

The Evening Times

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RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

It is gratifying news that the Southern Railway Company is to again resume the work of double-tracking its main line in this state and to the south. Old sections of the road, where a double track is not needed at present, will also, it is stated, be replaced with heavier rails and a better road-bed generally provided.

The Southern has begun and made a good deal of progress on this work when the financial disturbance came upon the country and the improvements then being made were necessarily interrupted. It is gratifying that the Southern is now able to resume this interrupted work, because it means that the road is getting in better financial shape and also that its territory is to have increased means of transportation.

Of the work contemplated by the Southern the Greenville News has the following:

"The Southern Railway Company will double track a great many of its lines, and rails have been ordered in large quantities for this work. This is the latest news from headquarters. The announcement was made a few days ago in Salisbury, that there would soon begin a double tracking of the roads of the Southern, and that the first stretch of this double tracking would be between Salisbury and Glass, a small station about 16 miles south of that city. A surveying corps is now at work making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the new grades. This double tracking of the main line of the Southern Railway is merely a resumption of the work begun in this line some two years ago, when the track between Spencer and Greensboro was double tracked. The Southern Railway will spend many millions of dollars, it is said, in the next few years for bettering the present condition of the roads.

"This company has placed an order for 28,000 tons of open-hearth rails with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and is negotiating with the Maryland Steel Company for 12,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails with privilege to increase the order to 15,000 tons."

The same paper also contains the information that orders now on the books of the Maryland Steel Company are sufficient to keep the rail mills running for 90 per cent of their capacity six days a week for three months. A large quantity of these rails are for the Seaboard Air Line and a large order for rails was filled by the same company earlier in the year for the Atlantic Coast Line. These orders by the railroads point to the fact that they are getting ready to handle an increased volume of business, that they are not only getting in better shape themselves, but that they expect the country to get in better shape and that they are getting ready to handle the business.

A great period of growth, development and expansion is looked for in the south in the next 10 years, and the railroads are keeping pace with the growth that is coming along all lines.

America wins again and the honor of being first at the North Pole falls to Dr. Cook, an American explorer. Dr. Cook's victory over the frozen north is a notable achievement. For a year and a half he had been lost to the world and many had given him up as dead and had come to regard his expedition as a failure. Many have made the attempt to solve the mysteries of the region surrounding the earth's northern axis and had failed, and it was believed that Dr. Cook, like those who had preceded him, had met with failure. But now he returns triumphant, having won honor for himself and for his country and for the world. The farthest north reached by any other explorer was 87 degrees, reached by Peary, in 1906. Peary, nothing daunted by his previous failure, is now somewhere in the north striving for an honor which Dr. Cook has already snatched from him. In 1607 Hudson reached 80 degrees north and since that time many explorers have made slight gains on the forbidden ice wastes. In 1895 Nansen broke all previous records, making a fraction over 86 degrees. The next to break the record was Abuzzi, who, in 1900, gained a fraction of a degree over Nansen, and the next Peary, who, as already noted, reached a point a fraction over 87 degrees north latitude. Now comes Cook having reached the coveted goal, 90 degrees, the same distance from the equator in any direction—the pole.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Nashville, (N. C.), Graphic tells a story about an old negro that carries a good lesson for farmers everywhere. The story referred to is as follows:

"It is said that a colored farmer of this county recently carried a load of tobacco to a neighboring market and was forced to accept the low price offered him for this produce. He also carried a bag of potatoes, but the price offered did not suit him and as he threw the potatoes back into the wagon, remarked: 'I has ter take whatever you folks ad de trus' air mine ter gi me fer tebacker, kaze I can't eat it, but hanz me of I kain't eat dese taters an' I see gwine ter carry dem back home.' There is much food for thought in the old negro's remarks, especially for that farmer who continues the practice of raising crops, the price of which he has no voice in regulating and which he cannot use at home."

The farmer who lives at home has little to fear from low prices, whether caused by overproduction or the manipulations of the market by the trusts or the gamblers. This homely incident in which the old negro figures well illustrates this. His tobacco was of no use to him and had to go at whatever price he could get, but however small the price, he still has something left at home to eat. And observation shows that the farmer who raises his home supplies and only so much of a money crop as he can, after that is done is the most prosperous farmer of all. He has no debt to fear and having his own supplies, can sell his money crop when he feels so inclined. If it brings him but little money he can live at home anyway, and if prices are good and it brings him a larger amount, he doesn't have to pay it all out on time bills for supplies. And if all farmers would raise their own supplies at home and give less of their time and labor to the strictly money crops, as a natural consequence, because of decreased supply the price of what they had to sell would be greater.

All this, of course, has been said before. It is the theme of agricultural papers and farmers' institutes. They have preached diversification long and earnestly and are at last beginning to see their campaign bearing fruit. But that it is an old subject does not detract from its interest. And the fact that the campaign is already bearing fruit is an argument in favor of keeping up the discussion until this section will no longer depend on the west for its meat and bread. When that time comes the county will be more prosperous and trusts and stock gamblers will have lost their power to trouble and harass.

We never did wholly swallow the theory that pellagra is caused by eating corn bread. If this is the cause, we wonder what the population of the south would have been just after the close of the Civil War? If this deadly disease is the result of eating corn bread, we would not have, nor never have had the negro question on our hands, for there would have been no negroes. No, Sir, Mr. Medic, you must get up something else as a cause.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The home-run hero will soon give place to the touchdown hero.

There has been a general extraction of stings this week, though it has not been altogether painless.

A civil service examination was held yesterday for storekeepers and gaugers. Wonder what for?

Now that we have discovered the North Pole, and have mastered the secrets of aviation, wonder what the next problem will be?

PRESS COMMENT

Our Grandfathers' Schools. Yesterday The Observer printed from its Wadesboro correspondent a review of The Fayetteville Observer for April 25, 1858, and this review contained, among other things, a reproduction in substance of Superintendent of Public Instruction Calvin H. Wiley's annual report, "In the State," wrote the Fayetteville editor, "there are about 220,000 children between six and 21 and 150,000 of them are attending the common schools, 11,000 are at colleges, academies, etc. 300 are receiving instruction out of the State, 2,000 more are being taught at home and at Sunday schools, 27,000 more than years old and not attending school, but who will soon, 4,000 not receiving instruction at all, and 27,000 'finished.' There is invested in common school houses, lots, furniture and apparatus about \$35,000. There was expended in 40 districts last year in 76 counties, \$256,228, according to the reports and in the entire State about \$250,000. The average cost per scholar is about \$1.66 and the average cost to each parent is about 66 cents per annum. The average length of school is four months, the average attendance is about forty children and the average teacher's wage is about \$24 a month.

Half a century ago the degree of wealth and general well-being was nowhere in the country anything like what it is today. Half century ago, too, money had a larger value, so that the amounts in dollars are really larger than they seem. Further, the State had then hardly any sizeable towns to bring up the average by schools ranking above those in the rural districts. Yet the comparison as regards proportion of white children in school leaves little to choose, and the same is true about several other matters. Few States of the Union could show a better public school system than North Carolina was building up in the years before the civil war, and no other Southern State could show a system nearly as good. Archibald D. Murphey and Calvin H. Wiley did a great work, it was no North Carolinian's fault that war and construction necessitated building anew. Charles D. McIver, Edwin A. Alderman, James Y. Joyner and their associates rebuilt under difficulties probably greater than Murphey and Wiley had encountered, but the earlier structure did the State great credit and neither it nor its builders should be forgotten.—Charlotte Observer.

A Wicked Suggestion. "It is reported," says the Charlotte News and Courier, "that Mr. Hearst intends to nominate himself for the mayoralty of New York. It is the opinion of that community feel that he was robbed at the last election and will rush to his support now to vindicate him. The Brooklyn Standard Union is inclined to regard his candidacy seriously and thinks that his election in New York would mean his nomination by the Democracy for the presidency. It so Thaw should likewise be on the ticket."

Why should our contemporary suggest such horrible possibilities as the nomination of Hearst for the presidency by the democrats? As to the mayoralty of New York, we feel little concern. New York politics of late have not been of a kind to appeal with much force to decent citizenship in other sections. In party or factions in that great city can claim that it wears clean skirts, politically or otherwise. Some of them may be worse than others, and that is about all. Hearst may have been sold out or counted out for anything we know to the contrary, but if that is true he was only beaten at his own game. He should have bought or flinched the office without hesitation or compunction if he could have done so, and no one knows this better than Hearst himself.

And so, if Mr. Hearst wants to nominate himself for mayor of New York we do not know that people elsewhere should raise any objection. If the people of that great city want to elect him it is their business, and we still see no reason for outsiders to worry over it. When it comes to talk of the democrats nominating him as the candidate for the presidency, that is quite a different proposition, and one about which all the democrats of all

the country have a right to be heard. The democratic party of the country, is in a bad way in some respects, we must admit, but it has not yet descended to Hearstism, as a national organization, and we do not believe it so lost to propriety and honesty as that would indicate. Democracy of late years has had enough brain-storming politics and opportunism. It has had enough of following wild leaders and falling into the ditch as a result of its blindness.

And what has poor Harry Thaw done to invite the enmity of The News and Courier? He may be insane, though there are serious doubts on the subject, but he is not politically insane. So far as we know he doesn't believe that his money will buy any office in the country, and we are not aware that he has any very exalted opinion of his own greatness. His insanity, if he is so afflicted, is not of a political nature. To put him on a ticket with Hearst would be a worse reflection on him than sending him to Matteawan. If, however, he is really and surely insane, perhaps it would be the proper thing to stick him onto the ticket with Hearst. If democracy wants to go to the limit that would be about it.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Traffic in Cocaine.

In the recorder's court this morning a conviction was obtained through active work by the police against a druggist of this city who sold cocaine illegally. A sentence of \$50 or imprisonment for thirty days was given the offender. Another defendant, charged with violating the ordinance relating to the illegal sale of cocaine was dismissed through lack of evidence sufficient to establish a case against him beyond a reasonable doubt. This one conviction by the police is noteworthy, more because of its rarity than anything else. For years it has been a well known fact that cocaine has been doing a terrible mission among hundreds of unfortunate users; the police say the number is more like thousands, principally negroes. The habit of snuffing "happy dust" has spread among the negroes to an alarming extent, and among white people, too, and this in the face of the protests made time and again by the press against the sale of the drug.

Some months ago the defendant who was convicted and sentenced today was before the recorder on a similar charge, but because the police lacked the means of establishing the character of the white powder, which they were morally sure was cocaine the case came to naught. This time expert testimony was introduced to identify the drug, and there was quite enough direct evidence to show that it was sold by the druggist against the provisions of the cocaine ordinance. The cocaine habit is a malignant evil, and should be sternly suppressed. Charleston Post, stamp it out as completely as possible, and the police, with full equipment for detecting the illegal sale and for punishing its users, should not cease to trail down the cocaine dealers and punish them not only severely, but continually. A man who sells cocaine without a physician's prescription should be made to feel the arm of the law heavily.—Charleston Post.

Measuring the Morals.

Census takers can to some extent feel the spiritual pulse of the country, and we may therefore be encouraged by some of the facts contained in an abstract of the fifth census of religious bodies in the United States. The census was taken in 1906.

There are still empty pews, lots and lots of them in the churches. If all the church members attended church, and no outsiders, there would still be seating room for 15,000,000 more, but the report shows that the church membership has been growing. It now comprises 33.1 percent of the total population, as against 32.7 percent, in 1899. The total seating capacity of churches, which is 58,528,330, is an increase over 1899 of 3.4 percent, which seems to show that in church attendance, too, there has been no loss. Significant in the same direction is the fact that on the average eight church edifices are erected daily.

The report does not make a very good showing for the men. A church report seldom ever does. Of the entire church membership only 43.1 percent, are males. In the Protestant membership alone only 39.3 are males. Roman Catholic men are better church goers than protestants, for the male Roman Catholic membership is 43.3 percent. Other statistics in the bulletin are very gratifying to Roman Catholics. They comprise 36.7 percent of American Christendom, and have almost doubled in sixteen years. They are a majority of church members in sixteen states. Of the Protestant church members the Baptists 17.2 percent.

Church debts always seem to be the biggest sort of debts yet it is shown they are only 8.6 percent, of the total value of church property. They aggregate according to this report of 1906, \$108,050,946, while church edifices and really represent a value of \$1,257,575,875. As has been estimated, the talking of such a census is only one way of determining the moral condition of the people. To make the estimate complete, we should have to include the increase in the actual fruits of kindness, brotherly love, comparison and of all the cardinal virtues both inside and outside the sphere of church activity. Figures such as those pertaining to charitable institutions and various endowments for public benefit might express a part of this, but for a yet greater part no figures could avail. But there need be no doubt about the increase. The world is growing better every day.—Columbia State.

Testifies After our Years.

Carlisle Center, N. Y., G. B. Burhaus, writes: "About four years ago I wrote you that I had been entirely cured of kidney trouble by taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy, and after four years I am again pleased to state that I have never had any return of these symptoms, and I am evidently really stayed cured." Foley's Kidney Remedy will do the same for you.—King-Crowell Drug Co., Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

ON GOES Our Great August Carpet and Rug Sale.

On account of the absence from the city of so many of our regular patrons during August, we have decided to continue this Great Carpet and Rug Sale until next Saturday night, September 4th. Thus giving the many who will return, the benefit of our August Prices.

Our Great August Sale of Carpets and Rugs was inaugurated with a rush, and has run for four weeks, but notwithstanding the enormous selling, our assortments of patterns, designs and qualities are yet complete. We had made such extraordinary preparation for this great August Sale of Carpets and Rugs that you will have no difficulty in finding what you may need---EVEN YET---and at a saving of fully 25 per cent below the regular fall and winter prices.

OUR GREAT OFFER.

Notwithstanding the August Sale prices we will make and lay these Carpets and Rugs without extra charges, and if you live out of Raleigh we will make them free of charges and pre-pay the freight or express charges to your railroad station, and if you will pay the transportation and keep while he is doing the work, we will send one of our expert carpet layers to lay them for you.

This great Annual August Carpet and Rug Sale gives a grand opportunity for hotels, public buildings, libraries, societies, churches, institutions, schools and halls to make their carpet purchases before the regular fall season begins. There's a saving of fully 25 per cent. on the regular fall and winter price.

Dobbin-Ferrall Co

123-125 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

We will give Dobbin & Ferrall's Gold Trading Stamps with every cash purchase in this Great August Carpet and Rug Sale, but to get the stamps you will have to pay for the Carpets and Rugs when the sale is made. You can pay, get the stamps and we will hold the Carpets and Rugs until you are ready to have them delivered and laid.