

SALARY & FEES

Organize Against the Fee System.

At the recent convention of the Clerks of Courts, Senator Martin urged upon them the necessity of organization for the accomplishment of the purposes they have in view. There is great virtue in organization, unquestionably. In the present conditions it is absolutely necessary to the success of any movement, and in the settlement of questions of large public importance it is necessary to meet organization with organization. This is perfectly plain to the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which will be "much surprised if the effect of this movement (the organization of the Clerks of Courts) is not reflected very palpably in the next legislative elections, unless the people take similar steps to make effective their choice of representatives. The fee system will not be abolished if the nomination of members of the General Assembly is left to be engineered by the officials most concerned in perpetuating it."

That covers the case. The fee system will be continued unless men are elected to the Legislature who are opposed to it. It costs the people of the State tens of thousands of dollars they could keep in their own pockets if the Legislature would pass a law putting all the State and county officers on a straight salary basis. There are men in the State to-day who are making more than \$20,000 the year out of the places they fill and the people are "paying the freight." We would give every man who fills a public office a living salary, but we would make his compensation contingent upon the value of his services, and would not fatten him at the expense of the people with fees which he has not fairly earned. The only way that the organization of the office-holders can be successfully met is by the organization of the people who elect them, and this should be made a vital issue in the election of members of the General Assembly.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Destroys Individual Opportunities.

A few months ago, a county treasurer in Virginia, charged with being short in his accounts something like \$25,000, committed suicide. He had been a trusted officer for nearly thirty years—so thoroughly trusted, indeed, that an examination of his books, although required by law, would have been considered a personal reflection. It is significant that no evidence of any shortage was discovered until after he had been in office over eight years. The people of Virginia will make a serious blunder if they do not vote overwhelmingly against the amendment to the Constitution allowing indefinite tenure of office to county and city treasurers. An officeholding trust, like all other trusts, destroys individual opportunities and proves not infrequently a very expensive incubus upon a community.—Charlottesville (Va.) Progress.

Against Fee System.

The fee system of paying county officers is doomed and mainly so because it is indefensible from a business point of view. The only sensible method is the salary and it is coming, too, just as soon as our people wake up to a business way of doing things. Would a merchant hire a clerk and pay him a certain commission on the goods sold? Well, hardly so, and for the same reason the fee system will have to go. Of course nothing will be done until the present nominees have served out their terms, but it is to be hoped that by that time the modern methods will be ready for actual use.—Wadesboro Ansonian.

Abolition of the fee system for county officers and substitution of salaries is coming in for a big revival just about now, especially in view of the nearness of the next legislature, and it is likely that the law-makers at their coming session will handle the matter. It looks at present as if a general law will be made, and that county officers hereafter in North Carolina, that is at least after present terms, will be placed on a salary basis, which will be something definite and will be more business like. The county commissioners, in annual session last week at Charlotte, evidently heartily favored the salary system, as those who spoke upon the subject strongly expressed approval.—Wilmington Evening Dispatch.

Tobacco growing in Hawaii is very promising, although it was started but two years ago.

THE LENGTHENING OF LIFE.

The General Effect of Sanitary Progress—Increased Efficiency.

From an economic standpoint, the average American child is a liability until its seventeenth year, after which time it becomes an asset. That is to say, it is necessary for the individual and the public to contribute to the physical, mental, and moral development of a child until it reaches its seventeenth year. After the seventeenth year the average American child becomes self-supporting, and, in addition to its own support, becomes a source of revenue for other individuals and for the government or public. Death before seventeen means a financial loss of all that the individual and public have invested in the child; after seventeen, the longer death is delayed the greater the returns on the investment. Anything, therefore that diminishes the probability of death before seventeen and increases the probability of life after seventeen is financially an individual and public blessing. Such a blessing is sanitary progress from a business standpoint.

Going back to the oldest reliable statistics on the duration of life in existence, we find that in the sixteenth century the average duration of life was 21.2 years; at the beginning of the nineteenth century about 30 years; at the present the average duration of life is 44 years. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century—the most active period in the growth of natural science—the average duration of life increased at the rate of 25 years per century, and between 1890 and 1900 the increase in Massachusetts was at the rate of 40 years per century. The following table summarizes present progress in the lengthening of life:

Present rate in Massachusetts 14 years.
Present rate in Europe 17 years.
Present rate in Prussia 27 years.

In India, where sanitation is unknown, the average duration of life is 23 years, or what it was about 40 years ago.

Just as the light of sanitary science rises nearer the meridian of perfection, so the shadow of death shortens.—Health Bulletin.

Vacation.

Sae old ten days,
Same old train;
Same old country,
Same old rain.

Same old farmhouse,
Same old trunk;
Same old back room,
Same old bunk.

Same old brooklet,
Same old trees;
Same old fishes,
Same old fleas.

Same old tackle,
Same old flies;
Same old bottles,
Same old lies.

—Memphis News-Scimitar.

The Country Paper.

I am glad to commend the work of the country newspaper. It can be owned by the editor who edits it and, therefore, has behind it a conscience and character which can be identified, which is close to the people and can give voice to the sentiments of its readers. We have to depend more and more upon the country papers for an educational work that is necessary to a correct understanding of public questions. There is a lot of difference between a man who writes what he is told to write and the man who writes what he believes is a message to his readers. At this time, when the great dailies are becoming more and more business enterprisers rather than exponents of opinions, and especially when a number of them have become the property of predatory interests, the country newspaper increases in importance.—William Jennings Bryan.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is to-day the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures. Sold by Hood Bros.

Michigan has a population of 2,810,173, an increase of 389,191, or 16.1 per cent., compared with 2,420,982 in 1900.

"How did you make Miss Passay think that you were the finest fellow on earth?" "I sent her twenty beautiful roses on her thirtieth birthday."—Cleveland Leader.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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GOOD ROADS

Roads and Land Values.

Discussing the effect of good roads on land values, a correspondent of the Kansas City Star makes some interesting comparisons. As an example he cites the fact that two roads run in a western and south-western direction of Washington, Mo. One is an ordinary dirt road and the other is a turnpike. There is no material difference in the land lying along the two highways. So far as productiveness is concerned it is about a stand-off, but "the land on the earth road sells at from \$60 to \$80 per acre, while at an equal distance from town on the gravel road land is worth from \$80 to \$100 per acre." The correspondent adds: "The construction of good roads near Springfield, Mo., is increasing the land valuation along these roads 25 per cent and upward. In Boone County, where the gravel roads have existed almost since pioneer times, the lands along these roads sell for 20 per cent more than lands on the ordinary dirt roads and yield an income greater in the same proportion. The same is true in Pike, in Ralls, in St. Louis county, in Cape Girardeau, in Jackson, everywhere throughout Missouri, where are the rock or gravel roads to afford the comparison.

"These enhanced values are permanent and not temporary and fluctuating."

The results are the same everywhere. Good roads unquestionably increase land values, but there are land owners, it is regrettable to say, who balk at road improvement on the score of increased taxation. Any sensible man should welcome any improvement which adds to the value of his land. And in pondering the road question the farmer who fears taxation should sit down and figure a bit on the indirect tax he is paying because of the lack of good roads.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Good Roads.

No more important movement has ever been started in Stanly county than the one that is now being set in motion for good roads. Every two years our citizenship array themselves for a struggle for a political victory, and both sides are represented by the very best of men. Strong men oppose each other and fight for the right as they are given to see the right. Furthermore, our citizenship is divided on religious questions. In fact, almost any issue that may come up, the people align themselves, part on one side and part on the other side. But there is one question now springing up which should have as its exponent every true citizen of the county; a question upon which men of every religious sect, upon which men of every calling of life, upon which men of political belief may become united. That question is good roads. Stanly county boasts of resources and its splendid pure Saxon citizenship, and rightfully may do so. Stanly county is advancing along many lines as rapidly as any county in North Carolina and is fast forging herself toward the front. Her progress should in no way be retarded.

An eminent speaker was heard to say the other day that the best standard by which to judge a community was its schools, its churches, and its roads.

Stanly county has schools and school facilities right along with the best. Stanly county has churches that may well call forth the pride of the citizenship of our community. What about the Roads? No better road-bed can be found in North Carolina; no greater possibility for making the very best of roads are wrapped up in the soil of any county than in Stanly's soil. But they are yet diamonds in the rough.

You may be a Republican, you may be a Democrat, what does that matter? We are all neighbors when it comes to local questions and it is to be hoped that every loyal citizen who loves his country will from this time on agitate this great question of Good Roads until the roads of Stanly county rival those of any County of North Carolina.—Albemarle Enterprise.

It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swensen, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c. at Hood Bros.

There are about 200 births annually on ships trading to or from British ports.

DOWN FOUR OAKS WAY.

The News of the Week Reported by Our Regular Correspondent.

Four Oaks, Aug. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hollowell, of Rocky Mount, formerly of this place, arrived last night to spend some time with relatives and friends.

Capt. T. F. Watkins and family, of Wilson, were visiting relatives in and around town last week.

Mr. D. C. Lassiter, of Western Union Telegraph Company, in South Carolina, was home Sunday for a short while.

Mr. Walton Johnson left this morning for the State University to complete his course.

Miss Nan Hollowell, of Goldsboro, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. R. Adams.

Mr. Ira W. Keene has moved his stock of general merchandise across the railroad to the new building completed by J. E. Parker.

C. C. Lee is one happy man. It's a boy.

Mr. J. T. Cole's two sons, Chester and Victor, left Tuesday for Bules' Creek Academy to enter school.

Miss Floy Johnson and Kate Cummings passed through Tuesday enroute for Smithfield and Raleigh.

W. E. Barbour spent the past week in Princeton and Goldsboro.

Mr. Rufus Austin, of Benson, conducted services at M. E. church here Sunday morning during absence of Rev. Mr. Satton.

Messrs. I. M. and W. A. Massengill left this morning for Norfolk, Va., where they go to buy hardware, etc., and for a short vacation at Ocean View, Va.

The farmers of this community are bewailing their fate during this continuous rain. There is lots of fodder lost.

Mr. Hubert B. Coats, formerly Professor of Latin at Union College, Kentucky, will open a school known as the Four Oaks Academy. The school will be located in the hall of new brick building of Mr. D. H. Sanders and will open Sept. 26th.

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by Hood Bros.

Young Sparker—"Bobby, tell me (handing him sixpence) how many fellows have been to see Ethel this week?" Bobby (aged 6)—"Let's see—four." "That doesn't include me, does it?" "No; I heard Sis say you don't count."—Scraps.

5 or 6 doses "666" will cure any case of chills and fever. Price 25c.

Facts

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when you allow any of your stock or poultry to remain sick a day.

They give you less results in beef, pork, work, or eggs, when they are not in perfect health. Take a little interest in your own pocket book and doctor them up with

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This famous remedy is not a food, but a genuine, scientific medicine prepared from medicinal herbs and roots, acting on the liver, kidneys, bowels and digestive organs. Sold by all druggists, price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. per can.

Write for valuable book: "Success with Stock and Poultry." Sent free for a postal. Address: Black-Draught Stock Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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With a qualified corps of teachers. Tuition will be free to every child of school age in this district. Let your boy and girl use this opportunity to better prepare themselves for Life's Work. For those scholars outside of this district, tuition charges will range from \$1.50 for the lower grades to \$3.00 for the higher grades. Tuition also for music. For further information address

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CRYSTAL FLOUR

you will be well and healthy and will eat it 1095 times. TRY A SACK. IT'S GUARANTEED.

Mr. Troy Henry is with me now and will be glad to have his friends call to see him.

W. H. ETHEREDGE
SELMA, N. C.

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Tickets limited to return not later than midnight Sept. 29, but may be extended to October 28, by depositing ticket and payment of \$1.

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