

THE MORNING POST

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ROBERT M. PHILLIPS Editor

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The Post will publish brief letters on subjects of general interest. The writer's name must accompany the letter. Anonymous communications 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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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1905.

That steamer looks mighty slim and lonesome.

It is powerful hard for some people to recognize fairness when the shoe begins to pinch.

Cold weather has its dreary aspects, but 'sneakers will stop zoomin' and flies will stop pesterin' bald headed men.

The building of new railroads in the state means, among other things, more work for the corporation commission.

Autumn has thrown the first splashes of gold into the forest, and the carmine and crimson colors are being mixed for use.

Business is said to be dull in Wall street. That may be so, but it takes a sharp man to figure in the handling of it.

In throwing bombs the Chinese have imitated the very worst thing they could find to imitate among all the nations.

A jay bird filling a knot-hole with acorns makes the man who does not try to lay up something for a rainy day look mighty small.

If the turbulent element in China becomes addicted to the use of dynamite a most appalling condition will exist in that great empire.

Instead of losing time discussing the price of diamonds it now behooves the average newspaper man to cast about and see how much wood he can get on subscription.

The Ohio Democrats are said to have begun the campaign "with a rush." Hope the guards and tackles and half-backs and things will hold out, until the game is over.

We have aforesaid expressed our opinion about Chicago and the strikes in that village. Wonder if Chicago will find out there is a strike in this state and what she thinks about it?

A man has been arrested in Philadelphia for selling adulterated sausage meat. If that charge can be substantiated it ought to be easy to discover fraud no matter where it exists.

Old folks say that a bountiful crop of acorns, persimmons and nuts is an infallible sign of a severe winter. That being so it is time to begin to lay in a supply of wood and coal for the trees are full.

Editor Peterson of the Lumberton Argue comes out like a man and confesses frankly that he wants a chance to "rubber" at the president. And he's coming to the fair with the deliberate intent to do so.

NOT CRUEL, BUT JUST

To Charlotte Observer, in a recent reference to Judge Thomas J. Shaw, said "he is cruel as the grave." Judge Shaw has earned the reputation of being fearless and stern, yet from an acquaintance with him extending through a period of about twenty years, we know that he is not a cruel man. The Observer is mistaken. He has established himself as a terror to evil-doers, is considerate at all times, lenient toward first-offenders, but woe be unto the habitual law-breaker who appears in the role of defendant before him. What is the law for? and what are the courts for? If men are not to be punished for crime the laws providing penalties may as well be repealed.

Judge Shaw is not cruel, but in our opinion he strives to be just. He has a firm conviction that the laws should be administered, or rather such application of the law should be made by the judiciary, that men will consider the consequence of crime when about to commit it. We are at a loss to know how the Observer figures it out that Judge Shaw is "cruel as the grave."

PROHIBITION AS IT IS PRACTICED

It is a well established fact that laws are enforced in proportion to the degree of public sentiment that is behind them. The Concord Times, in its last issue, referring to remarks made by Rev. E. K. McLarty, pastor of Central Methodist church of that city, said:

The people of this town seem to be absolutely paralyzed so far as the enforcement of the prohibition law is concerned. They sit supinely down while the law is violated a hundred times a day right under their noses. Violators have become so bold that they are almost openly defiant. It is a positive disgrace, and every citizen in town is responsible for it, in that he does not do his duty to change conditions. Let the people wake up from their dangerous sleep.

Another paragraph in the same paper was as follows: The whiskey selling and whiskey drinking now going on in town is simply enormous, and the word prohibition is a delusion and a snare. This town has had a local option law for nearly twenty years, and for many years it was signally successful. Of late, however, it has been a farce and almost a dead letter. The reason is plainly apparent—the people are asleep. When the people of Concord rise up and say illegal whiskey selling shall cease here, it will stop instantly.

In any aspect of the question "eternal vigilance" is the price of prohibition. We have heretofore known nothing of the conditions in Concord, and do not propose to discuss conditions there now. But the same sort of report made by The Times is being made from other prohibition towns in the state. There is a reason for it. What is it?

For the past twenty-five years this writer has watched the growth of temperance sentiment in this state. Prohibition has made progress by degrees. At first the localities were widely scattered. As fast as a community was ready for it a united movement took place and the saloons were brushed aside. As long as this order of things was maintained all was well and the people were satisfied. Each locality felt an interest in upholding the law and prohibition was respected. The principle of local self-government was a live and effective force.

However, since our legislature saw fit to outrage the principle of local self-government, and pass laws that were away in advance of public sentiment in many communities, a lethargic condition has fallen in many other communities. That this condition is the cause of indifference, and consequent blindness and blockade business, there can be little doubt. May not this have something to do with the "dangerous sleep" into which many people have fallen, and the reason they "sit supinely down while the law is violated a hundred times a day right under their noses?"

What is the correct idea of education? The Florida Times-Union says it is "Mental training—not mental stuffing. It should expand the mind, not crowd it. It is better to teach a boy to reason than to know. The thinker will carry on his education as long as he lives, and in the long run (and generally the run need not be very long) he will outstrip the man whose mind has been filled instead of being enlarged." All of which is well said and right to the point.

The people of Raleigh and Wake county are glad to have Judge Justice here again. He is holding superior court here this week. The solicitor expressed the opinion yesterday that the criminal docket will run far into next week. The presiding judge is one of the most thorough and pains-taking in the state, conservative and careful, yet firm in his decisions. Such men are always an honor to the bench.

Senator Tillman's latest warm public utterance about those he charges with telling falsehoods on him, is beneath the dignity of a United States senator, and unworthy of a man upon which such a high dignity has been conferred.

Some of our newspapers have put themselves outside the realm of consistent criticism by using similar language in regard to other things.

Ex-Judge Sutton suggests that a board of pardons composed of men of both political parties would be the thing. The idea is all right; but is it not a fact that the administration of all public affairs could be free from partisanship?

When a man rises so high in professional or other eminence that he thinks shafts of just criticism cannot reach him, he should remember that the law of gravity was merely discovered—not made—by man.

All the conditions considered the higher price at which cotton has been selling (on an average) the past three years, is not such a boon to the farmer who does not raise his own table supplies at home.

THE GOVERNOR'S BURDEN

A Solution of the Perplexing Pardon Question Suggested

To the Editor of The Post: I have noticed in several newspapers, yours among them, the well-founded complaint of the press as to the great care, labor and responsibility placed upon the governor in disposing of the numerous and ever increasing applications for pardon and commutation of sentence.

I beg that you allow me space to suggest a plan which, I think, would in a great measure relieve the governor of this responsibility and incumber. It is this:

Let the next general assembly enact a law creating "an advisory board of pardons," consisting of three (or five) members to be named by the governor, from different sections of the state, east, west and center, and to be composed of men in whom the governor and all the people have entire confidence—men of character and ability; and in order to remove their actions from the least taint or suspicion of favoritism, or partisanship, the board selected should be bi-partisan in their make-up. This board to meet quarterly at the capitol, or oftener when required to do so, with the power vested in the governor to call the board together at any time, by letter or wire, should an emergency arise.

This board should be charged with the duty of carefully and faithfully inquiring into the merits of each application for commutation or pardon, hearing argument, etc., and, with their recommendations, report their findings to the governor.

I am fully aware that every lawyer, beginning with the governor, on reading these lines to this point, would say "Such an act would be unconstitutional." Let us see.

It will be observed that the bill is not intended to deprive the governor of any constitutionally vested right or prerogative, but merely to relieve him of the labor of search and inquiry, for the board is only to report its findings and make recommendations. It takes no action—does not pardon, commute or relieve. It would be analogous to that of the legislative committee, judiciary and the like, who investigate the bills referred to them, and report, with their recommendations; and the legislative body in that case, nor the governor in this, are neither bound by the recommendations, and may adopt or reject them, thus leaving the governor with his constitutional power to act upon the recommendations made, or not, at his pleasure. It simply relieves him of a great burden.

Some years since, while a member of the legislature, I drew a bill of this character and submitted it to Governor Seales, the then executive, and it met with his hearty approval and sympathy, and he also said it was in that character free from constitutional objections, and Governor Seales was a profound constitutional lawyer. He further said it was the thing which was greatly needed at that time, and it goes without saying, if needed then, with our increase of population and crime, it is vastly more needed now.

For one reason or another, this bill met its doom on account of objections of one kind or another, and eventually found its resting place in the "parliamentary pigeon-hole," where so many good and bad ones before and since are quietly slumbering. It is a measure that occurs to me is greatly needed at this time, and I make the suggestion simply for what it is worth.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 26.

A New Chapter in the Story (Charlotte Chronicle.)

The story of the corporations and the election funds becomes more interesting, the further it is unfolded. It now develops that the corporations at first opposed Roosevelt and favored Parker, but campaign developments stamped them finally to Roosevelt. Bryan's support of Parker was the main thing that turned them from him. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, exposes the whole business. After reciting the causes of the opposition to Roosevelt, he says that the Belmonts had inaugurated a strong movement in the south in favor of Parker. For some reason—perhaps because of the identification of Judge Parker with the Belmonts—it was concluded that Judge Parker would be the man to nominate and elect. Mr. J. P. Morgan, it was said, informed his business associates in Europe that Roosevelt's nomination could not be prevented, but that he could be defeated at the polls. He was reported as saying that Judge Parker would be friendly to the corporation interests, which Roosevelt threatened to antagonize, and that the nomination and election of Parker could be brought about. This information was conveyed to some of Mr. Roosevelt's earnest supporters and also to men prominent in the Bryan organization of the Democratic party, the result being that some of Mr.

Bryan's friends who had been in favor of Parker's nomination turned and opposed him. Mr. Bryan's opposition to the Parker's nomination may have been on account of this.

Before the meeting of the Democratic convention, however, something happened to convince the captains of corporations that Parker was not the "safe man" they had thought him to be, and they became almost desperate in their efforts to prevent his nomination. It was intimated that from their point of view he would be "even worse than Roosevelt," and that if the Democrats would nominate anyone except Parker or Bryan the money would be furnished for Roosevelt's defeat. Mr. Perkins, understood to be acting for Mr. Morgan, was particularly active in this propaganda.

When Parker was nominated and some further light was thrown on the situation, Mr. Bryan became an earnest worker for his election and the captains of corporations all tumbled over into the Roosevelt camp, not necessarily because they thought any better of Roosevelt than they had before, but because they had discovered something about Parker which made them fear him "even more than Bryan" and because, it was said, Root might be able to hold Roosevelt down.

Mr. Roosevelt's impulsive suggestion about returning the money received from the corporations is impracticable and is not well received anywhere, but the President may find it in his power to do more for the corporations and the trusts than they feared Parker would do for him. This same correspondent we have quoted, suggests that "he must keep the office, however humiliating may be the thought that such methods were employed (without his knowledge) to procure it for him, but he might apologize to Judge Parker for the heat of his reply to the charge of corporation campaigning, and join the judge, and others who want to improve political methods, in an effort to put an end to the use of corporation funds to corrupt politics."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)

Poverty—A grindstone for sharpening wits.

Love is a more or less troublesome case of heart trouble.

Some men attempt to cure the blues by painting things red.

Excessive politeness is seldom on speaking terms with truth.

Beauty is apt to be one woman's thorn in another woman's flesh.

In the hands of some people the pen is more dangerous than the sword.

Somehow a married woman is unable to forget that her husband is made of dust.

A man always dislikes another man who attempts to act as smart as he does.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the cradle of the deep is on top of the ocean's bed.

When a young man begins to spout hot air it's up to the wise girl to turn on a cold water.

In most cases a man seems to think that his wrongs begin almost immediately after his wedding rites.

In the beginning woman may have been merely a side issue, but with most men today she seems to be the main subject.

The man who borrows trouble, unlike the one who borrows money, is always ready to pay it back with interest—and then some.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Lambert, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind."

For sale by W. G. Thomas, Robert Simpson, and Bobbitt-Winne Drug Co.

Greensboro Brief Mention

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 26.—Special. Mrs. James Oakley, wife of a well-known contractor here for several years, is desperately ill at her home southwest of the city. She is nearly 90 years of age and has been an invalid for more than three years.

J. A. Pickard of Charlotte, brother of W. R. and T. M. Pickard of this city, arrived last night to undergo a skin grafting operation at Greensboro hospital.

John W. Garvey, a well-known young man of North Wilkesboro, was here today on his way to Hamlet to be married tomorrow to Miss Ivy Gertrude Mitchell of that place. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. W. R. Bradshaw of Reidsville.

Clarence B. Bogart, who was recently offered a clerkship in the post-office, has declined and will continue in the employment of the Southern Railway in the passenger department here.

C. Guy Ferguson has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. A. Gorham as manager of Bradstreet's local agency, and arrived yesterday to assume his new duties. His chief clerk is John W. Bryan. Mr. Gorham left last night for Columbia, S. C., to become a member of the firm of Hammer & Gorham, general agents of the Greensboro Life Insurance Company for South Carolina. Mr. Ferguson was formerly a resident of this city, having been connected with Bradstreet's here for several months last year. Recently he has represented the Ocean Accident and Guaranty Corporation of London with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Buda Peeth has a dead street of 23 houses which no one will enter because of the abnormal death rate that has prevailed there in the past.

Special Rates via Seaboard Air Line Railroad

The Seaboard announces commencing June 1st they will sell round trip summer excursion tickets to all summer resorts in this territory. Tickets will be sold daily up to September 30th and bear final return limit of October 31st. Following are rates to principal points:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Rate. Includes locations like Raleigh, N. C., Old Point, Va., Ocean View, Va., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., etc.

Tickets are also sold to resorts on the C. and O. via Richmond, the N. and W. via Petersburg, and summer resorts in Western North Carolina on the Southern Railway, points on the C. and N. W., N. C. and St. L. between Chattanooga and Nashville.

C. H. GATTIS, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C. H. A. MORSON, C. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

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It will entitle you to one month's tuition free in any department for day or night session. Night school opens September 1st. May quit at the end of the month if you desire. If you have attended another business college we will, we think, convince you that thirty days' study of bookkeeping with us is equal to sixty days elsewhere, and that we give superior advantages in shorthand, etc. Tuition will cost you nothing while investigating. Call or write for catalogue.

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