw instantly that Judge Maynard was returning it with great reluctance, so he asked: "You don't want that letter published?"

"No, I don't," was the reply. "It will humiliate me, and it will greatly humiliate members of my family."

Slowly and without another word, Senator Hill turned to his safe, and depositing the letter in a pigeon-hole, closed the door, simply saying: "It won't be published, Judge Maynard."

And the two men separated, never again to meet.

It was as the friends of Senator Hill said. He was attacked during the campaign chiefly on account of the Maynard incident, and he was beaten by Levi P. Morton for governor by approximately a hundred and fifty thousand votes.

A short time before Senator Hill's death a personal friend, Judge Alton B. Parker, was calling upon him, and asked to see the Maynard letter. The senator took it from his safe, and when Mr. Parker had read and returned it, he said:

"This contains the story of one of the tragedies of politics." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Monuments to Heroines. The most notable monuments in Elmwood cemetery, Memphis, were erected in honor of Mattie Stephenson and Emily Sutton, who opened their doors to homeless victims of yellow fever in 1872 and nursed them until they both succumbed to the disease.

Going Too Far. "It is my policy," said the impulsive young candidate, "to send every law-breaker and every law-evader to jail." "Good heavens!" exclaimed a prominent citizen, "this fool wants to lock up the entire community."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Spencer.—There will be no shop picnic for the employees of the Southern Railway company in Spencer this year.

Hendersonville.—Henderson county commissioners have appropriated \$100 to be awarded to prize-winners in corn-growing contests next fall.

Mooreville.—A strong and vigorous campaign is now being made throughout Iredell county for the bond issue of \$400,000 as a fund to be used for building a system of public roads.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Whitehead Klutz, of Salisbury, has been spending all the time he could in the congressional library preparing some speeches he has agreed to deliver in the North this summer.

Salisbury.—Salisbury is to take another step ahead of any other city in the state in that she is soon to have a barber shop in which only female tonsorial artists will be employed.

Ellenboro.—The second annual poultry show will be held at Henrietta January 11, 12 and 13, 1912. The prospects are very encouraging for a big show, which will be patronized by some of the largest breeders in North and South Carolina.

Concord.—At an adjourned meeting of the board of aldermen the \$50,000 bonds recently authorized by the legislature for the water board were sold to the Western-German bank of Cincinnati. The bonds brought a premium of \$65 with accrued interest.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Dickinson has authorized President Schenck of the Guilford Battle Ground association, to go ahead and select a design for the monument to Nathaniel Greene, for which congress made an appropriation of \$30,000. As soon as the design is selected the contract for the monument will be awarded.

Gastonia.—The work team of the Charlotte D. O. K. K.'s, accompanied by other loyal and diligent members of Suez Temple to the number of 30 to 40, inaugurated a ceremonial where 30 odd candidates were initiated.

Asheville.—Judge J. C. Pritchard of the United States circuit court is on a second speaking tour of the Northern states in behalf of the colored training school and chautauqua at Durham this state. The tour will embrace Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, filling several appointments in each.

Salisbury.—The two camps of the Woodmen of the World in this city, which have a combined membership of over 300, have rented the hall formerly occupied by the K. of P. lodges and will elaborately furnish the same with exclusive Woodmen furniture and paraphernalia. They propose to have one of the handsomest forests in the state.

Elizabeth City.—The big pipe organ of Christ Episcopal church cost about \$2,000. The organ will be operated by hydraulic power.

Durham.—Scorned by the girl he loved, Malcolm Arnold, a real estate dealer sent a bullet through his breast and is in a precarious condition in the hospital. At first he pleaded with the doctor to end his life, since the girl he loved did not love him. Later, however, he begged the physician to save his life. The bullet penetrated his lung.

Wilmington.—Five negroes, the children of Reuben Brown, a tenant on the farm of H. C. Bridger, of Bladenboro, Bladen county, burned to death. Four of the children were between the ages of two and five years, and one girl of 20.

Lumberton.—Planters in Robeson, Scotland and other counties interested in the growing of canteloupes and melons for Northern markets are preparing for planting an especially large crop and the season is opening especially favorably.

New London.—Prospects are good for a large crop of grain in this section this year. Wheat and oats are looking exceedingly good for the time of year. The recent cold snaps seem to have done wheat considerable good.

Washington.—Washington patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina, of the following patents: C. Alphin, Kingston, lamp chimney holder; L. A. Lawhon, Carthage, corn planter; W. G. Ragsdale, Jamestown, cleaning device for lifting-rods of spinning machine; T. W. Suggs, Arba, automatic vending machine for postage stamps.

Washington, D. C.—W. E. Hooks, of Fremont, Wayne county, has been sworn in as assistant file clerk of the house.

Linville Falls.—Erer Rabbit is getting very bold in Burke county this spring, finding himself a privileged character, for he is protected under the new Burke county game law. No one, under penalty of \$25 fine or more may kill a rabbit, squirrel or quail in Burke county between February 1 and November 15 of each year. No one may hunt or fish on the land of another without written permission at any time.

Wilson.—There are reports of scarcity of plants from all sections of the tobacco belt and prices should in consequence be unusually good next season.

Gastonia.—When Gastonia was selected as the place for holding the annual rifle and pistol shooting contest for the companies composing the First Regiment, North Carolina National guards, Captain Bulwinkle decided to raise the sum of \$35 for prizes. Such was the liberality exhibited by the citizens of the town that he made it \$50 more easily than he had expected to raise the \$35.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING

PARTIES WHO ARRESTED JOHN J. McNAMARA DETAINED BY WARRANTS.

THE PAPERS ARE GUARDED

Only Certain Officials May Inspect Papers—Detectives Are Barred—Limited to Grand Jury and County Prosecutor—The Times Explosion.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Walter Drew, counsel for the Erectors' association; W. J. Ford, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, and Frank Fox, chauffeur, were arrested on affidavits charging them with having kidnapped J. J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers.

It is charged that though McNamara was not turned over to a detective sergeant from Los Angeles until Governor Marshall had honored requisition papers from the governor of California, he had not been permitted to consult with counsel or to make a plea of resistance to extradition before Police Judge Collins when he was identified as the man named in the warrant for his arrest.

By an order of Judge Joseph T. Markley of the Marion county criminal court, only the county prosecutor, the members of the grand jury and the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers will be permitted to examine books and papers, taken by the police and deputy sheriffs from the offices of the association in connection with The Los Angeles Times explosion inquiry. This action, taken on application of attorneys for the association and with the approval of the county prosecutor, bars private detectives and unofficial investigators from inspecting the books, correspondence

A part of the books and papers were seized by the police in a raid on the offices led by William B. Burns, a private detective in the employ of the National Erectors' association, investigating the responsibility of the dynamite explosions that have damaged bridges and buildings in course of construction in many parts of the country and destroyed The Los Angeles Times building with great loss of life.

This Bible Brought \$50,000. New York.—The first book ever printed from movable type has brought the highest price ever paid for any book. The prize was the Guttenberg Bible, the purchaser Henry E. Huntington of Los Angeles and the price \$50,000.

Attempt Cut Congressmen's Mileage. Washington.—An attempt to cut down the amount of mileage paid to members of congress for their expenses in going to and from Washington; and a controversy over the extent to which Democratic economy should affect the clerkships to committees brought about a long debate

Farmers' Free List Before House. Washington.—The Democratic tariff bill putting agricultural implements, cotton bagging, leather, boots and shoes, harness, meat, lumber flour and many other articles on the free list of the existing tariff laws of the United States is before the house.

Germany's Big War Game. Berlin.—Germany will have under arms in connection with field maneuvers this summer practically one million men. In addition to the regular army strength of 622,000 men, over 355,000 reservists will be called to the colors, making a total effective strength for the army of 977,000.

English Language in Former Times. Boston.—That the men who translated the King James Bible 300 years ago knew how to use the English language better than any body of scholars that could be gathered together in the world today is the opinion of President William H. P. Faunce, of Brown University.

White Man Saves a Colored Friend. New York.—James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney, whose life was saved by "Pete," a slave in his father's family, in Charlotte, N. C., when he was a boy, has paid the debt of gratitude by winning for Pete's son a verdict of acquittal on a murder charge. The jury was out less than fifteen minutes, following an earnest plea by Mr. Osborne. The defendant was Edward Osborne, "Pete" having adopted the name of his former master. The plea made was self-defense.

Top of Mountain Falls With Crash. Asheville.—Belated reports from the mountain section of Transylvania county state that "Caesar's Head," a famous peak of the Blue Ridge, about twenty miles from Brevard, had been overturned by the recent earthquake shock which is said to have been felt in various sections of western North Carolina. It is stated that the mountain top fell with a crash which was heard for miles around, and many of the native farmers were greatly alarmed. This peak has been visited by millions of people.

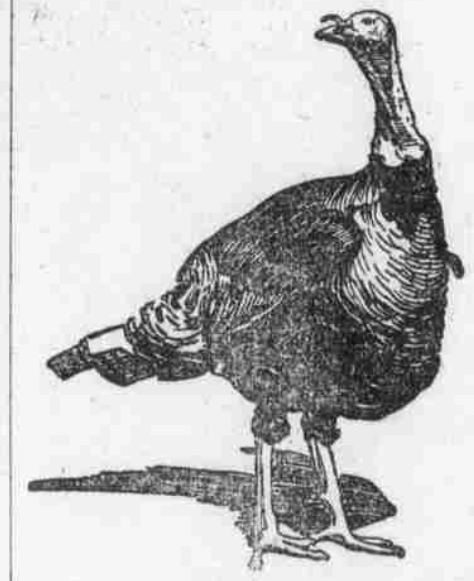
POULTRY

TURKEYS GAINING IN FAVOR

Industry Has Increased in Many Ways on Account of Efforts of Producers for One Breed.

The growing of turkeys seems to have markedly improved within the last few years as a result of a determined effort on the part of producers of what is termed standard breed, or exhibition, stock to demonstrate that it is more profitable to use pure bred breeding stock than the smaller and less vigorous stock of days gone by. Their efforts to introduce throughout the country the several standard varieties of turkeys has greatly benefited the turkey-growing industry of this country. This has supplied rich, new, vigorous blood throughout the country, adding strength and vigor to innumerable flocks, and thereby, to some extent, building up the stock that had become deteriorated through the carelessness and inattention of the producers themselves.

The fact that one fecundation is sufficient to render fertile all the eggs of one laying has made possible the undermining of the health and vigor of the present-day domestic turkey. Being advised of this, hundreds of people depend upon their neighbors' flocks for the services of a male, and pay no attention to the breeding stock except to keep one or two turkey hens. This has reduced many of the turkeys throughout the country al-



Bronze Turkey.

most to a condition of imbecility. The lack of vigor in a large portion of the breeding stock throughout the country has jeopardized to a certain extent the production of a sufficient number of market turkeys to supply the demand. In fact, not fully realizing their failure was largely due to undermining the vitality of their breeding stock through inbreeding. People have become so disheartened in some localities with the meagre results of their efforts to grow turkeys for market that they have given up the attempt.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't crowd your young chicks. The loft should be cleaned out every month, at least.

Resolve to set no eggs this year from a weak, crippled, or ailing hen.

Do not catch ducks by their legs. It is much safer to handle them by the necks.

Warm charred corn is fine for the liver, and sends biddies happy and warm to bed.

Have removable nests, not too many together, so you can dump them and fumigate when necessary.

It is an unpleasant fact that much spraying is done badly; this means that much money is thrown away.

A good male bird is half the pen, and his influence on the entire progeny is very marked.

Keep the brooder perfectly clean, and always feed the chicks in a clean place if you want them to live and thrive.

Nests should be placed in any little sheltered corner and should be so made that they can be closed when needed.

Where plenty of nests are provided little trouble will be experienced with hunting eggs in the tall grass or with egg-eating hens.

Farmers who raise 150 to 200 chickens every season could raise double the number with half the labor by the use of incubators.

Artificial incubation has been reduced to such a science that it is comparatively an easy matter to hatch any number of chicks.

A Pennsylvania woman raised \$85 worth of young turkeys from three turkey hens last year, an unusual record, but what has been done, can be repeated.

Those who raise poultry on an extensive plan get better results and more profits by using the incubator than when dependence is placed solely on the hens.

A most excellent mixture for cleaning the henhouse is one of carbolic acid and whitewash. Paint all the interior with it, using an ounce of the acid to a pail of whitewash.