

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 manuscripts will not be returned.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

THE WEATHER TODAY.

Fair; warmer.

Westward the Star of Democracy as well as Empire takes its way. Our National Democratic Convention goes to Missouri this year, Kansas City becoming the temporary seat of our empire. The 4th of July is early enough as to time.

Senator Allen, Populist, says Judge Caldwell, of Arkansas "will be acceptable to the Democrats (for vice-President) provided the Populists (his own party) will accept him."

Senator Allen is entitled to the thanks of the Democracy no doubt, but really ought the not be sure he can control his own household before assuming to speak for Democracy?

A Philadelphia College has added the inevitable LL. D. to the other attractions of the Minister from China, Mr. Wu Ting Fong. Having thus fastened our selves upon China's representative, we Americans ought to have an easier entrance through that "open door" leading into the pockets, if not the hearts, of the Celestials. It may help solve the cooling-station problem in Manila.

So far as the white people of North Carolina are concerned they will cheerfully dispense with the services of Senators Butler and Allen in selecting a Democratic vice-Presidential candidate while employing themselves more strenuously in Republicanizing and negroizing this State. The Democracy can select its own candidates, as well as defend and maintain the virtue of the people and the integrity of the government. Certainly those who assail the latter are not needed in doing the first.

Last Sunday twelve inches of snow covered Greater New York. This, to remain even the number of hours that constitute a business day, meant the loss to business of many, many thousands of dollars. Gen. Nagle, Commissioner of Street Cleaning attacked it before it had done falling, with 4,500 men and 1,800 carts, and in 12 hours cleaned Broadway from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street, besides shorter stretches on other streets.

It was cheaper to remove the snow and dump it into the river than the loss to business would otherwise have amounted to.

In the death of Mr. Leslie Keeley, the founder of the Keeley Institute and treatment, the world has lost one of its greatest benefactors. Whatever scientists or experts may say, or have said, and many of them have been prominent in their condemnation of Mr.

Keeley and the work he engaged in, the practical results of that work stand out today in thousands upon thousands of living, active, useful and uplifting testimonials to the good effects and efficacy of his labors. And it may be that still other thousands would today be the happy and useful beneficiaries of this service but for the derision and opposition of so-called scientific experts, and others as thoughtless or ignorant or selfish. If Mr. Keeley made money out of his methods it is no more than all others strive to do by the methods they use or prefer to use; but the money involved cannot be weighed with the restored manhood which the Keeley Cure has accomplished, for which every name of Keeley will be and is blest by thousands today. Mr. Keeley's work will go on, blessing humanity and raising up other thousands to revere and bless his memory.

Porto Rico is a little island of 3,500 square miles, just about as large as the counties of Columbus, Cumberland, Moore, New Hanover and Robeson, in this State. The population of the island is about 800,000, just about one-half that of this entire State. Imagine one-half the population of our whole State crowded upon the territory of the five counties above mentioned, and one may have some idea of present conditions of the population of this new island acquisition.

Until the jurisdiction of Spain was ended by our government taking forcible possession of the island, these people enjoyed free trade with the mother country, and all the rest of the world so far as permitted. When Cuba was in revolt, during all those years these islanders remained loyal to Spain. No disturbances of any character occurred among them so far as resistance to the sovereignty of the Spanish government was concerned. As a result of the war this government seized the island and assumed its sovereignty. The people, with a simplicity which was charming, welcomed our flag and became almost hilarious in their expressions of joy at the prospect of becoming a part and parcel of this great land of freedom.

At best it is a painful struggle for these people to support themselves. To do so they must have not only all encouragement to labor, but given such freedom of markets as will assure them an opportunity to dispose of the results of their labor. They had such with Spain, and now this is denied to them, they necessarily must depend upon these States—their own country by our own coercion—for a market for such things as they can produce.

In the face of this situation the threat to impose a tariff upon all the products of the island coming into this country is nothing short of inhuman oppression. We do not care whether the constitution can be tortured to sanction such treatment or not, there is a higher law, the responsibility of which we voluntarily assumed, which demands that we at least place no obstacle in the way of this simple and apparently helpless and confiding people supporting themselves. The products of the island can only compete to a certain extent with the tobacco growers of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the sugar-cane and sugar-beet growers of the South and West; but these people sanctioned the seizure of these islanders by our government, and should be at least willing to share opportunities with them, the more so when the very lives of the latter depend upon this opportunity while our own people can and do have other resources. The course proposed to be applied to these islanders is nothing short of brutal cruelty, almost an exercise of savage power over a helpless and entirely innocent people. Through our laws may permit them to be treated as foreigners in a technical sense, still their condition and appeals to our generosity should have some weight. Nothing but a selfishness that knows no compassion can or will tolerate a treatment of these people which makes their condition infinitely worse than the so-called cruelties of Spain proper.

Growing Time

Children must have just the right kind of food if they are to become strong men and women. A deficiency of fat makes children thin and white, puny and nervous, and greatly retards full growth and development. They need

Scott's Emulsion
It supplies just what all delicate and growing children require.

50c and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

duced, and which will give the lie to the claim of christian civilization of which our people have so aggressively boasted.

CARNAGE AT FRANKLIN

(Minneapolis Tribune.)

In his address at the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the battle of Franklin in 1864, General Gordon, who is well known in this section and throughout the country from his successful career as a lecturer, as well as for his reputation as a brilliant Confederate commander, gave a graphic statement of the losses opposing forces in the battle were nearly equal in numbers, aggregating about 20,000 infantry on each side. But the Confederates were the attacking force, and the Federals were entrenched behind defenses hastily thrown up in the night. The fight was a desperate one, and the casualties were appalling, especially on the Confederate side. Among the general and field officers they were greater in proportion to numbers engaged than in any other battle of the civil war. Six general officers were killed, six wounded and one captured, making a total loss of thirteen for the Confederates. On that side too thirteen regimental commanders were killed, thirty-two wounded and nine captured, while at the close of the day 6,000 of the rank and file lay dead or disabled on the field. The Federal loss was about one-third that of the Confederates.

Of the Confederate forces engaged the infantry loss was 33 per cent. The loss in Stewart's corps, by divisions, was: Loring's 23 per cent; Walhall's 25; French's 45. In Cheatham's corps the loss was: Bate's division, 16 per cent; Brown's 31; Cleburn's 52. In Loring's corps, Johnson's division, the only division of this corps that was in the battle and in the second charge, the loss was 21 per cent.

Pickett's charge at Gettysburg is often spoken of as one of the bloodiest episodes in history. The loss of Pickett's division was 21 per cent, while the Confederate loss at Franklin of the infantry engaged was 33 per cent, or 12 per cent greater than Pickett's loss. General Gordon is undoubtedly justified in saying that the battle of Franklin was the bloodiest of modern times, and even in going further and expressing a doubt.

"If any of the bloody battles of the world, from Marathon to Waterloo, from Waterloo to Balaklava and from Balaklava to Gettysburg, there was more desperate daring than was displayed on some portion of this famous field."

In comparison with this action none of the battles so far fought in South Africa can be claimed as anything more than hot skirmishes, while the proportion of losses sustained by the British troops when defeated are trivial when compared with the losses sustained by the beaten Confederates at Franklin. The inference would seem to be that the mortality in warfare is not increased by the modern improved weapons, even when troops are charging strong fortified positions defended by the most expert riflemen in the world. The strength of the Federal entrenchments at Franklin could not compare with the strength of the Boer entrenchments in Natal, and the Federals were armed almost to a man with the old muzzle-loading muskets.

The reason why casualties do not increase with the greater precision and range of the weapons is because of the open-order formation of the line of battle now employed and of the practice of the men in lying down and taking advantage of every available cover. The British troops under Methuen and Buller were not adepts in this mode of warfare at the start. If they had been their casualties would have been much lighter than they were. The survivors have, no doubt, learned a good deal by their bitter experiences, and hereafter we may expect to hear of still lighter casualties in proportion to the number engaged and results achieved.

The Decline of Oratory.

(Elon College Weekly.)

That oratory is really declining is by no means a settled question. Before that question can be settled it must be decided as to what oratory really is. The art of public speaking, like other no arts, varies in its hues and colors with the varying ideals of men and of the times. Ideals vary, develop, and recede. Measured by the ideals of the present, the power of the eloquent speech of the past has possibly lost some of its charm and persuasiveness.

The fact is, most products, both of commerce and of learning, are governed by the law of supply and demand. Today there is no longer a demand for the oratory of Demosthenes, Cicero, Henry, Webster or Calhoun. It results that there is no supply. But it is only the externality, the form, the dress of such oratory that is gone. The essence, vitality, soul of it is not dead, nor withered, nor dying. The soul of oratory is immortal. It cannot die. It is as much alive today as it ever was. The spell of man's power, by speech or pen, over his fellow men, has not been broken.

Where is the man in our day, no less than in the past, who has a great truth to tell and does not get an audience to tell it to? Where is the man with deep conviction, an abiding faith, and thorough knowledge about a subject who does not get a respectful, nay more, an attentive hearing? Let a man learn well his theme, drink draughts of the truth about his subject and he shall be heard.

Oratory does not consist of beautiful sayings even about beautiful subjects. It is rather the earnest expression of a soul under conviction on a subject in which there is an abiding faith and about which there is abundant knowledge and perfect familiarity. Men have been, and are, eloquent over those themes in which their convictions are deepest, their faith broadest and their knowledge most profound. If we are lacking in oratory and eloquence today, it is because we are lacking in conviction, faith and grasp

of truth. And if our age would increase in oratory and eloquence it must deepen its convictions, strengthen its faith and enlarge its knowledge. Our larger and broader grasp of truth will make us more powerful, more persuasive, more eloquent.

THE LION'S WHELPS

There is scarlet on his forehead,
There are scars across his face,
'Tis the bloody dew of battle's drip-
ping down, dripping down,
But the war heart of the Lion
Turns to iron in its place,
When he halts to face disaster,
he turns to meet disgrace,
Stung and keen and mettle with the
life blood of his own,
Let the hunters 'ware who flout him
When he calls his whelps about
him.

When he sets the goal before him and
he settles to the pace.

Tricked and wounded! Are we
beaten

Though they hold our strength at
play?

We have faced these things afore-
times, long ago, long ago,
From sunlit Sydney Harbor
And ten thousand miles away,
From the far Canadian forests to the
sounds of Millfred Bay,
They have answered, they have an-
swered, and we know the answer
now.

From the Britains such as these,
Strewn across the worldwide seas,
Come the rally and the bugle note
that make us one today.

Beaten! Let them come against us,
We can meet them one and all,
We have faced the world aforesaid,
not in vain, not in vain,
Twice ten thousand hearts be
widowed,

Twice ten thousand hearts may fall,
But a million voices answer: "We are
ready for the call,

And the sword we draw for Justice
shall not see its sheath again,
Nor our cannon cease to thunder
Till we break their strength asunder
And the Lion's whelps are round him
and the Old Flag over all."

—Queensland (Australia) News.

She had caught him in the very fault
for which he'd lectured her,
And woman-like she hastened to hit
back;

So, spluttering with excitement, she
accosted him with: "Sir!
Perhaps you'd better preachise what
you prac!"

Japan's Lightning Burglar

(Chicago Record.)

An extraordinary criminal, known as Sakamoto Keijira, and famed in Japan as the "lightning burglar," is now awaiting the decree of the Court of Cassation to which his case was carried upon his condemnation by the lower courts. He was convicted some time ago and sentenced to death, the indictment comprising thirty-one different counts, all of which had been proved against him. Some had involved murder as well as robbery, and all had involved violence. After the Court of Appeal had confirmed the judgment against him, and while his case was still before the Court of Cassation Sakamoto appears to have decided that death was inevitable and he confessed. In addition to the thirty-one crimes charged up to him, he confessed to forty others, including two murders, eighteen robberies accomplished by means of cutting and wounding, and twenty others achieved by intimidation with deadly weapons. The "lightning burglar," who gained his name from the rapidity with which he conducted his operations in Satsuma and Chikuba prefectures, thus goes to his doom with a total of seventy-one crimes.

Again the Fatal Number.

(Chicago Record.)

"How many girls did you make love to before you met me?" demanded Mrs. Vick-Senn, at the close of her long tirade.
"Twelve!" groaned the husband.
"But I never counted them up until it was too late!"

China-cases Hall Racks

OAK
and
MAHOGANY.

Book-cases Chiffonieres

It happens frequently in the furniture business like any other business that there is a surplus of stock in certain lines. So it is with us just now in

CHINA-CASES, HALL RACKS, BOOK-CASES AND CHIFFONIERES.

We had these goods offered us exceedingly cheap the first of the year and we bought them. A good lot its true, to get the terms, but we knew they would sell. Too hand one for the money we ask, but we will make our profit and you save too.

CHINA-CASES \$10 to \$35.
HALL RACKS \$6.50 to \$35.

All Handsome
Designs
Beautifully
Finished.

BOOK-CASES \$7.50 to \$35
CHIFFONIERES \$6 to \$20.

The Royals Borden
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Cor. Wilmington and
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Open at Night.