

# The Morning Post.

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The Post will publish brief letters on subjects of general interest. The writer's name must accompany the letters. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscript will not be returned.

Brief letters of local news from any section of the State will be thankfully received.

Merely personal controversies will not be tolerated.

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The telegraphic news service of THE MORNING POST is absolutely full and complete and is unequalled by any morning newspaper south of New York. This service is furnished us under special arrangement with THE LAFFAN NEWS BUREAU,

of the New York Sun, and is the same service as that used by the Sun itself, which is known to be superior to any service in any newspaper in the United States. This service is received nightly by wire in the office of THE MORNING POST direct from the New York Sun, and includes special cable and domestic news and full commercial and market reports.



WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19

The Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to the fact that:

Not enough stress is being laid upon the obvious point that, if we annex Hawaii, we shall need a much larger navy. Heretofore international policy, as inspired by the Monroe Doctrine, has been defensive. We have asked only to be left alone, and we have been able to defend our territory by the shore batteries, which are at once safer and much less expensive than battleships; but if we annex Hawaii we must have ships to defend it, and our naval armament must be greatly increased—that too, at a time when the progress of naval improvement is so rapid that the costly creations of a decade ago are the discarded hulks of today.

And besides, if we go into this annexing business where will it stop? If we can add the heathen population of Hawaii what good excuse can be given for refusing to admit Cuba, with its mixed population, in every way as objectionable as that of the Pacific Islands? It is evident a crisis is rapidly approaching in Cuban affairs, and, when it comes, the latter end will be worse than the first, which will drive the property-holders and the intelligent class—about one-fourth the population and quite all Spaniards—to beg admission to this Union for self-protection. Having admitted Hawaii, how can we refuse the nearer territory?

And after having admitted them, how shall they be governed? Differently from the other territories of the country? Do not these changes indicate—even force—a change in our system of government? A radical change from that established by the patriots of the Revolution? The changes made by the stupendous domestic problems which have arisen during the past three decades are forcing the old constitution to the wall. Inter-state relations have become so interwoven that it is now difficult to tell where the State control ends and the Federal begins. Fortunately sectional questions are not involved in this, nor is it a contest between States. The great conflict involving the claims of humanity on the one side, and the rights of property on the other, whereby neighbor wars upon neighbor and local governments oppress their own citizens, has reached such a point that the stronger arm of Federal power must intervene to protect and do justice between the opposing forces. How can this be done if it is not by a change in our government? It is time for honest, thinking people to assert themselves.

These domestic problems therefore ought to be sufficient for our people. They are certainly sufficient to command their profoundest abilities and arouse their patriotism. Then why should we annex other peoples and alien territories, which can at best add to our embarrassment, enlarge our responsibilities, intensify the strain upon the character of our government? A proper love of our own country and the future of our children alike condemn such proceedings.

Hawaiian sugar planters prefer Japanese labor to any other.

By THE time the grand juries get through indicting the Southern Railroad for giving the Governor free passes, which he used as freely as given, which indictments are largely instigated by the Governor and urged by his immediate friends, the people will begin to realize what some folks can do when they have personal or partisan malice to gratify. And this persecution going on, too, when neither the Southern, nor the Governor, nor those other beneficiaries thought the law was being violated. For the Governor or his henchmen, on the bench or elsewhere, who were the recipients of these favors, under the circumstances, to invoke the penalty of the law upon the Southern for these acts, and use their power and influence in having the penalty imposed, is an indication of such want of conscience that smacks very sadly of dishonor. Not content with this, to add insult to injury, and to display a more pitiable want of sincerity and integrity, there are those who have been large beneficiaries of these violations, to charge, as was done in public print that the refusal of Col. Andrews to testify as to whom he had given passes, whereby he might criminate himself, was on a par with a former refusal of an official to testify whether or not he had accepted a bribe or not. These things do not indicate a pleasant condition of affairs, especially when done by high State officials and those who assume to lead public thought in paths of honor and justice. Let the work go on. The people are simply learning to what depths their State government has fallen, and of the malignant character of others who have personal malice to gratify.

The Daily Newbernian is a new candidate for public support, just started at Newbern, by Messrs. Geo. W. and John M. Charlotte. It is a very sprightly paper, and that it starts out in the right line the following will indicate:

"The voters of North Carolina may differ as to whether we should have high tariff, low tariff, or free trade; they may differ as to whether the currency should be based upon a single gold standard, or a double standard of both gold and silver, or upon fiat money, the 'referendum,' and the 'imperative mandate,' and a hundred or more other things, but every patriotic son of the State should be agreed that North Carolina shall have fair, honest and upright administration of affairs, and there should be a mighty getting together to kick out the scoundrels that are bringing discredit upon us by base and incompetent and trading tactics. Past experience amply demonstrates that the desired results can be accomplished only through the great Democratic party, whose doors are wide open to all who would take part in the grand work of saving the honor of the State and giving all her people safe and good government."

We wish it full success.

WEINER from the Durham papers that Judge Robinson, in his charge to the grand jury, deprecated the bad influence of lobbyists on legislators. Yes, the lobby, Gov. Russell, charged down upon the late fusion Legislature by which it defeated the bill to reduce the term of the lease from 99 to 30 years did have a very bad effect on some of the members. And to think the Governor used a pass-book, too, all that time for himself and whoever he needed in his work. Judge Robinson's severe condemnation of his Governor is timely.

THE Wilmington Review suggests that Mr. McKinley send his Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission to North Carolina to "investigate the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and 'damn the private stockholders.'" Provided, my friends, that the costs comes out of the National Treasury, and our people be relieved of further payments on account of the Governor's partisan performance.

Moore County a Net-work of Railroads.  
From the Sanford Express.  
The Carthage Railroad is now completed to Hallison on the Durham and Charlotte Railway. Mr. W. C. Petty, the President of the former road, went down to Raleigh last Saturday to make a contract with the North Carolina Car Company for some new cars, engines and other equipment. Moore has become a net-work of railroads and with a few exceptions, pays more taxes on railroads than any other county in the State. Towns are springing up and the resources of the county are being developed as never before. The Express is not a prophet, but entertains the belief that in a few years Moore will be one of the wealthiest counties in the State.

THIS LADY OWNED THE SWORD  
of Frederick the Great and Helmioms of such Value Not to be Parted With.  
By Telegram to The Morning Post.  
New York, Jan. 18.—Ella Bassett Washington, great-grand-niece, both of George and Martha Washington, died here today of pneumonia. Her husband was Lewis Washington, great-grand-nephew of George, who died in 1871. He owned a big plantation in Jefferson county, Virginia, where his wife captured a Federal officer and rendered other valuable services from the Confederates. She possessed highly prized heirlooms, including a sword of Frederick the Great, presented to the "Father of His Country."

The New York postoffice made a net profit of \$4,900,000 in 1897.

## A BRIEF FOR THE CIGARETTE

### AN INTERESTING DEFENCE OF THIS MUCH ATTACKED ARTICLE.

The Use of Tobacco Itself is Not Com-mended or Suggested—Scientific Reasons and Statistics. However, Shows That Cigarettes are Made of the Purest Materials.

The following able and interesting article by Mr. H. W. Garrison of New York, was read before the Medico-Legal Society of that city, November 17, 1897, and is a novel and entertaining exposition of the merits of the cigarette.

"In offering the facts contained in this paper for the consideration of your learned Society, I venture to be hopeful that, perhaps by reason of the very incompleteness of my efforts, some of your members may be induced to adopt as a subject worthy of systematic scientific investigation, the unreasonable prejudice which at present exists against the cigarette. For I am confident that exhaustive research will serve only to emphasize the results at which I have arrived, by giving to them that definiteness and precision which is attainable only by professional men of science.

"I make no plea for the importance of the matter under discussion. The annual output of cigarettes this year will reach 1,000,000,000. And if the cigarette per se is the malign thing that its opponents claim it to be, the manufacture and sale of an article so dangerous to the public health should be suppressed without a moment's delay. If, on the contrary, it can be shown by incontestable proof that every argument used by those who clamor for the suppression of the traffic in cigarettes is based upon transparent falsehoods or absurd misconceptions, easily penetrated by the light of science, then surely it is time to put a stop to this detraction and senseless legislation directed against an evil wholly imaginary.

"For the history of the anti-cigarette agitation shows that two State legislatures (Iowa and Tennessee) have actually passed laws prohibiting the sale of this article within their borders, and recently two cities (Chicago and Denver) have adopted municipal regulations having the same end in view. Nay more, the Congress of the United States was petitioned at one time (1892) to impose a tax upon the article that would serve to discourage the manufacturer to the point of abandonment of his plant. Now let me ask, why this outcry for legislation, National, State and Municipal? The answer is, 'popular prejudice.' Absolutely that and nothing more. But how potent popular prejudice is, the members of this Society are in a position to know by the experience gained in their efforts to down the 'chloroforming' and 'poisoning from canned meat' fiction. Science demonstrated the absurdity of both of these current beliefs, and yet if they were things that could be legislated out of existence, there would doubtless be legislators willing to frame laws to regulate them. Picture, if you please, Congress solemnly listening to a petition to tax on tomatoes legislatures and cities prohibiting their sale, and in their jurisdictions. The case of the tomato is nearly analogous to that of the cigarette. Introduced into Europe in the sixteenth century by Spaniards from South America; it was known in Italy as *Pomo dei Mori* (Moor's Apple). Similarity of sound produced, in French, *Pomme d'Amour* (Love Apple). This was enough to start the belief that the delicacy was sinisterly dangerous. Not until 1763, when the Marseillais entered Paris, was it known as food in that city, and at the present day there are many districts in Northern France in which the tomato is severely avoided by the peasants. Thirty-seven years after this prejudice was overcome in Paris, the people of this country began to use the tomato as an article of diet. Prior to that time they were raised here only as 'curiosities' and known as 'Love Apples' or 'Wolf-peaches.' Three centuries to overcome a prejudice based on a similarity of the sound of three words!

Let us hope for better results in the case of the cigarette, for it has no phony enemy to contend against and we are justly proud of our more enlightened times.

The word Cigarette was first used as an English word in 1812, by L. S. Costello. And here let me define just what a cigarette is. For this purpose I select that brand of which more than 2,000,000,000 are sold out of the total annual consumption of 4,000,000,000, and I use the figures of Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A cigarette is made of 1.0026 grams of tobacco enveloped in a wrapper of paper which weighs .028 grams. That is to say one pound of tobacco will furnish the fillers for about 416 cigarettes and one pound of cigarette paper will serve to envelop 12,000 cigarette fillers. This is what the unnumbered verdicts of disinterested experts to be. About ability declare a cigarette to be. About one twenty-sixth of an ounce of tobacco enveloped in one paper wrapper about 133 inches in size, and weighing about one seven hundredths of an ounce. That is all! Tobacco and Paper!

Now what kind of tobacco? What kind of paper? Science again renders unanimous verdict. I quote as follows: Prof. Willis G. Tucker of the Albany Medical College, Analyst of the New York State Board of Health in its Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health says: 'Cigarettes are generally made from tobacco of good quality.' 'Sensational statements that they are prepared from the filthiest tobacco and dirtiest refuse are not worthy of credence and can be easily refuted.' 'The tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes is much less frequently flavored and otherwise artificially treated than ordinary chewing or smoking tobacco and that employed in the manufacture of cigars.' 'As regards the paper wrapper, there is no reason why an impure or poisonous paper should be employed and many reasons why it should not. I am ignorant of any facts proving such to be the case, at least, so far as the leading brands of American cigarettes are concerned.' This report was made 'in conformity with instructions' that 'a chemical examination of some of the leading brands of cigarettes now upon the market' should be made.

Mr. J. C. Wharton, Chemist, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The analyses and observations of the materials composing these American cigarettes lead me to the conclusion, and belief that they are made from well selected, clean tobacco leaf and a purified article of harmless paper." City Chemist Cass L. Kennicott and Assistant City Chemist D. B. Bisbee, acting under the authority of the Commissioner of Health of Chicago, in a report made last month and to which wide publicity has been given, says: American cigarettes are made of 'bright Virginia' (this is a technical term and means a tobacco grown in Virginia and North Carolina and ware housed for three years before it is used), and 'frequent analyses show that this tobacco contains only from 1 to 14 percent of nicotine. The mildest Havana contains much more, while the best grades of domestic cigars reach as high as 84 percent.' 'The paper, considered merely as paper, which is wrapped around cigarettes, is about as pure a form of paper as it is possible to get by any means.'

The foregoing are the affirmations of those who speak after scientifically testing the subject.

Let us next examine the allegations made by those who have made no investigation and speak 'untrammeled by any timely regard' for facts. I select the exact words of the Health ordinance of the City of Chicago, approved May 1st of the present year, because it summarizes fairly well the list of deleterious matter supposed by the ignorant to be contained in the tobacco of which cigarettes are made. This ordinance prohibits the sale of cigarettes containing 'opium, morphine, jimson weed, belladonna, glycerine and sugar.' Add to this arsenic, phosphorus, chlorine and copper, creosote and saltpetre, supposed to be found in the paper, and you have an idea of the ingredients of which popular prejudice has manufactured a cigarette, which has never had any existence other than this phantasm of a superstitious imagination.

Now permit me to summon my witnesses again. In this instance I shall merely recite their names, for there is absolute unanimity that, to use the words of Prof. H. W. Wiley, 'the samples purchased in the open market were found to be entirely free of any trace of arsenic, or of opium, or of any of its active principles.' This expert's statement is supplemented by that of Prof. Willis G. Tucker, who adds that he has failed to find in 'any medical journal or text-book' even a statement that these foreign substances are employed. Dr. G. F. Payne, State Chemist of Georgia, in a report to a Committee of the House in that State; Prof. Robert and Alfred M. Peter, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. J. C. Wharton, of Nashville, Tenn., who made test for arsenic and opium, and Prof. James Dewar, M. A., F. R. S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge University; William Odling, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Oxford; C. Meymott Tidy, M. A., M. B., Professor of Chemistry and of Forensic Medicine at the London Hospital, who made special examinations to detect the presence of saccharine matter, if any were present, and finally City Chemist Cass L. Kennicott and Assistant Chemist D. B. Bisbee, also concur in asserting that no opium or arsenic was found.

To this testimony must be added the report to the Massachusetts State Committee on Public Health, made by Prof. James F. Babcock, for five years Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Professor of Chemistry in Boston University for the same length of time, State Assayer of Massachusetts for ten years and for seven years State Assayer of Liquors. He says: "The fillings. Careful and thorough examination, both chemical and microscopic, showed that the specimens contained no drug, morphine, strychnine or other opium or poison foreign to tobacco. In fact, the fillings in every one of the specimens purchased by the analyst in the open market, were found to consist of tobacco and nothing else."

"The Wrappers. Analyses of the paper wrappers demonstrated the absence of any trace of arsenic, white lead or other poison. The papers were all of excellent quality (rice) in one specimen said to be made from corn husks. These papers contained such elements as are always to be found in the plants producing the fibre from which they are made and contained no others."

Is not this conclusive? Not a doubt not even a qualified statement by any of these disinterested experts. If this does not demolish the 'bonum-arsenic' fallacy, then the science of chemistry is absolutely valueless as a means of arriving at the truth.

Admissively my witnesses attest the purity of the article, and negatively they deny any impurity. This is a complete and forcible form of allegation as it is possible for human intelligence to make.

I shall, therefore, assume that I have proved my case and conclude my remarks by tracing, as far as I am able, the source of this venerable but robust falsehood. I call it 'robust,' for it has as I have stated, been used as a lever to influence legislation, and it has found an echo even in the formal decisions of the courts of our country. Judge Horace H. Lutton of the United States Circuit Court of Tennessee, in declaring Rogers' Anti-cigarette bill of that State unconstitutional, said in his opinion delivered September 20, last, says in conclusion his opinion: 'I reach this conclusion that the law is unconstitutional though reluctant to strike down a statute aimed at the suppression of an evil of most pronounced character.' In reference books too, for popular use, the trail of this lie appears. For example, in 'The Reference Hand-book of Medical Sciences' (Albert H. Buck 1889 & v. Tobacco) these statements appear: 'Cigarettes are, on the whole, the most injurious form of tobacco,' but this is qualified by the following sentence, which negatives the first assertion and makes nonsense of it: 'Not, however, because they are at all harmful if smoked in moderation, but because they are particularly affected by the youth of this country.' In condensed form this means that the writer condemns nicotine gluttons and disapproves of the use of tobacco by those of immature years. So does every man and woman of sense. And as far as those of immature years go, Mr. Buck might have added tea, coffee, highly spiced food and candy to this list. 'The smoke of inferior grades

of paper is somewhat irritating to the respiratory mucous membranes,' but it is not otherwise especially poisonous. What has this to do with the subject? Expert results already quoted declare that the paper used in the manufacture of American cigarettes is not only 'poisonous' at all but of the purest grade which it is possible to make.

Permit me now to briefly recite the history of the cigarette.

Three years after the introduction of the word into the language in 'Smoking and Smokers, an Antiquarian, Historical, Veritable and Narcotical Disquisition,' written, illustrated and engraved, by Joseph Baker (London 1815) the writer says: 'The cigarette has little strength, it can do you no harm. When the delicate membranes of the mouth are somewhat accustomed to the warmth and the fibres of the brain begin to be less disturbed by the smoke, pass on, to the cigar? No; for the distance is too great. \* \* \* No; take one of these little pipes, etc.'

This opinion as to the innocuousness of the cigarette was undisturbed as late as 1877 when a writer on the *Galaxy* commends the cigarette smoker for selecting that form of using tobacco which is likely to enable him to be sure that he is smoking the best tobacco. 'The cigarette smoker,' this article declares, 'is totally unmanufactured in his choice by the slight which in the case of the cigar enables a clever workman to so roll had tobacco that we are predisposed in favor of an inferior article.'

The first voice heard in dissent from this self-evident truth, is found in an editorial in the *London Lancet*, September 12, 1892.

This article was not called forth by anything in particular. It deprecated in a general way the use of cigarettes by growing boys and the Englishman's habit of chewing the ends instead of touching it lightly to the lips as 'foreigners do.' It further stated that some young men smoked as many as from 8 to 12 cigarettes for four or five hours every day and this the writer justly deemed an abuse.

What would this writer say to the stock phrase now current which is that the 'fiend' smokes '10 or 20 boxes a day.' This means anywhere from one cigarette every 15 minutes for ten hours each day to one cigarette every 24 minutes for 24 consecutive hours every day.

Think how preposterous that statement is, and yet I warrant that almost every one present has heard the gibberish: 'He's a fiend, smokes 10 or 20 boxes every day.'

That, however, was the extent of the *Lancet's* transgression. The arsenic, opium, phosphorus, etc., fictions were reserved for a subsequent date and another pen. A year later this editorial received attention which came in the form of a communication from Sir Henry Thompson, who suggested as a means of preventing the chewing of the ends, the interposition of wool in a mouth-tube to prevent the oil of tobacco from coming into contact with the mouth.

In this communication also the first objection to the method of smoking by inhalation was made. 'Smoked simply,' Sir Henry says, 'with cotton wool interposed, and I do not hesitate to regard the cigarette as the least potent and, therefore, the least injurious form of smoking.' The inhalation question was disposed of in the same journal the same year by Meyer Dutch, who wrote 'the inhaled smoke rarely passes beyond the bronchi,' and adds, 'If any smoke enter the air vesicles, as is generally supposed, it must be a very small quantity indeed, for as a rule it is nearly immediately expelled, and there is no time for diffusion.'

The year 1888 saw the birth of the idea that cigarettes contained ingredients other than pure tobacco and paper. In a communication to a London morning paper a writer who signed himself 'Medicus,' promulgated the lie about 'opium and arsenic.' 'Cigarettes,' said Medicus, 'contain a large proportion of opium and an unclassified alkaloid.' 'The paper contains arsenic, copper or chlorine.'

There is the genesis of the falsehood that has since passed lightly from lip to lip and upon numberless pen-points to countless regions of land white paper, and less finally to the Congress, tinged by the decision of a United States Judge with prejudice, and influenced State and municipal action. A lie made of the whole cloth, as the *Lancet* speedily demonstrated. For this able journal immediately appointed a commission of experts, and their report, published October 29, 1888, announced 'no trace of opium,' or any 'unclassified alkaloid' in the tobacco, 'not a trace of chlorine or arsenic' in the paper, but a 'faint trace of copper,' due, as the commission surmised, to the metallic label on the paper wrapper. 'The only possible objection,' says the report, 'was the trace of copper.' The samples examined at this time were not American but Egyptian cigarettes, made of Turkish tobacco, and these usually have a gilt label printed on the wrappers. American cigarettes do not.

But the opium theory was too fascinating to be resisted even by a periodical of as high a grade of intelligence as the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Goschen, as 'Chancellor of the Exchequer,' had stated that perhaps the 'circulation of the cigarette after dinner' might account for the falling off of the consumption of 'heavy wines,' which he noted in his official capacity. On May 4, 1889, seven months after the *Lancet's* report, the *Saturday Review* published the *Saturday Review* and alluded to cigarette users as 'poor creatures' whose tastes are vitiated by 'hemped' or 'opiated' tobacco.

THE EVIDENCE STILL ACCUMULATES  
If You Wish Yellow Leaf Tobacco, use Yancey's Formula  
MANUFACTURED BY  
BOYKIN & STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

Henderson, N. C., November 20, 1897.  
Mess. Boykin & Stanley, Baltimore, Md.  
Gentlemen:—You can say to the farmers, as a testimonial from me, that they can use YANCEY'S TOBACCO FORMULA on Tobacco Plants, alongside of the best Peruvian Guano, and they will find it much superior to either Peruvian Guano, or Cotton Seed Meal.  
Respectfully,  
JAMES T. WIGGINS.

Henderson, N. C., April 12, 1897.  
Dear Sirs:—I used last year five tons of YANCEY'S FORMULA FOR TOBACCO. I put down 75 lbs. to the thousand against 135 lbs. other brands. The result was YANCEY'S FORMULA made finer Tobacco that brought me more money.  
S. HUNTER SATTERWHITE.

"Mischief, thou art afoot!" The glittering lie now crossed the water and fastened itself with facile adaptability on the American article.

As far as I have been able to inform myself, the year in which the first publication of these misstatements occurred was 1891, and the first medium was a report sent abroad from Milwaukee by a news-gathering agency, known as Dalziel's. This concern, now defunct, was notorious, during the whole of its brief career, for the 'fakes' which it originated.

The cigarette telegram referred to, stated that two boys had died in Milwaukee of excessive cigarette smoking and that an examination of the contents of their stomachs after death, revealed the presence of phosphorus. Death was caused, the despatch averred, by this substance combined with nicotine and an 'arsenical solution used in the paper wrappers.'

The *Lancet* commented on this editorially, and rendered a verdict of 'not proven' by the facts as stated.

Phosphorus, if used in the paper, said the *Lancet*, would have betrayed itself by a 'swang of the palate,' perceptible moisture, and, if the crude article was used, it would 'glow in the dark.'

Nothing daunted by science, the petitioners to Congress for a high cigarette tax in 1892 alleged impurity in the paper, and placed to the black account of the cigarette the deaths of '100' boys under 16 in the preceding year and the presence of '100' men in the lunatic asylums. Round numbers have a wonderful attraction for the ignorant and they are useful in lieu of accuracy. The anti-cigarette fanatics seem to revel in the absence of anything akin to facts and figures.

The introduction of the statement that insanity results from the use of cigarettes leads me a bit away from my point. For, as I have tried to make clear, I do not claim that tobacco is innocuous. I only claim that science has proved that cigarettes are made of good tobacco. However, I find in the latest issue of the *Medico-Legal Journal*, Vol. XV, No. 2, page 183, in a paper by Robert Gunn, M. D., on 'Insanity and Insanity Laws,' a statement that the 'rank of the insane and criminal classes are recruited from the boys who have been cigarette smokers,' to a surprising extent.

I chanced to have at hand a clipping from the *New York Sun* of September 1, last, containing an interview with Dr. F. W. Robertson, the insanity expert at Bellevue Hospital, New York, in which he says: 'Now, while I say that cigarettes are the least injurious of the methods of smoking, I do not mean to say that the use of tobacco is not harmful. It often is. Some persons are so constituted that a very slight use of it will upset them physically. Excessive use is bad for any one. I do claim, however, that there never was a case of insanity which can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of tobacco in any form.'

The issue on the insanity question is thus clearly joined by these gentlemen, but I am no party to it.

I thank you for this opportunity to place the case of my client—the cigarette—before you, and I trust you will blame the expert witnesses, and not myself, if the conclusions which you must reach from the facts presented are at variance with any of your preconceived ideas.

A Palm for Everybody.  
Having a large stock of Palms on hand and wishing to make room, I shall from now on greatly reduce prices on them as well as on other plants.  
Fresh Supply of Imported Bulbs Arrived.  
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Freesia, Chinese Secreted, Paper Lilies for forcing and outdoor planting.  
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS  
Of Roses, Carnations, etc. Floral Designs and Flowers for all occasions at all times. Evergreens and Shrub Trees.  
H. STEINMETZ, FLORIST,  
N. Halifax Street, near Peace Institute.  
Phone 114.

The continuance of life is dependent upon the food we eat, and now that the strain upon the digestion has eased off, by reason of the near end of the holiday feasting, it behooves us to see that care is taken in the selection of the food which will keep body and soul together during times of ordinary existence.

IN THIS CONNECTION, I merely wish to observe the well-known fact that my stock has been selected with the view of the quality, and none but the best is sold at my store.

THANKING YOU for past patronage, and assuring you that a continuance of the same will be met with renewed efforts to please, I beg to wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THOS. PESCUO,  
THE GROCER.

THE STANDARD BRAND OF THE BEST WHISKEY IS  
HUNTER'S  
BALTIMORE  
RYE.

Rich, pure flavor, perfectly matured and mellow, tonic and restorative, ten years old. For sale only by  
E. V. DENTON,  
Proprietor of the Denton Saloon and Restaurant, Raleigh, N. C.

Received today a Fresh Supply of Fancy and Plain Crackers  
Banquet Wafers, Plain and Salted  
1 and 2 to Cartons, Social Teas, Graham Wafers  
The Newest Out, 'The Pullman'  
Franklin Mills Whole Wheat Flour, Old Fashioned Buckwheat. The very Finest Maple Syrup

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The Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to the fact that:  
Not enough stress is being laid upon the obvious point that, if we annex Hawaii, we shall need a much larger navy. Heretofore international policy, as inspired by the Monroe Doctrine, has been defensive. We have asked only to be left alone, and we have been able to defend our territory by the shore batteries, which are at once safer and much less expensive than battleships; but if we annex Hawaii we must have ships to defend it, and our naval armament must be greatly increased—that too, at a time when the progress of naval improvement is so rapid that the costly creations of a decade ago are the discarded hulks of today.  
And besides, if we go into this annexing business where will it stop? If we can add the heathen population of Hawaii what good excuse can be given for refusing to admit Cuba, with its mixed population, in every way as objectionable as that of the Pacific Islands? It is evident a crisis is rapidly approaching in Cuban affairs, and, when it comes, the latter end will be worse than the first, which will drive the property-holders and the intelligent class—about one-fourth the population and quite all Spaniards—to beg admission to this Union for self-protection. Having admitted Hawaii, how can we refuse the nearer territory?  
And after having admitted them, how shall they be governed? Differently from the other territories of the country? Do not these changes indicate—even force—a change in our system of government? A radical change from that established by the patriots of the Revolution? The changes made by the stupendous domestic problems which have arisen during the past three decades are forcing the old constitution to the wall. Inter-state relations have become so interwoven that it is now difficult to tell where the State control ends and the Federal begins. Fortunately sectional questions are not involved in this, nor is it a contest between States. The great conflict involving the claims of humanity on the one side, and the rights of property on the other, whereby neighbor wars upon neighbor and local governments oppress their own citizens, has reached such a point that the stronger arm of Federal power must intervene to protect and do justice between the opposing forces. How can this be done if it is not by a change in our government? It is time for honest, thinking people to assert themselves.  
These domestic problems therefore ought to be sufficient for our people. They are certainly sufficient to command their profoundest abilities and arouse their patriotism. Then why should we annex other peoples and alien territories, which can at best add to our embarrassment, enlarge our responsibilities, intensify the strain upon the character of our government? A proper love of our own country and the future of our children alike condemn such proceedings.  
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