

THE MORNING POST

RALEIGH, N. C.

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The Post will publish brief letters or subjects of general interest. The writer's name must accompany the letter.

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THE WEATHER TODAY: Thunder showers. SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1903.

THE LAWYERS AND TRUSTS

That the lawyers of the country, especially those composing the great American Bar Association, should get into a red-hot discussion over the trust evil and, in recommendation and discussion only suggest remedies which befuddle rather than remedy, while possessing some elements of encouragement present many more that are amusing if not ludicrous.

Con such paragraphs as the following be prudent? Are they not calculated to not only do injustice but actual harm and produce unnecessary discontent? It is as follows: "The surplus money collected by the United States, amounts to \$229,370,424. Of this amount the national banks hold \$155,146,111, lent them by the government without a cent of interest."

The government, under existing laws of Congress, has collected this money from the people. It must lie idle in the treasury, doing no one any service until expended, or, it may be, as is now proposed, be deposited in banks as other depositors do with their money, subject to check possibly by the same day of deposit or perhaps from time to time, thus remaining in the current of active business.

We denounce the laws which permit the accumulation of such a surplus, and we have complained that so much cash was thus taken and "locked up" and withdrawn from business. These complaints are well enough. But now that the authorities have devised a safe way by which the money can be kept in business circles—subject to draft without notice however, it is condemned, and in a manner calculated to bring banks into popular disfavor as a specially favored class, whereas the government does not "favor" the banks so much as the everyday depositor who deposits without interest, because the former exact stringent conditions for its deposits.

What on earth will happen next? Here comes the Carthage Blade with this new outrage upon the domestic economy of the people:

"Squire A. J. Lawhon has found a frog that eats chickens. He says that one morning recently at his house a frog was cut open with a hoe soon afterwards and the chicken was found within."

Were ever so many afflictions bestowed upon a people in one summer? When frogs attack our chickens it is time for war.

like corporation or enterprise; that no one enterprise, whether incorporated or not, shall buy out or become interested in another enterprise of like character; that manufacturers, for instance, shall not sell their products to foreigners or in foreign markets at a less price than they sell the same products in like quantities to home people; that products of a monopoly shall not be sold in one State for less than the same products are sold in another State, taking the difference in cost of transportation into consideration; and make the penalty for the violation of any of these provisions not only severe, but applicable to the party or parties who sell out to a corporation or trust in the same line of business with himself or themselves.

Of course this would limit or destroy the right of the individual to sell that which belongs to him or buy that which he wants and is able to pay for, but the individual must not be permitted to stand in the way of the general welfare, and the "general welfare" clause of the constitution can be made to cover, as it has covered, a multitude of sins.

It also might curtail litigation and the opportunities for such very greatly. And then it might not. If so it should promise to do, we need expect no "disorderly" efforts on the part of the lawyers to thus subordinate the individual rights, or what have heretofore been judicially and by custom determined individual rights of the people to the general welfare of the public.

The subjects of the "disorderly" discussion are far more promising of litigation and of matter for firing the popular heart, which, while doing much damage to general business, will also help lift some slyster into office or to a contingent fee. "The people love to be humbugged," said the late Mr. Barnum, and no field yet developed offers such superb opportunities for humbugging them, at the same time provide increased chances for contingent fees as the wild-cat schemes for regulating business combinations or corporations which their authors know cannot be enforced for their very absurd as well as illegal provisions.

The pot will boil over next year all along the lines which created disorder among the lawyers the other day, the people will boil along with it; but all that, their proposed schemes could or would do if enacted into law would be to stagnate business, cause money to seek shelter and the price of products of the farmers and of labor to drop and drop heavily. Now see if we are not a prophet.

Prospects for another cotton mill at Greensboro to turn out a finer grade of fabrics are good. It will start with a \$250,000 capital. This is the sort of "incident" the Post delights to chronicle. The more of such industries the Old State can have the better for all classes of people, and all interests.

Well, it is a good thing that miserable Turk didn't kill our vice consul. It is a good thing also for our vice. It will do no harm however for a few of our men-of-war to chase a few times in the neighborhood of Turkish ports.

When July-fles get in their work late in August, as is now the case, it must mean that the "season" will be at least a month late. If so our cotton and up-country tobacco growers are certainly "it" this fall.

Gresham and Jamison Statement: The Anglo-Saxon, of Rockingham, discussing the recent race incident, at the Hamlet eating house, has this in its issue of Thursday:

"A representative of the Anglo-Saxon interviewed Messrs. Gresham & Jamison, the proprietors of the hotel, in regard to the incident, yesterday, and ascertained the following to be the facts: They received a telegram from the conductor of train No. 28, soon after it left Atlanta, asking could they give Booker Washington and party breakfast. They answered that they could. They were in a quandary as to where to serve them and consulted several citizens of Hamlet about the matter. No white people were reported for breakfast on this train, and as it was four hours late, they supposed the white passengers had taken breakfast on the buffet car attached to the train. They state that if there had been only one or a small number of negroes they would have fed them in the kitchen, where they frequently serve negro passengers, but they could not accommodate so large a party in the kitchen, however, and as it was long past the breakfast hour they decided that it would be all right to serve them in the dining room. At the same time, a table was fixed in the writing room for the accommodation of the train crew."

"We realized," said Mr. Gresham, "that we were up against a serious problem, and tried to solve it the best we could. We had no intention to offer an affront to the Anglo-Saxon race or to transgress the social law of the South. We are Southern men and know the proper relations that should subsist between the two races; and we never have and never will attempt to mix the races in our dining room. The negroes were placed as near the kitchen as we could get them, and we put the white people near the front in a specially prepared place. We thought we were showing the white people the preference in placing them in front of the negroes."

Fence and Big Profits (Paul C. Venable, in Wilson Times.) Another remedy which I think is bound to do good, wherever tried, and which seems to be finding favor with farmers, is to stop raising tobacco. I don't mean that everybody shall do so, for many sections of both North Carolina and Virginia seem shut up to rais-

ing tobacco, but that is certainly not true of the country along the A. C. L. between Wilmington and Weldon; certainly not true of the country around Wilson. The different crops that can be raised profitably in Eastern North Carolina are too numerous to mention. All through this section we find localities which have risen to new life through raising fruits and vegetables for the large markets of the north and west. Why should not Wilson become the centre of such a business? I certainly can't see any reason why it should not.

I shall give my experience as a trucker, hoping it may encourage others to go into the same sort of business here. I came to Wilson to live about the last of September, 1902. I rented two acres of land on the outskirts of the town, of which I did not get possession until the cotton picking was finished, about December 1st. I then planted one acre in lettuce, finishing the planting about the 1st of the same month. This acre of lettuce brought me in over and above expenses and commissions, \$1,350.

After the lettuce was sold I planted this acre and one-fifth of an acre best in cantaloupes. I have just finished selling this crop, which brought in, above expenses and commissions, \$416. I also raised four-fifths of an acre of tomatoes, which sold for \$284, the three crops from two acres footed up \$2,050.

I am now manuring and preparing the same two acres for a fall crop of lettuce to be sold in November and December. Respectfully, PAUL C. VENABLE.

Trying to Explain It (Cleveland Plain Dealer.) One of the Chicago University professors is reported to have said that cannibalism is all right when necessary. Perhaps he didn't mean this to be quite as serious as it sounds. He may have intended to convey the idea that there were times when it is all right for a man to live off his wife's relations.

Not Over Wise There is an old allegorical picture of a girl scared at a grass-hopper, but in the act of heedlessly treading on a snake. This is paralleled by the man who spends a large sum of money building a cyclone cellar, but neglects to provide his family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints, whose victims outnumber those of the cyclone a hundred to one. This remedy is everywhere recognized as the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for these diseases. For sale by W. G. Thomas and Robt. Simpson.

WHITE HAIR WILL BRING \$100 AN OUNCE (New York Sun.) The police reported last week the arrest of two young thieves who were accused of stealing \$90 pounds of human hair from a dealer. "There is probably some mistake about the case," remarked another dealer. "If the hair they stole was only average quality American hair, and they had 300 pounds of it, its value was in the neighborhood of \$50,000. If it was fine imported hair, its value could easily have been \$200,000."

It is the most expensive commodity on the market, short of radium and diamonds. It costs more than its weight in gold. Some hair costs \$100 an ounce. That is \$1,000 a pound. If the youthful sneak thieves had made way with hair of this quality, their swag would have been in the neighborhood of \$480,000.

But this expensive hair necessarily exists in very small quantities. That is why it is so rare and so expensive. "This particular hair which costs one hundred dollars an ounce is the pure white hair, uncolored by age, cut from the head of a living person, and measuring at least thirty inches. Shorter hair of the purest white commands a high price, but it is not so rare and so expensive."

"And in all of the United States there is probably not a pound and a half of this perfect white hair for sale. Many aged people have it, but those who do will not sell. "Elderly people who have long white hair should not be tempted to cut it off in the hope of getting \$100 an ounce for it without first having an expert examine it. If it is tinged with yellow its value is reduced to almost nothing. We can get plenty of long white hair tinged with yellow, but the pure white is extremely rare and very expensive."

"A wig made for the wife of a Chicago bank president by me two years ago of this pure white hair, cost the lady \$1,300. And it took me nearly a year to collect the hair from all over the country. I used about five ounces in the wig. "I should say that hair on a young girl's head, if about thirty inches long and of fair quality, would bring the owner from \$5 to \$10, according to length and thickness. But an American girl who sells her hair for this trifling sum is acting very foolishly. Of course, if she is only 14 or 15 it will grow long again, and cutting the hair does improve the growth, but I never advise any American girl to part with her hair."

"The most expensive shade, next to the white hair I have mentioned, is what is known as ash blonde. It is a mouse-colored hair, very rare—not the pale peroxide blonde produced by artificial means, but the natural pale blonde. Hair of this kind is easily worth \$50 an ounce, but very few people have it. "The cheapest kind of hair is black Chinese hair, cut from the queues of Chinamen. You can buy this hair for \$3 a pound. It is used only for stage purposes, in making what we call Mikado wigs. "For a long time I was puzzled by orders from the middle west, accompanied by photographs of elderly men. I was requested to make up wigs and beards so that they were exact copies

of the particular style of hairdressing shown in the photograph. "I found out afterwards that the orders came from a clever hair fakir who posed as a spiritualistic medium. The photos he sent me were pictures of prominent dead citizens in small western towns. He had a confederate who visited these towns a month or more in advance of the fakir. This confederate collected photos of prominent dead citizens. These were sent on to me and I made the wigs and beard required. They were delivered to the fakir, and at the proper time during a séance an exact reproduction of the dead departed would appear as an apparition from the cabinet. A confederate cleverly made up posed as the spirit."

GIVE US MEN (By the Bishop of Exeter.) Give us men! Men—from every rank, Fresh and free and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of light and leading, Men of loyal breeding, The Nation's welfare speeding; Men of faith and not of fiction, Men of lofty aim in action; Give us Men—I say again, Give us men!

Give us Men! Strong and stalwart ones; Men whom highest honor inspires, Men whom purest honor fires, Men who tramp self beneath them, Men who make their country wreathe them; As their noble sons, Worthy of their sires! Men who never shame their mothers, Men who never fall their brothers, True, however false are others; Give us men—I say again, Give us Men!

Give us Men! Men who, when the tempest gathers, Grasp the standard of their fathers In the thickest fight; Men who strike for home and altar (Let the crowd cringe and falter), God defend the right! True as truth, though lorn and lonely, Tender as the brave are only; Men who tread where saints have trod, Men for Country—Home—and God; Give us Men! I say again—again— Give us such Men!

GINS—We have several good Gins, taken in exchange for new systems, and engines. Two to fifteen-horse. Can get up good equipments quick for ginning. Write us. CAROLINA MACHINERY CO., Greensboro, N. C.

TOO MUCH HIAWATHA

Then the band played Hiawatha, Played it up and down the highways, Tooted it along the byways; At park concerts played it loudly; Played itself back from the graveyard To the ever haunting measure, While the people who will whistle Joined in misfit key the chorus, And e'en some dared raise their voices In a dee-de-dum-tidum-dum

Lacking words to grace their meaning, Or, it may be, lacking meaning; At pianos idly thumping Tender maidens also played it—Till the atmosphere resounded With the strains of Hiawatha. Then when shades of night had fallen, And the push was silent, tired out, Then, ah, then we found with sorrow That it all had been for nothing, All our suffering for nothing, For all the ardent tooters, All the whistlers so persistent, All the hummers cracked or raucous, All the thumpers of pianos, Not one of the whole blamed outfit Had one erratic measure Struck the note that kills mosquitoes; And throughout the long night's darkness, Still the insects buzzed about us That sang tunes with variations, So much suffering is futile! —Indianapolis News.

"Did you ever have mal de mer on your way over to Europe?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "No. Josiah took a bottle or two of it along, but when I'm seasick none of them kind of things ever does me a bit of good."—Chicago Record Herald.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak (at the ball game)—What does it mean, John, when a man at the bat throws the bat down and retires to the bench? Mr. Crimmonbeak—Why, it means the same as when a woman leaves the room and slams the door after her.—Yonkers Statesman.

SO SOOTHING Its Influence has been Felt by so Many Raleigh Readers

The soothing influence of relief After suffering from itching piles, From eczema or any itchinness of the skin, Makes one feel grateful to the remedy. Doan's Ointment has soothed hundreds. Here's what one Raleigh citizen says: Mrs. Ed. Yarborough, of 124 E. Davie street, says: "My little girl, five years old, had a breaking out upon the back of her neck. I learned about Doan's Ointment and got it at Bobbitt-Wynne Co.'s drug store. It cured the eruption. In short time after first applying the ointment all signs of it disappeared. I am only too glad to speak a good word for a preparation which is as effective and healing as this one."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Diamonds for Everybody (New York Sun.) News is at hand which makes probable one or the other of two issues. The discovery of a new diamond area is reported from South Africa. Should this prove to be an extensive deposit the De Beers must either control it or effect a combination with its proprietors by which the present system will be continued, or there will be an influx of gems into the market which will make diamonds as common as collar buttons.

Mahoolo—Ain't yez th' wan that towd me niver to drink water wid-out bollin'?" Physician—Yes, sir. Mahoolo—Thin of hev a mind to murder ye. OI dirank boiled water avn almost burned me mouth off.—Chicago News.

"I want to get copies of your paper for a week back," said the old gentleman. "Don't you think you'd better use a porous plaster?" suggested the new clerk in the publication office.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LADIES DR. STRICKLAND'S monthly remedy relieves in 6 hours. Safe and sure. Box FREE. Send Stamp for particulars. CROWN CHEMICAL CO., Box 28, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Dugh sells our FANCY GRAPES.

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TAKE A PEEP At the Low Prices WHITING BROS. Are offering on Summer Clothing, Hats and Shoes and you will be as enthusiastic as the small boy over baseball! We are making room for our Fall Stock, which has begun to arrive. A full line of Tailoring Woolsens now ready. We have received our advanced stock of Fall Suits, Hats, Shoes, Neckwear, etc., etc. Call and inspect.

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