

Goldsboro Weekly Argus

Talk ARGUS o'er the people's rights,
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia's sons
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep.

VOL. XV

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904.

NO 59

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN WAR.

A NAVAL BATTLE REPORT- ED TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT

At Port Arthur. A Big Clash is
Expected Soon. Occasion-
al Encounters Occur.

London, Oct. 6.—So far as known serious operations in Manchuria have not been recommenced. The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki telegraphs under date of October 4 that only five miles separate the fronts of the Russian left and Japanese right flanks, thirty miles northeast of Liao Yang. The first line of Japanese patrols is moving three miles ahead. Occasional encounters occur, but there has been no happening of importance.

London, Oct. 5.—A news agency here late to-night sent out a dispatch dated Tokio, October 5, saying: "It is reported that the Russian squadron made a sortie from Port Arthur to-day, and that a great naval battle occurred."

No details are given.

Paris, Oct. 5.—No news of any battles have been received here to-day.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED.

The Registration books are now open to the public.

This not a new registration, but the books are open for the purpose of giving those people who have moved from one precinct to another, or have become of age since the last election, an opportunity to register and vote in the coming election.

The following are the registrars and places of registration for Goldsboro township:

Precinct No. 1.—Scotts stables, Don Scott, registrar.

Precinct No. 2.—Woodard's store, R. W. Woodard, registrar.

Precinct No. 3.—Mathews & Crooms, Bicycle shop, J. C. Mathews, registrar.

Precinct No. 4.—Hinson's store, W. L. Hinson, registrar.

All voters living in the township outside of the city limits, will register with Mr. R. W. Woodard, of the second ward, at his store on John street.

Letter to Harris & Graham.

Goldsboro, N. C.

Dear Sirs: You buy your horse-shoes and nails; your grandfather, if he was a blacksmith, made 'em. You can't afford to hammer them out by hand, when you can buy as good, or better perhaps, ready made to your hand, for a little more than the cost of the iron.

What do you think of a painter who goes on buying his linseed oil and white-lead, and mixing, and tinting by hand, and charging his time for work that is far better done than he can do it, done by machinery, done as your horse-shoes and nails are made.

Mistake isn't it?

He is wasting his chance in the world. There is no better stuff to do business with than good horse-shoes and paint; and no better work than putting them on. Good horse-shoes well put on: It's the putting 'em on that makes you a blacksmith; no matter who makes 'em.

Who wants to go back to old times, and make his own horse-shoes?

Between us two, that painter don't know how to make good paint—he used to; but paint has run away from him.

Yours truly,

F. W. DEVOE & Co.

P. S.—Smith & Yelverton sell our paint.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills.—Sold by Higgins Drug Co.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

It is our boast that American railroads are the finest in the world, that we have the brightest railroad managers in the world and the finest service, but accident after accident and disaster after disaster proclaim the fact that we are far from having the safest service. An efficient bulletin just sent out by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that during the past year 9,984 persons were killed in railroad wrecks and 78,247 injured! There figures are the more startling when brought into comparison with reports from England. The English roads haul more passengers than ours, yet during the past year there was not one passenger killed in England. It is true that we have a much greater mileage than England, and our roads extend over a long territory, but even taking these facts into consideration, our casualties are out of all proportion.

"Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, was recently asked by the New York Journal of Commerce what he would suggest as a means of preventing such accidents. He replied that until the public realized its own danger from the neglect of those whose duty it is to protect trains, there would be no relief from the liability to accidents. He admitted that the difficulty in enforcing discipline and the careless familiarity with which men take not only their own lives, but the lives of passengers into danger, would not be prevented until those who were responsible through criminal neglect were punished criminally.

It has been charged that the numerous accidents on American railroads are due largely to the fact that the managers of these roads are so bent on making money that they do not take the proper precautions. But we think that the figures would show that it is more expensive for railroads to have accidents and pay damages for the passengers whom they kill or maim than it would be to spend the money necessary to prevent accidents. However that may be, it is certain that the people are becoming very much aroused on this subject, and if the accidents do not stop they will call the railroad managers to account and will resort to extreme measures, if necessary, to protect the life and limb of passengers.

Resolution of Respect.

Whereas, In the Eternal Fitness or Things, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us our comrade, S. L. Derr, and

Whereas, Comrade S. L. Derr was at all times a most loyal and conscientious soldier, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in his untimely death, we have lost a most faithful member, the Guard, and efficient soldier; and his family, an affectionate husband, son and brother, and be it also

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family on behalf of the officers and members of Co. D. 2nd. Regt. N. C. N. G., our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of distress, and pray to Him, who doeth all things well, to help them bear their sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Co., a copy be sent to his grief stricken wife and a copy be sent to the Goldsboro ARGUS for publication.

M. R. Morgan,

H. L. Humphrey,

J. A. Pike,

J. M. Lumley.

Committee.

Democratic Speaking.

Hon. Locke Craig, will address the citizens of Goldsboro and vicinity on the issues of the campaign, at the Messenger Opera House, on Thursday night, October 13th.

Mr. Craig is a splendid speaker and a rare treat is in store for our people.

GOSSIP OF THE WORLD.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM DIVERS SOURCES.

The Latest Telegraphic News of the
Day Boiled Down to a
Focus For Busy
Readers.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance has not been successfully assailed. It is bringing in many voters.

Uncle Sam will launch this month two battleships a gunboat and two training ships, and yet The Hague tribunal is open and ready for business.

Judge Herrick is making a whirlwind tour in the up-state portion of New York. He is an aggressive campaigner who is glad to escape from a humdrum life on the bench.

A young woman copyist in Washington has set a new record by writing 23,000 words on a typewriter in seven hours. Hereafter the women should do all their talking that way.

Manchester, England, Oct. 5.—It was to-day announced that owing to the hard times and depression in the cotton industries between forty and fifty thousand people in the poorer parts of the city were nearly on the verge of starvation. Similar conditions prevail in London and other large cities of the United Kingdom, where the winter is expected to be one of the hardest in many years for the poorer classes.

New York, Oct. 5.—The first public reception to Alton B. Parker since his nomination for the Presidency was tendered him to-night by the Manhattan Club. The club house was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the invited guests. Judge Parker entered the club soon after 8 o'clock accompanied by William F. Sheehan. Judge Parker and Judge D. Cady Herrick, Democratic nominee for governor of New York, stood side by side on a slightly elevated platform at the east end of the large dining room, flanked by the reception committee.

Confederate Crosses of Honor.

Mr. John H. Hill has in his possession two Confederate Crosses of Honor, given out by the Daughters of the Confederacy, belonging to the following parties, which they can secure by calling on him at Hill's Drug Store: C. R. Jernigan, Co. H, 26th N. C. Regiment; J. T. Myers, Co. C, 28th N. C. Regiment.

PHYSICIAN'S GOOD LUCK.

Dr. Hart's Fortunate Experience
of Special Interest to Many
in Goldsboro.

The happiest man in New England to-day and one who is receiving congratulations from his friends, is Dr. Philip Z. Hart, of Laconia, N. H.

For years he has suffered with catarrh in its worst form. Although he resorted to the latest scientific treatment, and consulted many of his brother physicians, Dr. Hart finally said, "I might just as well have thrown my money in the river for I grew worse and worse. My wife and I will swear that Hyomei cured me of the worst case of catarrh that ever existed. I used to cough constantly at night, and had a dropping in the throat, which kept me awake a great deal. I raised thick phlegm and was in a horrible condition. However, I am entirely cured, solely through the use of Hyomei."

J. H. Hill & Son are the local agents for Hyomei, the famous treatment which cures catarrh without stomach dosing. A complete outfit costs but \$1.00, extra bottles, 50c. They sell it under guarantee to refund the money if it does not give quick relief.

DIPHTHERIA.

Mr. Chas. B. Miller Writes
Clearly and Pertinently
On This Dreaded
Disease.

EDITOR ARGUS:—At this time when Diphtheria is so prevalent in our community I feel that some general information would be acceptable to our citizens pertaining to this most dangerous disease, and I herewith submit the following matter, obtained from the very latest and best authorities on the subject of Diphtheria.

Diphtheria does not arise de novo. Every case has its origin in a previous case, either directly or remotely. The Bacilli may enter the body through the inspired air; they may be taken in the mouth with toys or other articles upon which they have lodged, or by kissing, and sometimes by accidental inoculation. As a rule, the bacilli first gain a foothold upon the mucous membrane of the tonsils, nose or larynx.

Direct infection is the cause in the great majority of the cases. There is no proof that the bacilli are contained in the breath of a person suffering from the disease. They are discharged in great numbers in the saliva and mucus from the mouth and nose, and in pieces of membrane which are coughed up; they are not present in the urine or feces. The most contagious are those of pharyngeal diphtheria of severe type and long duration, chiefly on account of the amount of discharge which accompanies them. The cases that are least contagious are those in which the membrane is limited to the larynx and lower air passages.

Direct infection may occur from persons convalescent from diphtheria, whose throats still contain virulent bacilli, or from persons suffering from a mild form of the disease, which is not recognized as diphtheria. In the latter way it is often spread in schools. It has been shown that a person may harbor virulent bacilli in his nose or throat, and may even communicate the disease to others, without himself suffering from diphtheria at any time.

The length of time during which a patient with diphtheria may convey the disease to others is somewhat uncertain. Transmission is possible so long as virulent bacilli remain in the throat; and these are frequently found two weeks after the membrane has disappeared and the patient is regarded as entirely well, and in a few cases they are found five or six weeks, or longer, after recovery.

Indirect infection is not uncommon, and may occur from the bed or clothing of the patient, from the carpet, furniture, wallpaper or hangings of the room, from toys or picture books, from dishes, feeding-bottles, or drinking cups, from swab-bushes used for local applications to the throat, from spoons and tongue-depressors, and from surgical instruments with which tracheotomy or intubation has been done. Diphtheria may be carried by a third person, but rarely, except by one who has been in close contact with the patient—either the physician or nurse. The frequency of diphtheria in physicians' families bears witness to the great danger of infection in this manner.

The incubation of diphtheria is short. In most of the cases in which it could be definitely traced it has been between two and five days.

Second attacks of diphtheria, while more frequent than of measles or scarlet fever, are relatively rare. It seems to be established by recent observations that the immunity conferred by one attack of diphtheria is of comparatively short duration, amounting probably to a few months only. Instances have recently been reported where a second attack occurred within two months of the first, although Antitoxine was used. The use of Antitoxine is attended by no serious consequences, and is the best and safest treatment for

diphtheria. The following figures are from report of the Health Department of Chicago of cases treated with Antitoxine from Oct. 5th, 1895 to Feb. 28, 1899:

Patients injected first day disease appeared,	Died
2nd day	355 1
3rd "	1,018 17
4th "	1,509 57
Later	720 82
	469 119
Totals,	4,071 276

It cannot be too often emphasized that the danger from diphtheria is not over when the throat has cleared. The most frequent cause of death after this time is heart paralysis, less frequently paralysis of respiration, nephritis, or broncho-pneumonia.

The Antitoxine must be given early, for if given late it can not undo the mischief already done by the diphtheria. Cases of great severity often pass the period when recovery is possible before Antitoxine is given. The period may in some cases be four days, in others it may be less than twenty four hours. The tissues most susceptible to the diphtheria poison are probably those of the nervous system, the heart and the kidneys; and the consequences of its action may be seen in the production of nephritis, in heart failure at the height of the disease, or in later paralysis of the heart.

In the cases where sudden death has followed Antitoxine injections, the evidence that Antitoxine was the cause of the death is not conclusive. That so very few alleged instances of this have occurred among the great number of injections which have been made, is sufficient to establish the fact that Antitoxine itself is harmless. At the present time, after Antitoxine has been in use for over seven years, no evidence has been adduced as to its danger or injurious effects which should deter any one from its use. Those which have been reported are to be regarded in the light of accidents for which the Antitoxine cannot be held responsible. After seven years of testing on so extensive a scale as the prevalence of diphtheria all over the world has made possible, it would seem quite unnecessary to cite statistics in proof of the value of this remedy.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in a family or institute, every child that has been exposed should receive an immunizing dose of Antitoxine. This is a point which has not received at the hands of most practicing physicians the attention which it deserves. There can be no doubt that for a limited time—from three to four weeks—the Antitoxine confers almost complete protection.

As diphtheria is contracted, not from the breath of the patient nor the air of the room, but by receiving the bacilli into the mouth or air passages, all possible means should be taken to destroy the bacilli discharged, and to secure absolute cleanliness in everything about the sick-room. Nurses should never be allowed to eat or sleep in the sick room, and an antiseptic gargle should be used four or five times a day. The hands should be kept clean and only such dresses worn as can be easily washed and disinfected. It is the nurse who is most likely to contract the disease on account of the continued exposure.

The carpets, hangings, upholstered furniture, everything in fact not necessary for the patient's welfare, should be removed; especially toys, books, cushions, etc. The room should be a large one, if possible with an open fireplace, well ventilated, and fresh air should be allowed in abundance. The floor should be washed once a day with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 2,000, and dusted often with cloths moistened in the same solution. All handkerchiefs, bed linen, and clothing removed from the patient should be treated as in a case of scarlet fever. Pieces of membrane and other matters discharged from the patient should be put into a solution of carbolic acid, 1 to 20, or of bichloride, 1

to 1,000. Old muslin or absorbent cotton should be used to cleanse the nose and mouth of the patient and burned immediately. All vessels for the reception of excretion or other discharges should contain bichloride, 1 to 2,000. The bed linen should be frequently changed, and everything kept scrupulously clean. In the room should be a large bowl of carbolic acid, 1 to 40, or some similar solution for cleansing the hands, and a tray of the carbolic solution for spoons, syringes, or other things used in the treatment of the patient. All spoons, cups, or other dishes used by the patient should be carefully sterilized by boiling. No milk or other food should be allowed to stand about the room.

Take no chances; every case of sore throat at this time should be treated as if a genuine case of diphtheria.

This contribution has for its purpose solely, one object, that to acquaint the citizens of Goldsboro with the nature of this terrible scourge, and if possible, to assist them in driving it out of our midst.

Respectfully,
CHAS. B. MILLER.

SIZE OF NOVEMBER'S VOTE.

Since 1872 the vote for President has been more than doubled. We give the record beginning with the vote of 1872, as follows:

Year	Net Increase	Per cent Increase
1872	6,466,165	31.35
1876	8,412,733	9.46
1880	9,300,406	7.98
1884	10,044,985	7.98
1888	11,380,860	13.28
1892	12,659,351	11.25
1896	13,923,102	10.45
1900	15,370,264	10.34

The average increase in each four years is thus shown to have been 7.67 per cent, and if we add to the vote of the year 1900 that percentage, we have as the probable vote of next month, 15,042,277. All estimates of next month's vote hover near fifteen millions.

This means that 1,072,014 more ballots will be cast next month than were cast in the hot campaign of four years ago. Many gold Democrats will vote next month who did not vote four years ago, but there will not be a million of them, and we must look to the general increase and immigration for the remainder.

The poll of four years ago included 393,900 votes cast for candidates other than McKinley and Bryan. The Prohibitionists polled 208,914 votes; the Socialists, 87,814; the Socialist-Labor, 39,739; the Populists, 50,373, and two other candidates received about 7,000. The odd candidates will poll more votes this year than did like candidates in 1900. It is perhaps within prudence to put the total vote of the hopeless candidates at half a million. Judge Parker will certainly gain half a million votes over Mr. Bryan's strength four years ago, one half of which gain will be recorded in New York State.

Still After the Old "Mullet."

There has been entered on the summons docket at the present term of Superior Court in session at Durham, two damage suits against the A. & N. C. R. R., for the killing of the two soldiers, A. B. Warren and George H. Johnson, which occurred at Stony Creek bridge, about two miles from this city, on August 19th, while the military train was returning from the encampment at Morehead City.

The suits are brought by the administrators of the estates of the deceased, and are for \$8,000 each.

They will be heard at the next term of court to be held in that city.