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THE WEATHER TODAY: Fair.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1903.

AN ONLY STORY FROM TEXAS

That is a shocking statement which comes to us from the oil fields of Texas. We did not know that the Standard Oil Company had gone into the press agency business as a matter of getting free advertising after the manner of the theatrical folk, but this story from Texas sounds very much like it.

It is charged that the Standard has gone to pumping salt water into the oil wells of its opponents in the Beaumont country, which mixture destroys the further usefulness of the salt water for bathing or other purposes and seriously impairs the lubricating or other merits of the oil of the opponents.

We thought in the first place that Texas would not permit the Standard to own oil property or otherwise do business in that State. When former Governor Hogg, our anti-trust apostle down in Texas was putting the "stock" of his wells on the market, we believe one of his greatest merits was that his concern was a vigorous, spouting opponent of the Standard.

When Mr. Guffey, our Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, an extensive oil magnate of his State, began to invest in Texas oil wells, it was charged that he was the sinister representative of the oil trust, but this was vehemently denied.

So if the fact has actually succeeded in reaching the oil wells of that section by going under the State of Texas, it goes to show how dangerous and undermining the trusts are.

However, if the Standard or any other evil genius has turned the salt water hose into the wells of our anti-trust friends there can be no punishment yet provided by Texas or any other commonwealth to fit the crime.

In the first place, to have done so is a direct assault upon and insult to the peace, dignity, material prosperity and hopes of the future of the State itself, in that in thus ruining the oil resources of opponents it must have involved the ruin of its own, and thus sated the whole oil territory—as the public believes some "promoters" have done and are still trying to do.

The oil under the State from which so many "friends of the people" have pumped oil and others not so friendly have pumped dollars for worthless stock must be a lake of more or less vast proportions, and to pump salt water into and spoil a part must spoil all.

Or, if each pump represents a special deposit of oil all to itself, then the owners or managers must have been grossly negligent to permit the great enemy of salt to creep in and slosh the hole full of all to wreck. However, as we say above, if this thing has been done, no remedy now made, and provided will fit the crime; the only proper punishment would be for the

great body of the people to solemnly seize the corpus or corpses of the guilty and drop him or them to the bottom of the well and see that he or they stay there.

This again reminds us to say that we need not depend upon Texas or Bill Pile stock companies to down the oil trust. There is oil in or under old North Carolina if our people who can neither be bought nor pumped out by a trust will just bore for it.

While our Texas friends are thus accounting for the failure of their oil wells to sustain the stock they pumped upon the public, let our people go to work and pump real active oil from the bowels of old Hargett or Cumberland or Chatham or Moore or Montgomery.

Representatives of various farmers' organizations in the North and West, representing a membership, it is claimed, of over 600,000, met in Chicago a few days ago with a view of a general amalgamation of all farmers' organizations throughout the country and the organization of a gigantic trust by which the handling and sale of all products will be controlled and the selling price regulated and fixed.

There is or can be no reason why the farmers should not organize in such manner; but, will they do it? It is just as much their privilege and duty as it is that of people engaged in other pursuits and no doubt as much benefit would accrue to them through such organization as has accrued to others through such unity of control.

One of the results to follow this organization of farmers, as given out by the promoters, is the elimination of the middle and commission men—the producers selling directly to the consumer. Other trusts have been denounced most severely for thus "throwing men out of employment."

If the farmers and consumers thus combine, however, they will constitute such a force as will make denunciation of them injudicious to say the least. There will then be nothing left for the poor downtrodden middle and commission men to do but become employees of the farmers' trust and thus work for others rather than themselves.

The sensible Nash county delegate to the recent Rocky Mount meeting sounded the keynote of the situation: We are not here to denounce trusts, as we intend to form one ourselves.

Let it be called what it may, the farmers of the State should organize and adopt the same business methods for the regulation of their affairs that organizations in other lines have found necessary and advantageous. Some individuals may have to change their particular vocation or method of business, but the good of the great body must be considered in preference to individuals, and what is best for the great body of farmers must inure to the advantage in some way of all.

The amount required for the maintenance of the graded schools of Raleigh township last year was \$26,700.00. In addition \$3,600 of school fund was expended for or on school property, making the total school fund expended \$30,300.00. There is no need of any expenditure for or upon school property this coming year, so far as has developed; therefore all the funds raised from the various sources will be available for maintenance.

The tax of 20 cents on the \$6,760,362 of real and personal property last year produced \$13,520.64. A tax of 15 cents on the \$8,360,000—the new tax valuation—will produce \$12,540.00 or only \$980.60 less than was produced last year by the tax rate of 20 cents.

This sum however, will be more than made up by the increase of the public school fund arising from the state's levy of 15 cents on the property, the increase in this county being \$4,540.

The commissioners therefore acted wisely in reducing this special levy from 20 to 15 cents. The schools will not only have the full sum—\$3,600—expended for school property last year, but the increase from the public school fund which will largely exceed the \$980 difference between the 20 and 15 cent rates. The available fund for the graded schools will be several thousand dollars larger this than last year, notwithstanding this cut in the rate. Every cent should be left with the people not absolutely needed for the public use.

This, from the always excellent Henderson Gold Leaf, would mean a good deal of work, but it would also mean success with a great big S; and contentment along with it. Says the Gold Leaf:

"If every farmer will deliberately and intelligently make out a list of everything in the animal, fowl, vegetable, grain, forage and other crops that he can raise on his farm and then go over the list and determine to raise all the animals, fowl, vegetables, grain and forage crops that he can use himself or sell to advantage to his neighbors or market town, he will do well. And then plant only so much tobacco or cotton as is necessary to provide a full year's work, he will do the right thing, for he will, so far as he is personally concerned solve the problem as to the price of his market crop. With

few or no supplies to buy, any farmer is master of the situation. The advantage of this suggestion is that while other plans to overcome low prices of our market crops are dependent upon co-operation—a standing together on the part of all farmers—this is not. The farmer who proceeds upon this plan protects himself regardless of what others may do. If they persist in raising large crops of tobacco and keep down the prices, then he will reap his reward in the prices at which he will be enabled to sell his animals, fowl, and other supplies to his neighbors and market towns."

A paper of the Republican persuasion which is of course opposed to the Watts law because it was intended to restrict the liquor business and lessen its evils has this to say:

"The Watts law does not restrict the making of brandy to incorporated towns, and as a consequence more apple and peach brandies are being made in this state this season than ever before. Those whiskey distilleries which have not moved to incorporated towns, and doubled their capacity, have gone into brandy distilling. It is believed that more intoxicating liquors will be made in the state this year, under the Watts law, than has been made in any one year in ten."

Well, now, if you "believe that more intoxicating liquors will be made in this State this year under the Watts law than has been made in any one year in ten," what are you grumbling about? If it is liquor you are after and the Watts law furnishes it more plentifully, your opposition to the law must be hypocritical. We know you want the liquor but haven't so much confidence in your faith in the Watts law.

Would it not be fair to the tobacco growers for our friends of the press at each market to publish along with reports of each day's sale the approximate percentage of primings or common grades of each sale? We note with pleasure, but as we expect that prices are improving on the markets, but not such reference to the cause of that improvement as the farmers are entitled to know.

Are the grades that first sold so low selling at better prices now? Is the advance in prices due to the improvement in the stock offered?

What percentage of the latter better grades is being offered now compared with the present offerings and the whole crop?

We invite the attention of our contemporaries to this view of the matter. We know that all of them desire to contribute as much as possible to the welfare of our farmers, and the fullest, accurate information they can give will tend in this direction.

We are very sure that Capt. Duckett, Chief Clerk of the Educational Department, is as anxious to get the correct statistics concerning our educational interests as any of the rest of us, and will rejoice as much as any that those figures published as to illiteracy are incorrect.

There ought to be some law compelling more prompt attention to reporting such statistics. They are essential to an intelligent public judgment as well as administration of the public schools.

It is evident that old veterans are coming from every section of the state to attend the re-union to be had during Fair week. We hope to see every one able to travel. It will do them good to meet each other, and all others good to look upon those who were soldiers and true men in days that required the best that man could be in that line.

While Labor Commissioner Farmer is securing statistics for his forthcoming annual report we trust he will give special attention to the number of employees in the various industrial enterprises under 21 years of age who can not read and write and the school facilities afforded. This feature is fully as important as the wage matter.

The force of hands employed in the construction of the Durham and Greensboro railroad has been largely increased, says the Chatham Record, and grading near Pittsboro toward Greensboro is being pushed accordingly.

Owes His Life to a Neighbor's Kindness: Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Mercer and Sumner counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea; was attended by two physicians who gave him little, if any, relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by W. G. Thomas and Robt. Simpson.

The Human Sympathies of Pius X (Danville Register.) We have long since ceased to think of a priest, or a monk, or a pope or any other specimen of mankind as anything more or less than human. A man may exclude himself from temporal concerns in a monastery, as thousands have done; he may fast, scourge himself and otherwise do penance and seek forgetfulness of the world, but his humanity constantly asserts itself, though he may not always be conscious of the fact. Pope Pius X, we believe,

has never been a monk. He has maintained close relations all along to his family and kindred and has kept in sympathetic touch with human kind. He knows much of creature trials and triumphs and has given his best years to service in the midst of the activities of men. He did this as an obscure priest and the habit formed then remained with him as his sphere of influence expanded. Hence, the manner in which he received his sisters at the Vatican is not so much a matter for comment as it might have been if he had reached the papacy from some of the orders of monks or friars. His human affections are strong. There is a mighty warm spot in his heart for these sisters. When they tried to kneel on approaching him, as their religious training assured them was the fitting and proper thing to do, he would not have it, but threw his arms about them and embraced them. When one of the sisters remarked a little later in a tone almost suggestive of disappointment that he looked well and probably had not needed them after all, he said: "I am always your Beppi." We do not think any less of the Pope because he has these strong human affections and is much like other men.

CURRENCY REFORM: A Prominent Richmond Banker to Senator Daniel: Richmond, Va., Sept. 9, 1903. Hon. John W. Daniel, United States Senator:

Dear Sir.—Apprehension that there would not be enough money to move the crops this fall has been so great that it has been necessary for Secretary Shaw to notify the financial world that he has \$10,000,000 of government receipts so placed on deposit with the national banks in case there should be a larger demand for money to move the crops this fall than the banks can supply.

For this he is entitled to all praise. Is it not evident that our currency system sadly needs revision when it requires aid every fall from the Treasury Department to move the crops? If our system is not changed, where will the money come from hereafter should a future secretary of the treasury refuse to furnish the necessary aid, or should it be possible to come when there will be no available surplus in the treasury, which must some day be the case, if the policy of some of our prominent law-makers prevails?

Another evidence of the fallacy of our present system is that frequently during the fall demand for money the rate of interest goes above twenty per cent. per annum, and when the demand is supplied it goes below two per cent.

It is very desirable we should have a rate of interest that will fluctuate as little as possible, and I see no reason why a system could not be inaugurated by which the rates of interest would rarely go below four per cent. or above six per cent. per annum.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following modifications to the present system: The national banks should be authorized to surrender one-fourth of their \$200,000,000 circulation, withdrawing the bonds deposited to secure same, and issue in its stead ten per cent. of their total capital, surplus and undivided profits in new notes.

The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the national banks now amounts to over \$1,200,000,000, and this would therefore give us over \$300,000,000 of new currency, on which the government should receive a tax of two per cent. per annum.

Under this plan the amount of national bank notes in circulation would be increased by over \$300,000,000. The currency would come out after the crops are moved, and would be reissued when the money is needed to move the next crops.

There should also be issued an emergency currency, equal to ten per cent. of the \$1,200,000,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits of the national banks, upon which currency a tax should be charged as follows: Five per cent. per annum for the first ninety days, six per cent. per annum for the next ninety days, and seven per cent. per annum thereafter.

All currency issued by national banks should be a first lien on their assets, and should be guaranteed by the government. The banks should have the right to redeem or reissue at will all currency secured by deposits of government bonds, and also to redeem at will all currency issued, secured by their assets; but they should not be allowed to reissue same until ninety days thereafter.

I am of the opinion there cannot be a loss, but that it will necessarily be a very large profit to the government from this asset currency, the payment of which the government would guarantee.

The Comptroller of the Currency should have the authority to cause the redemption at his will of any or all of the emergency currency.

Yours truly, JOHN P. BRANCH.

Leaning Tree of San Antonio (New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "There is a tree in Texas that I regard in the same way that I look upon a hero or a martyr," said an entertaining conversationalist at the St. Charles yesterday afternoon. "I can easily explain why I have such a peculiar feeling for that tree, but perhaps no one within my hearing, if I used a foghorn, would feel exactly as I do. The tree I have in mind is a heroic figure. While in San Antonio recently I passed from the Alamo, made sacred by the blood of Crockett and Bowie and Bonham, to the place where this tree is located and when I heard its history recounted I recognized the same emotions almost that had thrilled me as I wandered between the crumbling, worm-eaten walls of the Alamo.

This tree is standing in a palm garden attached to a well-known resort. It is the only tree of any size in the garden. In fact, only large palms and bushes are its companions. The tree is probably a half century old. It looks even older and one could almost imagine that it had been there for ever, so grim and isolated does it appear.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE

Raleigh Citizens Appreciate the "Little Conqueror"

Every class of citizens has sick kidneys. The busy business man rushing through life on the run fails to realize the constant strain he daily puts upon the kidneys. The mechanic forced to assume unnatural positions, stooping and straining at his work, does not know that his backache is simply kidney ache. The clerk on his feet continually, leaning over a counter or desk; railroaders, conductors, engineers, street car men subject to constant jarring, all have backache from the kidneys. Women at their household duties, boys and girls at play hold-tax the kidneys and give them a more work than they can do. "Tis a fortunate thing the kidneys warn you when in trouble; that they cry out for help. Don't neglect the warning. Don't neglect a bad back. A lame, weak, or aching back if neglected means future trouble, kidney trouble, urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ill, cure a bad back and make sick kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by people you know. Read what a Raleigh citizen says:

J. A. Bragassa, baker and confectioner, of 308 South Salisbury street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills certainly gave me relief. I have suffered from my back for quite awhile and from the benefit Doan's Kidney Pills brought I can certainly recommend them. My little boy had a sore on his leg, and having used Doan's Ointment myself with good results we applied it on the sore and it was cured right away. These two remedies are worthy of the highest praise."

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 substitute.

The tree seems to almost appeal for sympathy from the loiterers who stroll into the garden, to quench their thirst or to hold a tete-a-tete. Catching somewhat of the sadness that was voiced in the melancholy murmuring of the foliage of the tree, and, observing that there was something of loneliness in the picture it presented, I asked an old resident for its history. He ran his fingers through his hair thoughtfully and replied that he didn't reckon the tree had any history much. "It was here before ground was broke for the building," he said, "I guess it's just where nature planted it. All the other plants around it were brought here. It is the only original tree of this little space. All its companions have long since gone. But there is one peculiar point about the tree. There's a button on it. Don't know whether you've seen it or not, but it's been there since that tree was a sapling. Well, maybe, not that long, but a long time, anyway. It's a button that you press for the drinks. It's on the other side of the tree from the leans this way. Well, for years people have been pushing that button, until the tree is bent over this way. It's a wonder to me that tree has not been pushed clean on this side of the garden, but somehow it's stood pretty well, as far as I know, has never budged an inch. But I'll tell you, it takes a mighty good foothold to stand the shoving that tree's had, and somehow, sorry for it, but the button's there for business, I reckon." The stranger whistled for the waiter and as the octimer swallowed a country toddy he said "Don't go way and tell folks that trees in Texas grow electric buttons."

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.

"Sit" and "Set" (New York Press.) Let us once and for all settle the "sit" and "set" question. Contrary to tradition, the hen does not "set." The hen "sits." But if you have a hen that has laid a dozen eggs and wants to hatch a brood of chicks, you may "set" her. There are no fewer than eight-one different meanings of the word "set," while of "sit" there are but twenty-one. The prophet Jeremiah says, "The partridge sitteth on eggs,"

To sit as applied to men and animals is to "crouch;" hence the hen crouches on her nest, or sits on it. Change the school books, which are full of such solecisms as "The hen sets; does the hen? The hen does set."

A motor car on the London and Brighton road passed over a dog, but did not apparently hurt it. The driver, however, stopped the car, jumped out, and gave the man with the dog a good scolding. "I hope you will accept that as a peace offering," he said. The man as a peace offering, and, as the car exploded off on its course, he muttered, "I wonder whose dog it is!"—Glasgow Evening Times.



Ought To be

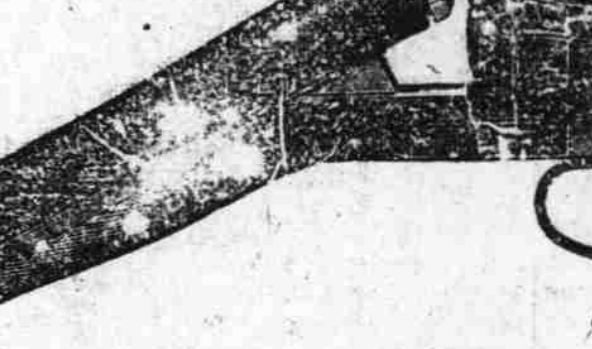
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