

State Library

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FOUR-FOOTED OFFENDERS.

The Smuggler Dogs of GIB and Their Cruel Training.

The difference in the price of tobacco, matches, groceries and so on in Gibraltar and the Spanish territory immediately adjoining it is accountable for the continual activity of the contrabandists in these parts. Their poverty is evident from their way of living. The average country man's dwelling is a weatherbeaten, strawbuilt, one-room hut, in a vegetable-producing inclosure, encircled with alioes as a hedge. At the doorway the half starved donkeys feed from a manger, while a few pigs and goats are out on the hills, shepherded by a small boy. Outside, basking in the sun, there are always dogs. Those big, ill-bred "lurchers," whose numerous carcasses, in various States of decomposition, are scattered along the shore at high tide, shot in the night by the excisemen, as they swim ashore from some row-boat out in the bay, or as they cross the sands on their way to some neighboring cottage, each one with a load of contraband, bound up in a waterproof, strapped to its back. The education of these dogs involves a lot of cruelty. In the day they are taken out to sea, thrown in with a mimic load on their backs, and on arrival at the shore, unless prompted by instinct to make a beeline for their home, are hounded along thither with sticks, stones, and the discharge of blank ammunition. All this instills into them a wholesome dread of meeting or passing anybody while on these trips.

Carabinero patrols constantly discover on the neutral ground by the Rock buried treasure, in the shape of tobacco and spirits, which has been landed at night and hidden, with a view to its being smuggled by day in driblets into Spain. The men at the Custom House have their work cut out to prevent such things, for at daybreak and sunset six days a week 5,000 work people go into and return from the Rock, working all days at the new docks. One sees them behind the bushes, in the public gardens, and openly on the roadside, stuffing their specially prepared stockings and their other clothing with sugar, salt, tobacco and such like.—London Graphic.

Farmers' Convention at A. & M. College.

The Farmers' Convention to be held at the A. & M. College August 1 to 3, is to be a big affair. It is expected that farmers will come from every section of the State and join in a discussion of the vital questions connected with North Carolina agriculture.

On Monday, August 1st, reduced rates of one fare plus 25 cents will be charged for the round trip. The tickets are sold going Monday, August 1st, and good returning after the Convention.

Board and room can be obtained at the College at 50 cents per day. The program follows:

MONDAY NIGHT SESSION, AUGUST 1.

8 p. m.—Convention called to order. Invocation. Music. Address of welcome, Hon. S. L. Patterson,

Commissioner of Agriculture. Response, Dr. H. F. Freeman, Wilson, N. C. President's address, "The Agricultural Outlook," Hon. R. W. Scott, Melville, N. C. Music. Improvement of Rural Schools, Hon. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION, AUGUST 2.

6 to 8 a. m.—Visit to College farm. 10.00 a. m.—Growing Cotton On a Large Scale, Capt. W. T. Everett, Rockingham, N. C. Discussion. Music.

10.45 a. m.—Foundation in the Building of Beef Herd, A. L. French, Byrdville, Va. Discussion.

11.30 a. m.—Hints on Butter Making, Prof. J. C. Kendall.

12.00 a. m.—Fruit Culture, Professor Hume, Horticulturist State Board of Agriculture.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music.

2.00 p. m.—The Labor Question and What the Farmer Must Do About It, Hon. I. M. Green, Henderson, N. C.; Hon. E. L. Daughtridge, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Hon. T. B. Parker, Hillsboro, N. C. Discussion.

4.00 p. m.—The Home Garden, Prof. W. F. Massey.

4.30 p. m.—Spraying Fruit Trees, Prof. F. L. Stevens.

NIGHT SESSION.

8.00 p. m.—Lantern Lecture, "Our Worst Insect Pests and Remedies for Them," Prof. Franklin Sherman, entomologist North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

6 to 8 a. m.—Visit to College Farm.

10.00 a. m.—Farm Poultry, Mr. J. S. Jeffrey, Poultryman, North Carolina Experiment Station.

10.30 a. m.—Personal experience in Dairying and Dairying Interests in North Carolina, C. C. Moore, Charlotte, N. C. Discussion. Music.

11.45 a. m.—Is North Carolina Adapted to Wool and Mutton, Samuel Archer, Statesville, N. C. Discussion.

12 a. m.—Neighborhood Co-operative Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Dr. R. H. Speight, Whitaker, N. C. Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2.00 p. m.—Some Results of Our Experiments and Their Applications, Prof. B. W. Kilgore, Director North Carolina Experiment Station.

2.30 p. m.—Farmers' Organizations, H. M. Cates, Swepsonville, N. C.

3.00 p. m.—Farm Sanitation as a Means of Preventing Disease, Dr. Tait Butler, State Veterinarian.

Inject Your Personality Into Your Advertisements.

Know the goods you wish to advertise—and write your knowledge naturally, easily, colloquially. Don't fret or get nervous about style and rules of grammar.

Advertising has its own literature—and it's anybody's and everybody's.

If your announcements are printed just as you'd talk them they'll be characteristic, individual, distinctive—and that's worth more than precise, full-rounded, faultless diction when it is dull or misleading.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Struggle for Life.

Whose life? Japan's; for Russia is only fighting for her dinner. And now with the struggle just begun, Europe, for the greater part, holds her breath. At the North, Denmark trembles; while at the South, France knows not which way to turn; and in the Balkans the agents of "the sick man"—the Sultan—wonders. In Russia itself, the nihilists are seizing the opportunity circumstances have afforded them and the distribution of their literature and the advance of their propaganda goes on apace. In this trying moment it is to the United States that all the rest of the world must look. Neutral thoroughly, legendarily friendly to Russia while sentimentally favorably inclined toward Japan, she continues to feed the warring hosts and pockets the proceeds.

China, whose administrative entity this country has proclaimed, must be maintained as she has further declared the limits of the war zone, frets at the leash; apt either to break her word and rush to Japan's assistance or seize the opportunity to fight both elements, thus producing a triangular war of tremendous possibilities. The maintenance of China's neutrality means much, for let her strike one blow against either Russia or Japan, or both, and all Europe must by necessity of treaties become embroiled. France would hasten to the assistance of Russia, while England, Japan's treaty ally if she be set upon by two powers would let fly her mailed fist. Were such things to come to pass, there would be precipitated a war such as would cast into pale insignificance all the conflicts of the past and there would be inaugurated an era of blood. What would be America's position in such circumstances? She might, by force of necessity, to preserve the Philippines and maintain her right in the Far East, be compelled to bear a hand, but if she should, the world must continue to look to her as its store-house. Even as it is, with war but a fortnight on, the shipping along the Pacific Coast, if reports are to be credited, has received an impetus equal to, if not greater, than that given by our own troubles in the islands.—Gerald Austen, in the Pilgrim.

Increase of Pneumonia.

American Medicine declares that pneumonia is increasing in both frequency and fatality, and quotes the statistical studies of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, of Baltimore, who finds that deaths from this disease have increased in Baltimore from 35.5 per 100,000 of population in 1850, to 206.9 per 100,000 in 1903. In 1900 the rate was 253 per 100,000. And this rate, it is added, "fairly represents the general condition throughout the country." Increase was steady before 1890, when influenza was not a contributing cause. Dr. Pleasants mentions as probable causes of this increase "increased density of population, general prolongation of life, climatic changes, large influx of immigration, the negro element in the population, more accurate diagnosis and more exact terminology in vital statistics, decreased death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, increased virulence of the pneumococcus and influenza." Dr. U. S. Davis holds that

"a part of the increased mortality from pneumonia is due to lessened resistance induced by the habitual use of alcohol and other narcotic drugs." But a greater cause of the increased mortality, according to this experienced practitioner, is the "change of methods of treatment of pneumonia from the middle of the second quarter of the nineteenth century until the present time." The "injudicious selection and use of remedies" is declared to be a strong factor. The older method saved a larger percentage of cases. "This consisted in the first stage of prompt venesection, followed by sedatives and alteratives; in the second, of slightly anodyne expectorants, and in the third of more food, bitter tonics and the maintenance of regular evacuations." Then came a fashion of antipterics and finally the present theory of "heart failure." Disuse of "alcoholic and other anaesthetic drugs" in the treatment of pneumonia would reduce the mortality, it is contended, by one-half. American Medicine concedes that fresh study is required in regard to pneumonia. "Its ravages in recent years," it is confessed, "do not form a satisfactory chapter in modern medicine. To determine its true incidence and, if possible, check its spread, the disease should be made notifiable."

Mark Twain's Devotion.

Mark Twain's devotion to his wife, whom he has just lost, has been one of the finest things in the humorist's life. After his failure some years ago as a publisher he set resolutely to work to make up his losses and he succeeded. During much of this time he lived abroad because the climate in Italy was more favorable for Mrs. Clemens, and while he was toiling he was most assiduous in the care of his wife.

The world has admired the pluck and devotion of the humorist, and when fortune smiled again upon him, and it was announced that he was beyond the reach of financial trouble, the world felt that what had been achieved was but his due.

In all his troubles Mark's humor and sunny temper have never deserted him. In his present affliction sympathy will be extended to him from friends in many lands.—Baltimore Herald.

Acre That Pays 1,000 a Year.

Puyallup, Wash., is the home of a man who gets \$1,000 a year from one acre planted to berries. His crop consists of the Washington dewberry and red raspberry. The little farm is in the centre of the city, and contains a neat six-room cottage and nice front lawn. A cow and flock of two hundred chickens assist in making the income approximate \$1,000 every twelve months. The owner is almost an octogenarian. He merely sits on the porch and watches the pickers gather his golden harvest. The chickens do not injure the berries, but destroys the bugs and keep down the grass and weeds. The berries are marketed through an association of local growers. A yield of 350 to 600 crates is considered the average from an acre.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.