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THE WEATHER TODAY
Fair; cooler.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.

WAKE COUNTY PEACHES AND
MELONS

Until within a few years Raleigh was
largely dependent upon California for
very fine peaches, and to some extent
some of this fruit from that far-off State
still finds a market here. But of late
Southern Pines, under the intelligent ef-
forts of Mr. J. Van Lindley, having de-
veloped into as fine a peach-growing
country as California or Georgia or Dela-
ware, has been supplying the Raleigh
market. We have thought often that
Wake county could produce this fruit
equal to any section and believed that
some good farmer would demonstrate the
fact sooner or later. Yesterday we had
an illustration of the truth of our belief
in old Wake. Our good friend Mr.
W. W. Jenkins, whose farm home is near
Wake Forest, sent us some specimens
of the peaches which he now raises, and
in size, flavor and other attractions they
are the equals of any we have seen from
the other places mentioned. Mr. Jen-
kins has proven the adaptability of Wake
soil, certainly of the section about Wake
Forest, for the successful cultivation of
the peach, for which there is always a
good market, with present facilities for
reaching any point in the Union, and we
hope that not only himself, but others,
will give greater attention to this branch
of farming. We regret Mr. Jenkins
failed to mention the varieties, but they
are certainly luscious to the taste and
beautiful to look upon.

And as to melons, old Wake has al-
ready won her spurs, so to speak, in this
department, as the quantities which daily
come to this market and the carloads
shipped to other points in and out of
the State prove. But it was our
friend Chief of Police Mullins who took
occasion yesterday to illustrate what
Wake was doing in this line in the shape
of a magnificent 50-pound melon with
which he complimented The Post. Melons
weighing from 25 to 40 pounds are a
common sight on our market, but the
Chief wanted The Post to know that
50-pounders and even larger are just as
easy to handle as the others.

In making acknowledgments to good
friends for their remembrances, it gives
us occasion to call attention to the splen-
did possibilities of this county and sec-
tion for the successful and profitable cul-
tivation of the finest fruits, and no fruit
is more generally popular, nor is there
any more easily and safely transportable
than peaches of select varieties and
watermelons of fine size and flavor.

We thank both gentlemen for their
kindness and the opportunity given us
to adorn a tale with real facts.

As the gout has made its appearance
in our profession, and as the tendency
of certain members from Populism to-
ward plutocracy becomes more pro-
nounced the disease may become more
acute if not epidemic, it gives the Post
pleasure to draw attention to the fol-
lowing from so respectable an authority
as The London Lancet, bearing upon
the gout and suggesting a remedy.

The Lancet says:

"A beverage for the gouty relatively
harmless and yet containing a small per-
centage of alcohol is one for which a
large number of sufferers from gout
would be very grateful, and the medical
practitioner is frequently asked if cider
is permissible in this respect. The best

test of the suitability or otherwise of
any beverage for those of arthritic ten-
dencies, either inherited or acquired, is
that of experience—whether it produces
in such subjects an attack of articular
gout or other gouty manifestations, and
in many cases this test is a very deli-
cate one, any indulgence being frequen-
tly followed by some disturbance recog-
nizable both by the patient and the
practitioner as the result.

Judged by this standard, it may be
stated that, though as a general rule
the gouty are better without alcoholic
liquors, yet ordinary "rough" cider, fully
fermented and free from sugar, is
practically harmless, having little or no
tendency to excite an attack of gout.
The percentage of alcohol is small and
the acidity is chiefly due to malic acid,
which is in the body converted into al-
kaline carbonates and excreted as such,
and cider has not therefore the injur-
ious effects in gout of the sweet and
highly alcoholic wines.

On the other hand, partially fermented
"sweet cider" or the artificially sweet-
ened and aerated variety, "champagne
cider," may excite gouty manifestations
in those liable or predisposed to the
disease, and should therefore be prohib-
ited. Unfortunately, the rough cider is
to most people less palatable than the
sweet variety, and especially to the
gouty, who are in many cases fond of
sweet foods and beverages.

"Rough cider" is much more agree-
able, and Democratic, than a sore toe
caught by mixing plutocratic habits
with Populistic principles. If "Rough
Cider" will cure the habit or kill the
other then we commend it to our
gout afflicted cotemporary.

Cuba is in need of revenue and must
have it. Her people are paying as much
directly as can well be exacted to meet
the 27 million current expense account,
and the tariff of course is the only re-
source left the government. Meat and
breadstuffs, therefore, shipped to the
island, are struck for 100 per cent. in-
crease.

This strikes the farmers of the United
States heavily. But what right have we
to complain when our government inter-
poses a tariff tax on Cuba's sugar and
tobacco, the only important shipping
products of the island, that destroys all
profit to the grower of those articles?
We refuse these neighbors the oppor-
tunity to sell us their products at a
profit, and now they retaliate by closing
their door to our surplus articles. The
effect will be to encourage larger pro-
duction of foodstuffs on the island, thus
making permanent the loss of that mar-
ket to American farmers. It is a ter-
rible ordeal our Trusts are com-
pelling the Cubans to undergo, but if
they will bend to it like men their
will be the victory and ours the loss.

And this state of affairs the New York
Evening Post fears is attributable to
"the payment of the ransom for Miss
Stone," and that paper adds, "The
great coup which her kidnapers effect-
ed was like the drawing of the grand
prize in the lottery. It set all their
neighbors wild to rival their good for-
tune. This result was, of course, pre-
dicted at the time the money was being
raised to free Miss Stone. It was the
most humane of impulses, no doubt,
which led to the efforts for her release,
but we now see that her rescue meant
the capture of many others."

Since the failure of Miss Stone's
lecture scheme in this country we are dis-
posed to forgive the "humane impulses"
which rescued her. So soon as the bri-
gands learn there is no future for their
victims they will no doubt become less
exacting.

Here is labor-saving machinery for
you.
A harvesting machine, self-moving, cut-
ting a 36-foot swath and weighing over
100 tons, is now at work in a 40,000-
acre crop of barley in California. The
big machine consists of a traction en-
gine, capable of handling seventy-five
tons, and which takes the place of sixty
horses, a header, or mowing machine,
which cuts a swath thirty-six feet, and
a threshing machine all complete. The
threshing machine and header are run
by a 30-horse-power engine, entirely sep-

arate from the traction machine, save
that they both get steam from the same
boiler.

The apparatus moves over the ground
at different speeds, according to the
thickness of the crop, while all the time
the header and thrasher are going at full
speed. The average speed made is three
and a half miles an hour and 1,000
acres a day can be threshed by the ma-
chine.

According to a recent census bulletin
North Carolina farmers increased their
investment in live stock during the last
ten years 17.8 per cent.; in improved
farm implements 26.3 per cent.; in use
of commercial fertilizers 55.4 per cent.,
while the value of farm products in-
creased 68.1 per cent. The increase in
the value of farm products is attributable
in good measure to a larger and more
judicious use of commercial fertilizers,
and improved farm implements and ma-
chinery, thus supplying a loss otherwise
resulting from irregular or unreliable
labor.

Senator Hanna declares that his am-
bition in life has been to win the affec-
tion of his employees—and make money.
He has succeeded in making the money,
but his employees seem to be aston-
ished that his affection-winning object
was not discoverable earlier. They are
frank enough to admit that during late
campaign years such manifestations have
been a little warm. The Senator
thinks that if he can succeed in bur-
roughing down right into the heart of
the affections of his men then capital
and labor will be united for sure.

With the exception of a few sections
and these limited to small areas, our
farmer friends have cause to feel grate-
ful and happy over crop prospects. The
loss of last year will be more than made
up, and, what is quite as encouraging,
prices are and no doubt will continue
good.

Our farmers, however, need not think
they have a monopoly of rejecting over
this condition of affairs. They have
friends otherwise engaged who are in
full sympathy with them in all the suc-
cess they can have.

It was announced some days ago that
an experiment in South Africa with
cotton raising had proven that the staple
could be raised equal in fibre and
far more cheaply than in the United
States. Philadelphia capitalists are now
preparing to try a similar experiment in
Cuba. Our Southern cotton as yet has
had no rival. What may be done the
early future it seems will be made to
disclose.

The Standard Oil Company's quar-
terly dividend just declared is several per-
cent. less than that of a quarter ago,
and the smallest for several years. Let
us thank the Lord and take courage for,
even this much it is such a supreme
popular pleasure to hear of somebody
losing money or their income.

During this period of thunder and
lightning, the only safe people are the
candidates. They keep their lightning-
attractors with them.

"In dealing with man, remember that
a spoonful of oil will go farther than a
gallon of vinegar." The same may be
said of children. There is nothing so
good for children as the old-fashioned
castor oil. However much they may
abhor it, it is their best medicine for
disorders of the bowels. In the more
severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery,
however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given
after the oil operates, and a quick cure
is sure to follow. For sale by Crowell,
McLarty & Co., Bobbitt-Wynne Drug
Co., North Side Drug Store, W. G.
Thomas.

USEFUL vs. FAN-
CY EDUCATION

By Gerald McCarthy,
Biologist North Carolina Department of
Agriculture.
[Southern Farm Magazine, August,
1902.]

Philosophical historians tell us that in
the order of time, as regards the human
body, ornament precedes dress. Her-
bold noted that among the savages of
the Orinoco, while no attempt was made
to mitigate the severity of the climate
by means of clothing, every endeavor
was made to procure gaudy pigments
wherewith to paint and tattoo them-
selves. The fashionables of those re-
gions, who made no bones of going into
public view without a scrap of clothing,
never dared to commit such a breach
of decorum as to go out unpainted.

It may be impolite to suggest an af-
finity between the savages of the Orinoco
and the teachers and managers of our
public schools, but when we exam-
ine closely into the facts, we find
that as the savages dressed their bodies,
so do our teachers dress the mind. A
mighty hillabaloo has gone up about the
illiteracy of the manual-labor class in
the southern States. But surely some-
thing else might be said as to the illit-
erateness and total lack of technical skill
among this class. In the south the labor
class is mostly engaged in agriculture.
The agriculture of the south since the
emancipation of the slaves is notori-
ously wasteful and unprofitable. Our ed-
ucational revivalists do not tell us just
how the ability to read is going to make
more useful workmen. The five-cent
"detective" story and the erotic ro-
mances of the "Lager" type are the
favorite literary pabulum of this class.

Among people not triflers the value of
anything that must be purchased with
labor, time and opportunity is deter-
mined by the usefulness of the thing as
bearing upon human welfare.
Education is the chief weapon with
which the modern must fight the battle
of life. Those are, happily, still few

who are borne to ease and sinecurism.
The vast majority are born into a "vale
of tears." They are confronted by a
hard, cold world, where it is "root, hog,
or die." Obviously, the first duty of the
natural protectors of a child or pig is to
teach him how to "root" with the least
possible waste of energy and opportu-
nity. As to swaths, in the piney-woods
sections at least, where the pig-mother
is most free to follow the dictates of
sense and nature, the education is com-
mune if fault. It is amazingly successful.
It is a pity that the same cannot be said
of the boys and girls.

The children of farmers have the
spelling book crammed down their throats.
They can "bound" the desert of Sahara
as easily as their impoverished parents
can bound their ruined fields. They
know much of the doings of ruffian kings
long dead, but nothing of the nature of
the plants that grow about them, or the
why and wherefore of crop-making.
After some eight or ten years of ex-
pensive "education" of this kind the
boys are turned out not merely ineffi-
cient in the art by which alone they can
make an honest living, but too often they
are complete shirks. They have got the
young manual laborer, and went to go into
soldiers, where living is easier, if not
more honorable. In the meantime the
burden of taxation is becoming each year
more heavy, and the working farmer
finds it more and more difficult to keep
his head above water. Yet the cry of
the school teacher is for more literary
teaching and more taxes to support it.

There is no more just criterion of any
method than its results. For over thirty
years northern philanthropy has dot-
ted the southern States with negro liter-
ary schools. The result is that reading
and writing is a common accomplish-
ment among the younger generation of
negroes. But these same educated ne-
groes are for any useful purpose—for all
that goes to make men respectable and
valuable members of society—far infe-
rior to their unlettered but practically
trained parents. By its fruits we must
judge the tree of knowledge. The fruits
of these schools are notoriously the in-
dustrial and physical degeneration of the
negro race.

In discussing my paper on "Farm-
Training Schools" the Southern Farm
Magazine repeats the objection
under the social conditions of the south,
cane, but two such schools will be
needed in each county. I will go the
editor a few better, and say that not
two, but half a dozen such schools will
pay handsomely in every populous agri-
cultural county.

A vital point in the management of
such schools is the ability of the teacher
to give personal attention to each pupil.
Practical arts cannot be taught by lec-
tures alone in large classes. The best
type of French farm school requires its
numbers to be less than 100 pupils. One
school is, however, sufficient to prove the
value of the system, which was all for
which I have argued. The French
schools usually have five teachers, each
teacher taking one subject. The follow-
ing is a sample curriculum:

- 1. Plant-growing and general farm
technique.
- 2. Animal husbandry and dairying.
- 3. Human and animal physiology...
simple veterinary practice.
- 4. Elementary carpentry, blacksmith-
ing and horseshoeing. Care and repair
of farm tools.
- 5. Elementary arithmetic, accounts,
history and geography, citizenship and
morality.

In addition to the above, the French
government requires in every school
military drill and supplies a sergeant
who teaches soldiery and what in
elegant society is denominated "deport-
ment."
The French farm schools are not free.
The annual fees for tuition, board and
lodging amount to about \$200 per pupil.
The government provides in each school
a few free scholarships, and maintains a
strict supervision over the schools by
means of frequent inspections by a staff
of professional "inspectors of agricul-
ture."
The patronage of the French schools
comes chiefly from the peasant prop-
rietors of the soil. The pupils, for the
most part, after completing the course,
return to the paternal homestead and
carry on the economical and, consider-
ing the heavy burden of taxation, mar-
velously successful agriculture of France.
The lack of practicalness and paucity
of results so justly charged against our
American agricultural colleges is never
brought against the French farm schools.

This class of schools is urgently need-
ed in the United States, but nowhere so
greatly as in the southern States. The
States which once adopts this plan will
surely never give it up. The question
of cost is not worthy of consideration,
since it is cheaper to have these schools
than to do without them. The loss an-
nually caused by inefficient labor is at
least fifty times as great as the cost of
the schools.

Let the taxpaying farmers of a coun-
ty meet together and resolve that a fair
proportion of the educational fund of the
county raised so largely by taxation on
farm values shall be used to furnish
practical and useful agricultural train-
ing to their children and the children of
their laborers. Let them then take ef-
fective measures to impress their de-
mands upon the law-making power, and
the thing is done.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogotee, Ind. is
a poor man, but he says he would not be
without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it
cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved
him from being a cripple. No external
application is equal to this liniment for
stiff and swollen joints, contracted mus-
cles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic
and muscular pains. It has also cured
numerous cases of partial paralysis. It
is for sale by Crowell, McLarty & Co.,
Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co., North Side
Drug Store, W. G. Thomas.

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Every piece is marked at its real value, and our stock is abso-
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room for Fall Stock, which will begin to arrive August 15,

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ance Sale price is \$190. Terms,
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fied with it, send it back at our
expense.

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66 GRANBY ST.
NORFOLK, VA.