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#### A GREAT WORK.

The A. & M. college at Raleigh is doing a great work, and bids fair to be of still greater service in the future. On Wednesday last Governor Aycock presented diplomas to thirty-six graduates of that institution; one in agriculture, twenty-eight in engineering, and seven in science.

The rise of the institution in prominence and popularity means much for the future of North Carolina. The primary object of the school is to teach young men how to do something, and that is just what young men need

to be taught.

Most of the development now going on in North Carolina is carried on by means of home capital. Our people are investing their savings in productive enterprises, and the conseequence is the State is forging ahead.

But we must have our 'captains of industry," and if they can be made here at home at small expense, why all the better. Certainly the State is doing a commendable work in providing a school for such practical, work-a-day training.

#### FORESTRY AND LUMBERING.

The lumber industry ranks forth among the great industries of the United States. It has done much to develop us as a nation, and our forests contain much treasure still. However, eareful attention must be paid to the preservation, and economical consumption, of this part of our natural wealth. The lumber men have gone forth and taken possession of the lumber that was available without much regard for the future. The consequence is supplies of certain valuable timber are dwindling. Some kinds of timber have practically vanished from the market, and others have entirely gone.

The bureau of forestry says: Ten years ago the use of balsam in the manufacture of paper pulp was practinally unknown. The eastern hemlock is now valuable for its timber as well as for its bark. A more modern instance is the gradual rise in importance of the western hemlock, until very recently altogether discredited as a timber tree, although in fact of great commercial importance. The red fir of the northwest and the southern pines are rapidly invading markets formerly controlled altogether by the white pine of the north central states, while species of peculiar value, such as black walnut and black cherry, have practically vanished from the market in the grades which once were ing destroyed with a rapidity which A finds its parallel only in the case of northern white pine. It is true that the list of commercial timbers lengthens from year to year. Just as the balsam is taking the place of the spruce, so are substitutes coming in for other woods which no longer exist in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. But neither can this prove a sufficient remedy. The supply of the substitutes will be exhausted in its turn and the final situation will be worse than that which confronts us now. It is no longer a question of methods, of manufacture, or of substitutes for exhausted supplies. The time for us to look after the trees themselves has in many cases already

arrived. The present stand of yellow pine in the southern states has been stated by Mr. R. A. Long, in a paper read before the annual meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers', associafion, to be about 137,000,000,000 feet. About 163,000,000,000 feet have probably been lumbered already. For the census year of 1900 the total cut of yellow pine was given as nearly 10,-800,000,000 feet. The figures show that at the present rate of consumption the present stand of longleaf pine will be exhausted long before a second crop can be produced to take its place.

The time for practical forestry has come. Forestry and lumbering are really allies. Forestry is intended for the preservation and perpetuation of the lumber interests, and should be encouraged by all those affected by such intesests.

The Charlotte News calls for the "old alliance" between the south and the north with southern representation on the ticket.

The call is a timely one, and deserves special consideration. If the westrners are enamored of the "broncohuster" style of Rooseveltian states manship no one will quarrel if they ort it. The south, though, should ally itself with that part of the country. where rough rider politics is not quite

### "ALL MEN ARE GOOD'



By JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers of America



HE doctors have their unions; the lawyers have theirs merchants have theirs; the ministers have their unions. It is true they do not call them labor unions. They call them associations.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN ASSOCIATION OF BANKERS AND AN ASSOCIATION OF MINERS?

Have the laboring people not as much right to combine, as much right to organize, as any other class of citizens in our country !. Do not the laboring people of our country contribute as much to the welfare of our nation as any other class of citizens? What would this world be, what would our civilization be, were it not for the men who work with their hands?

I AM ONE WHO WANTS TO SEE PEACE, AN HON-ORABLE PEACE, BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL I want to do my share to establish the best, and if I have one ambition over another it is to see in West Virginia a relationship established between the miners and operators of West Virginia that will be fair

I have abiding faith in the people. I BELIEVE ALL MEN ARE INHERENTLY GOOD. I believe the greater majority of the people want to do what is right. I believe if you can bring the representatives of labor and the representatives of capital into a joint conference, if you can make them sit together, look one another straight in the face and tell fully, entirely and absolutely the truth, that THE DAY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS SHALL HAVE PASSED FOREVER.

## SERVICEABILITY OF THE AMERICAN CAVALRY

By Major General BADEN-POWELL, British Army



HE BEST POINT ABOUT THE AMERICAN CAVALRY IS ITS SERVICEABILITY. Every effort seems to be directed along this line. There is an absence of the swagger and gold braid so much in evidence elsewhere. We are doing all we can to elimi-

nate the swagger and replace it with something more substantial. Your regulars incline toward simplicity. I CANNOT SAY THE SAME FOR THE MILITIA IF SOME OF THE OFFICERS I HAVE SEEN ARE SAMPLES OF THE REST. Their uniforms are the most gorgeous it has ever been my pleasure to see.

I THINK YOU ARE WISE IN TRAINING YOUR CAV ALRYMEN TO BE ATHLETES. The "monkey drill," as they call it, makes man and horse acquainted with each other. Others may not agree with me. A French military expert who watched the American cavalry drill turned to me and said, "That is magnificent, but it is not war." I do not agree with him. It was magnificent, and it was war-or the preparation for it. But some other Frenchman said the same thing about the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, and I may be influenced by sentiment in not sharing his view.

## Year of Prosperity For the West

By GEORGE GOULD, Head of the Gould System of Railroad



CAN SEE A FULL YEAR OF PROSPERITY AHEAD FOR THE WEST. THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS IN THE WEST WAS NEVER BETTER ships." His nuntle thought he was a THAN IT IS NOW.

All our earnings are going ahead of the largest | years oil. - Youth's Companion. period we have ever had.

I have never seen wheat look so well in all my experience in

the west as it does today. I BELIEVE THAT IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE WEST WILL EVER NEED TO CALL ON NEW YORK FOR MONEY. The western bankers have their own money to lend to their own people, unless money should get so high in Wall street as to make it profitable to send it east.

## Versus PUBLIC WEAL

By President HADLEY of Yale



HE theory that each man should be left free to do what he pleased, especially in economic matters, with as little restraint from law as possible, was very pop ular during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the last half of that century there was reaction.

IN A CONTEST BETWEEN ORGANIZED CAPITAL AND ORGAN IZED LABOR, LIKE THAT OF THE RECENT COAL STRIKE, THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSUMER MAY BE SACRIFICED IN THE WORST FASHION BY THE TOTAL CESSATION OF PRODUCTION OF ONE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

In order really to meet these evils we need something more than contracts or conspiracy laws or municipalization of industry. WI MUST GET BACK TO THE CONCEPTION OF SOM HIGHER MOTIVE THAN SELF INTEREST AND SOME BETTER MEASURE OF VALUE THAN SELF AGGRAN DIZEMENT.

By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissi

BELIEVE THAT THE INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM OF WOMAN WILL TEND TEMPORARILY TO DECREASE THE MARRIAGE RATE AND INCREASE THE DIVORCE RATE, BUT I AM PERFECTLY FREE TO ASSERT THAT THIS DOES NOT PRIGHTEN ME. AS WOMAN HAS POWER GIVEN HER TO SUP-PORT HERBELF SHE WILL BE LESS INCLINED TO SEEK THE MAR-RIAGE RELATIONS SIMPLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURINE WHAT MAY SEEM TO BE HOME AND PROTECTION

#### FOR THE CHILDREN

Bones In the Human Body. Here are some thymes which may help you to remember the number and location of the bones in the buman body. Strange as it may seem, authorities do not agree as to how many actual bones are comprised in the skelcton, but 214, not including the teeth, seems to cover the group pretty thoroughly. After a hard day's romp in the woods or a long ride on the bicycle one might be inclined to think that the number is even larger. The verses are as follows:

How many bones in the human face? Fourteen when they are all in place. How many bones in the cranium? Eight, unless you've mislaid some. How many bones in the ears are found? Three in each to catch the sound. How many bones are in the spine? Twenty-four, like a clustering vine. How many bones in the chest are found? Twenty-four ribs, to the sternum bound. How many bones in the shoulder bind? Two in each—one before, one behind. How many bones are in the arm? How many bones are in the arm?
The top has one; two in the forearm.
How many bones are in the wrist?
Eight if none of them is missed.
How many bones in the paim of the ha Five in the palm, pray understand. How many bones in the fingers ten? Twelve bones plus two and repeat again How many bones are in the hip? One in each where the femurs slip. With sacrum and coccyx, too, to brace And keep the pelvis all in place. How many bones are in the thigh? One in each, and deep they lie. How many bones are in the knee? one, the patella, plain to One, the patclia, plain to see.

How many bones are in the shin?

Two in each and well bound in.

How many bones in the ankle strong? Seven in each, but none is long How many bones in the ball of the foot? Five in each, as the palms were put. Just twenty-eight, like the fingers hold.

There's a hone at the root of the tongue to add.

And sesamolds eight, to what you've had.

Now, adding them all, 'tis plainly seen That the total number is 214, And in the mouth we clearly view Teeth, upper and under, thirty-two.

Corn Stealing Crows. The following clever way of keeping crows away from a cornfield is used by the Dutch farmers and is practiced to a certain extent in the eastern districts of this country:

The farmer makes some small caps of stout paper and smears around the inner side of the mouth of such some bird lime or other sticky stuff. In these he puts some grains of corn and stands them about his fields by pressing their points into soft earth.

When the crow finds one of these paper caps, he thinks himself very fortunate until he attempts to peck at the tempting grain, when, to his astonishment, he finds the cap attached to his head, a regular fool's cap, which will not even allow him to see what course to take if he flies up.

However, he succeeds in reaching some coarse grass or bushes and after much bewildered scrambling and flopping about gets his head out of this undesirable cap, but ever afterward avoids the field where there are more of them.

Bright Little Walter. One bright morning Walter, who is very wise little fellow, and his auntle were sitting out on the cool porch, and Walter was trying to explain to her

the difference between a lilliput and a pygmy. "You know, auntie," said he, "that both pygmies and lilliputs are little bits of people. All lilliputs u pygini lilliputs." "Why, how can that be?" said nuntie, pretending not to understand and trying to test the little fellow, who thought for a few moments and then, looking up with a bright smile, said, "Well, auntle, you know a whip is a bout, but all bouts are not very bright little boy to make such a clear explanation, as he was only five

Some Pincky Students.

The man who means to educate him s if does not grumble at the means by which he must earn his fees. Glasgow and Aberdeen students afford many striking examples of this, says the London Express. Some of the impecunious scholars have before now joined the police force as a means to a livelihood. while R. C. Hamilton, the famous footballer, became a professional player in order to keep himself during his col-lege course.

At Harvara a group of young fellows are conducting a florist's business in order to pay for the course of another, and a New York flat boasts an undergraduate "domestic" who earns his col-lege fees by doing housemaid's work.

The daughter of a statesman was sitting on her father's knee one evening when she was a little girl.

She had a new little brother, whom she regarded with wonder. "Today," said the father, "a man offered to give me a whole roomful of

gold for little brother. Shall I sell The child shook her head.
"But," said her father, "think of how

many nice things a roomful of gold would buy. Don't you think that I had better let the man have him?"

"No," answered the girl thoughtfully, "Let's keep him till he's older. He'll be worth more then."

How to Mend Broken Toys.

Of course all the girls own dolls Maybe some of the children who read this have outgrown dolls, but have little sisters who still play with them and who occasionally have the misfortune to break a doll. No doubt there are boys, too, who break their playthings. Now, here is a give which will mend everything and is very easy to make From the druggist get balf an ounce of gum accels and dissaive it is half a cup of boiling water. Add plaster of parts until a thick paste is formed and then apply it with a break to the crippled pieces of the toys. Rold firmly till day.—New York Ledger.

# Cancerous Ulcers

After the age of 45 or 50, when the vital powers are naturally weaker, it is noticed that a burt of any kind heals slowly and often a very insignifi-

cant scratch or bruise
becomes a bad ulcer or
sore. At this time of
life warty growths,
moles and pimples that
have been on the body
almost from birth begin
to inflame and fester,
and before very long still no signs of the Canest, and my general badith
are large eating ulcers, are large eating ulcers.

Whenever a sore or ulcer is slow in healing then you may be sare something is radically wrong with your blood. Some old taint or poison that has been slumbering there for years, is beginning to assert itself, and breaks out and becomes a bad ulcer and perhaps the beginning of Cancer. These old sores are rooted in the blood, and while washes, soaps, salves, etc., keep the surface clean, they are not healing. A blood medicine to purify and strengthen the polluted blood and a tonic to build up the general system is what is needed, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. No poison is so powerful and no germ so deadly that this great vegetable blood remedy cannot reach poison is so powerful and no germ so deadly that this great vegetable blood remedy cannot reach it, and ulcers of every kind quickly yield to its wonderful curative properties. If you have an old sore or ulcer, write us all about it, and medi-

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