

THE OIL INDUSTRY HOUSE NEARLY THROUGH

When the First Well Was Bored

Semi-Centennial of the First Boring for Oil—First Attempts Were Not Very Successful—Edwin L. Drake Bored the First Well.

Meadville, Pa., Aug. 5.—The semi-centennial of the founding of the great oil industry of the United States by Edwin L. Drake, who drilled the first oil well near Titusville in 1859, was celebrated today by the oil men of this country, in connection with the annual picnic and outing of the Western Pennsylvania Pipe Line Association at Conneaut Lake. Weeks ago the managers of the outing had sent invitations to hundreds of oil men throughout the country and a large number of them came to attend the celebration. Among them many of the leading oil men of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Oklahoma, who had gained their first knowledge of the oil business in and around the Titusville oil basin.

Edwin L. Drake, although justly famous as the founder of the oil industry in this country, was not the discoverer of oil. From time immemorial the Indians had obtained oil for medicinal purposes from the valley of Oil Creek, near Titusville, where the oil in many places rose to the surface or exuded from the porous rock. Even before the time of the Indians, the mysterious mound-builders knew of the existence of oil and it is known that they dug wells to collect the oil, which they probably used for no other than medicinal purposes.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania found oil in many places in the Oil Creek Valley and its vicinity and used crude and primitive methods to collect the oil from springs and wells, to sell it as a liniment, put up in bottles and labeled "Haarlem Oil," "Rock Oil," "American Oil," "Kier's Petroleum," "Seneca Oil," etc. The oil which was found only in small quantities, was worth eighty cents a gallon where it was found and \$1 a gallon in the east, where it was sold in drug stores.

In 1854 a lawyer from Maine by the name of Ezeleth and a man named Bissell, who had been a school teacher in New Orleans, passed through the oil creek region on their way north. They became interested in the oil and took samples with them to New Haven. They submitted these samples to Prof. Benjamin Silliman to test the oil for its value as a lubricant and for illuminating purposes, in place of sperm oil. The report which he submitted in the following year was so favorable that Ezeleth and Bissell, under the laws of New York, a joint stock company, called "The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company," which company purchased in fee simple all the land on Oil Creek, upon which there were any traces of oil. The company also leased for ninety-nine years all the lands which were supposed to contain oil.

In 1856 the company sublet the land to parties in New York who were to develop the property and pay a royalty of 12 cents a gallon for all the oil produced, to the company. During the hard times of 1857 the New York contractors became financially involved and unable to carry out the contract. Taking advantage of a slight flaw in the deed they surrendered the land to the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. James M. Townsend, one of the stockholders who lived in New Haven, conceived the idea of examining the property, and if it was found as reported, to assume the lease surrendered by the New York parties.

Mr. Townsend engaged Edwin L. Drake, formerly a conductor on the New York and New Haven Railroad, who had been compelled to give up his position on account of bad health, to go to Pennsylvania to investigate the situation. Drake sent a favorable report and Townsend organized a new company, called "The Seneca Oil Company." Drake became the agent of the company with a salary of \$1,200 a year and established himself on Oil Creek. The first crude attempts to gather the oil were not very successful, and at last, upon Drake's advice, it was decided to bore for oil.

The work was begun in 1859 and progressed slowly. After \$50,000 had been expended on boring, without result, the company decided to abandon the work, but just then oil was struck and it rose in the bore hole to within five feet of the surface. It had to be pumped from the well and the supply seemed inexhaustible. The company was in a fair degree to become rich, when the works were destroyed by an explosion of gas in the well, which ignited the oil. In the meantime overproduction had caused the price of oil to fall to \$1 a barrel, and, discouraged, the Seneca company sold out. For two years nothing was done, but then the work was resumed, additional refineries were built and from that time on the oil industry made giant strides. How enormous has been its growth may be inferred from the fact that the production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1907 was nearly 1,188,000 gallons, representing a total value of nearly \$45,000,000.

Speaker Cannon Will Not Announce the Appointment of New Committees Until Tomorrow—House Adjourns from 12 Until 2:30 O'clock.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, Aug. 5.—Just before the house met at noon today word came from the speaker's room that the house would take a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

After the reading of the journal, Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, by unanimous consent, secured the adoption of a resolution authorizing the committee on appropriation to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary and it sit during the recess of congress. Similar resolutions were adopted authorizing the committee on military affairs and the committee on naval affairs to sit during the recess.

Representative Payne, of New York, then moved that the house take a recess until 2:30 o'clock. Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, asked Representative Payne if he thought congress would finish with its business today. Representative Payne replied that he hoped so and requested all members to be at their seats at 2:30.

The house at 12:07 took the recess. Speaker Cannon says he will not announce the appointments of new committees of the house until tomorrow.

Representative Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, said today that the members of the committee intended sailing for Panama from New York, November 5, to investigate the progress that has been made in digging the big ditch and to study at close range the probable amount of the necessary appropriations for the canal for the fiscal year 1911.

The committee will spend two weeks on the canal zone.

A petition was circulated on the floor of the house today recommending William Payne, of New York, son of Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, for appointment as assistant attorney-general to the new court of customs appeals.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, introduced a bill dedicating excess payments of public lands to the maintenance of public schools of the states in which such excess payments are made. When the house reconvened at 2:30 o'clock a senate secretary was in the main aisle waiting for recognition from the speaker. As soon as recognized the secretary announced that the senate had adopted the conference report.

The announcement was greeted with applause on the republican side.

Washington's Plague Spots

lie in the low, marshy bottoms of the Potomac, the breeding ground of malarial germs. These germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility, and bring suffering or death to thousands yearly. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malarial troubles. "They are the best all-around tonic and cure for malaria I ever used," writes R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. They cure Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Troubles and will prevent Typhoid. Try them, 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

At The Revelry.

Tonight dainty, charming Florence Benjamin, who has been delighting the audiences at the Revelry will be seen in an entirely new line of work. She will give her famous impersonations of celebrated waterpieces. Last night she was given quite an ovation when she appeared, and the repeated encores she received show how well refined vaudeville is liked in Raleigh, when expounded by Miss Benjamin.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHES

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

In the case of so many lines that have been where we make our great boast. Our pills cure all ailments.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action, please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

N. B. BROUGHTON, President.

C. B. EDWARDS, General Manager.

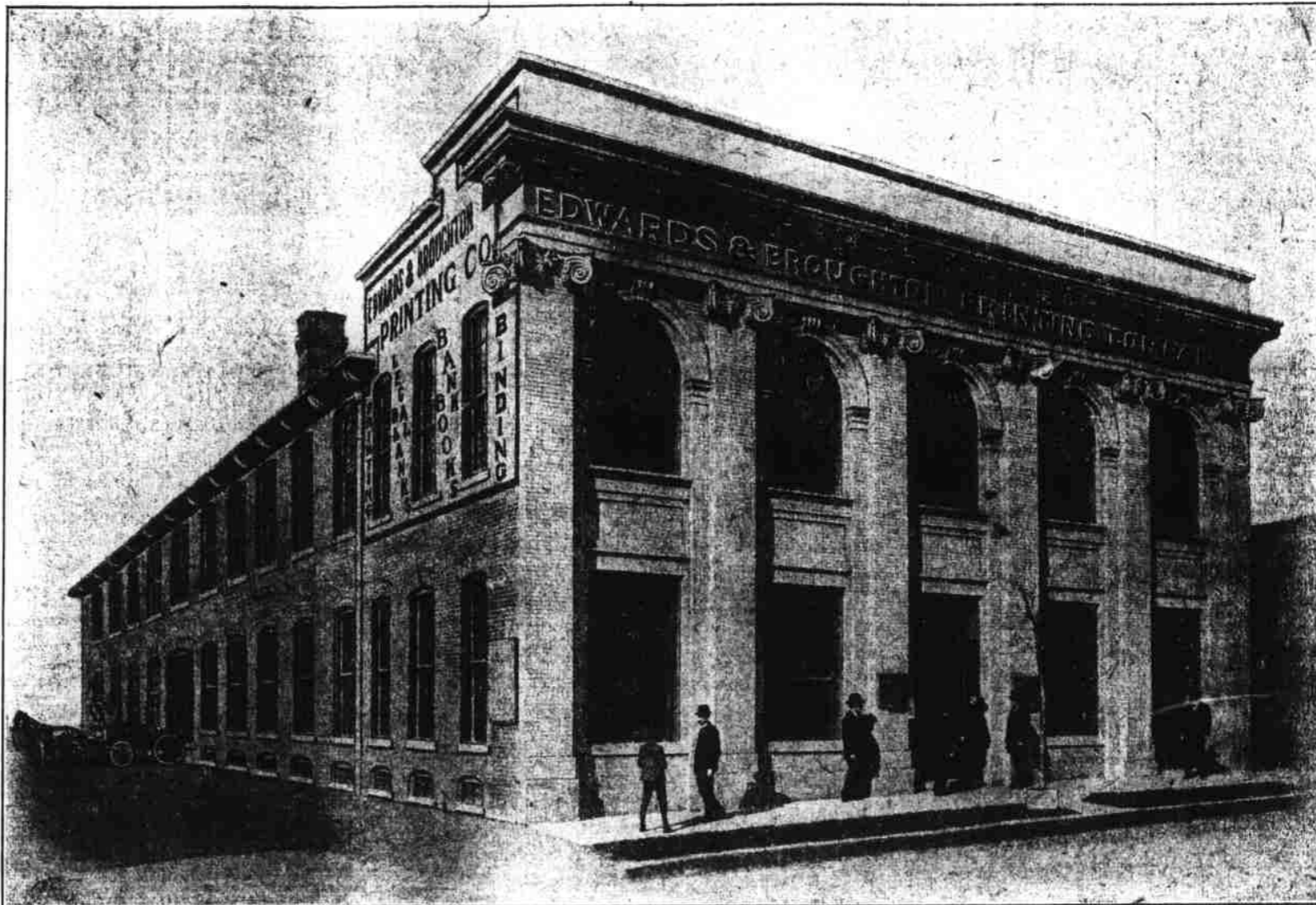
CHAS. LEE SMITH, Sec. & Treas.

EDWARDS & BOUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY,

Established 1871.

Printers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers,

212, 214 and 216 South Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.



PLANT OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY.

The story of the Edwards and Boughton Printing Company is very much a part of the history of Raleigh for the past thirty-eight years. The business was established in September, 1871, by C. B. Edwards and N. B. Boughton, then two young journeymen printers, with the firm name of Edwards & Boughton. In the course of three or four years Rev. A. F. Reed was admitted to the firm with the Biblical Recorder, which he had purchased from Mr. J. H. Mills and the firm name changed to Edwards, Boughton & Co. A few years later Mr. Reed sold his interest to Rev. C. T. Bailey, who continued with the firm for a number of years, and then withdrew with the Biblical Recorder. At Mr. Bailey's death, several years later, the Recorder was again purchased by Edwards & Boughton, who kept it three years

and sold it to a corporation now known as the Biblical Recorder Publishing Company. In September, 1907, the firm of Edwards & Boughton was merged into a corporation under the name of Edwards & Boughton Printing Company. The officers of the corporation are N. B. Boughton, president; C. B. Edwards, general manager; Charles Lee Smith, secretary-treasurer. A lot 70x210 feet was soon purchased on South Salisbury street, just across from where the business had been conducted so long, and one of the largest, handsomest and most complete buildings of the kind in the South was erected, being 60x110 feet, with three floors.

The Business Enlarged.

Moving into their own up-to-date building in September, 1907, enlargement of the business was entered

upon by making a specialty of bank ledgers, bank printing and all loose leaf systems of ruling and binding generally. In this they are meeting with very great success, and our North Carolina bankers are showing their appreciation of this enterprise by turning in their orders to them. Many valuable testimonials to their splendid work have already been given by leading banks.

Book and Pamphlet Printing.

From the organization of the business to the present time they have given special attention to book and pamphlet printing, and in this line have not only established a fine reputation, but done a great service to North Carolina authors. The first large undertaking was Battle's Revision, published in 1871. Since that book was issued by them, there has never been any doubt about their

ability to execute in the very best manner all kinds of book printing, whether large or small contracts.

General School Printing and Annuals.

In these latter times the Edwards & Boughton Printing Company have also given special attention to general school printing and annuals. Evidence of what they can now do in this high class work is shown in "St. Mary's Muse," recently issued for St. Mary's School for young women, of this city, and "The Howler," for students of Wake Forest College. They are two of the very best ever issued by any house.

County Officers' Supplies.

It is not too much to say that this establishment is now supplying more than seventy-five per cent. of the counties of North Carolina with their record books, minute books, tax books, blanks, &c. This house has

made a specialty of furnishing county officers with all their needs, and like the bankers they prefer to give their patronage to this completely equipped home company, since their books and blanks can not be surpassed.

The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms.

Every justice of the peace in North Carolina, to discharge the duties of his office properly, must, of necessity, have a North Carolina form book. The Edwards and Boughton Printing Company knowing this fact, published the book needed and put it at so low a price that none need be without it. The sixth edition of the North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms, edited by Robert N. Simms, Esq., of the Raleigh bar, is now ready and being sold at \$3.00, postpaid.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF

Achieved Distinction Under John E. Ray

FOR WHITE AND COLORED

The School at Raleigh, the Departments Separated a Mile Apart, Has Become One of the Foremost in the Education of the Blind in America, North Carolina Doing More Than Any Other State for the Education of These Unfortunate Ones.

The State School for the Blind and the Deaf, located at Raleigh, has not only achieved phenomenal success, but during the administration of Prof. John E. Ray, principal, has risen to the front rank among similar institutions in America, and the attendance upon this school is larger than that of any of the schools for the blind in this country, except two. The work done in the literary, music, and handicraft departments stands well abreast of that done in the foremost schools for the blind in the United States, and no school takes a higher stand in the professional conventions.

This is strictly an educational institution, having for its object the moral, intellectual, industrial and physical training of the young blind and colored deaf of both sexes residing in the State, and is neither a house of refuge for the aged and helpless nor a hospital for the treatment of disease. The course of study embraces all the English branches, consisting of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, higher mathematics, geography, grammar, the sciences, kindergarten training, and vocal and instrumental music. Also a course in Latin, Greek and French. Each pupil in the school is required to

work two hours per day. The trades taught the males are mattress making, broom making, chair seating, piano tuning and repairing, shoemaking and mending, dairying and gardening for the deaf. The girls are required to sew, knit and do the mending necessary for themselves and the male pupils, and are also instructed in bead work and fancy work. A department in dress making has been established, and the colored deaf girls are taught cooking.

The school consists of two departments—the white and the colored. The two classes are in separate buildings, situated a distance of a mile apart. The school commences in September in each year and continues for ten months. Applicants who are under six or over 21 years of age are not admitted. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, of confirmed immoral character or incapacitated by physical infirmity for useful instruction will be knowingly received into the school. Persons desiring to procure the admission of pupils should apply, by letter or otherwise, to the principal of the school for instructions as to the manner of procedure and no pupil should be sent to the school until such instructions have been fully complied with. A special appeal is made to anyone knowing the whereabouts of any blind or deaf col-

ored person of the proper age to become a pupil to inform the Principal of the name and postoffice address of such child and his or her parent or guardian.

When Prof. Ray took charge of the school October 1, 1898, there were about 150 pupils in attendance. Last session there were 362. Since that time the auditorium building, the industrial building, the heating plant, the music hall, and the new library building have been constructed at the white department and the old main building has been remodelled, built a story higher, covered with slate and modernized. Sick wards have also been provided for contagious and infectious diseases. At the colored department a wing has been added to the original building and heating plant and laundry have been erected. The laundry at the white school has also been greatly enlarged, and sick wards are now being constructed.

A farm, garden and dairy of 35 acres have been provided at the colored school, where most of the vegetables and much of the milk and some of the meat used at both of the departments are raised.

The attendance upon this school since Prof. Ray came to it is larger in proportion to the population of the state

than that of any other state in the Union. The reason is not that there are more blind children in North Carolina, but that greater and more intelligent efforts have been put forth to induce blind children to attend this school. This accounts for the pleasing fact that one seldom or never sees a native blind beggar about the streets of North Carolina towns and cities.

The movement to establish this school crystallized during the administration of Governor Morehead. The bill passed January 12, 1885, to establish the school and Governor W. A. Graham was ex-officio president of the first board of trustees. The board rented the building on Hillsboro street now known as the Exchange Hotel and the school opened May 1, 1885, with seven pupils. This number increased to 17 the first year, W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, was the first principal. In 1847 an appropriation was made for building, and on April 14, 1849, the cornerstone of the main building was laid on Caswell Square.

The State School for the Blind exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition, reflected the greatest credit, not only upon the school and its management, but upon the State of North Carolina. The exhibit won a gold medal. It was said to have been the best educational

exhibit from this state, and was masterful in every particular. This exhibit attracted thousands of visitors with the profoundest interest. The school band, consisting of 21 members, also went to Jamestown, and its surprising efficiency secured for it flattering invitations to play in the auditorium, grandstand and at other places, which it did, reflecting great credit upon the school.

The exhibit made by the colored department of the school in the Negro Building attracted universal attention, none receiving more favorable comment.

A gold medal was awarded this exhibit. Board of Directors—Jos. E. Fogue, chairman; R. B. Holeman, secretary; R. B. Boyd, G. E. Lineberry, A. C. McNiel, J. T. Boylan, R. L. Steele, F. J. Finley, J. T. Nichols, M. J. Boling, J. T. Rowland.

The Crime of Idleness.

Idleness means trouble for any one. Its same with a lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, jaundice, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish liver troubles and build up your health. 25c. at all druggists.



STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, (WHITE), RALEIGH.