

PEOPLE'S COLUMN

All advertisements inserted in this column at rate of ten cents per line of six words. No ad taken for less than 20 cents. Cash in advance.

WANTED

WANTED-Ten city canvassers. Good permanent proposition. 307 West Trade.
WANTED-Every good dresser to join Kirshbaum's Steam Cleaning & Pressing Club.
WANTED-Standard Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C. is prepared to make better contract with successful industrial men than any other company.

THE POSTMASTERS' GATHER

(Continued from Page One.)

sympathy and hearty co-operation of the President and the department are with us in our work and wish to see an organization built up in every State and territory in the United States, one that will be a credit to the national government and represent and credit to the greatest system of postal affairs in the world.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Messrs. J. A. McRae and E. R. Preston, who were introduced by Mr. John B. Spence, Supt. Mr. McRae, in an endeavor to keep closely in touch with affairs throughout his dominion required his governors and chief commanders to write him frequently regarding matters transpiring in their several districts. In order to expedite the delivery of these messages he caused to be built post houses throughout his empire, each of which was placed in charge of a trusted master. These houses were located at such distances from each other as to be mounted on a fast horse could travel from one of them to the next one in a day, that is between daylight and dark. For in those times in that country it was extremely hazardous for one to be out after nightfall, and more so if he were the bearer of important dispatches. It was the duty of the master at the post house to receive the packet of dispatches from the messenger in the evening, guard it carefully during the night and dispatch it on its journey in the morning. He also was charged with the important duty of keeping on hand and caring for, a sufficient number of good horses to supply the messengers.

"From the time of Cyrus down through the Middle Ages our ruler after another devised systems more or less effective for communicating with their subordinates and in the performance of their various duties were scattered over their several empires. These services, so far as we are able to learn, were established solely for governmental purposes and their benefits were not extended to the general public.

"The earliest postal system for the accommodation of the general public, as far as we can learn, was established in 1517, in Berlin and Vienna. A general postal system was established in France sixty years later, that is in 1576. In England even as late as 1533, the postal service was taken up as a means of communication between members of the royal family.

"In our town you find anything pleasant to gaze upon, look to your heart's content; of whatever you find edible, eat until you are satisfied; of that which is drinkable, drink, but only to the limit, remembering to be temperate in all things.

"We bid you welcome."
Mr. Preston, who spoke next on behalf of the Greater Charlotte Club, made, as usual, an appropriate speech. He congratulated the city and county, trusting that their stay here would be both pleasant and helpful. The importance of the work which the postmaster does was emphasized and the postmaster as a personal factor in the life of his town was discussed. The response to the address of welcome was made by Postmaster D. C. Pearson, of Morganton, in a brief but timely speech. He said he thought all the postmasters were first-class postmasters. He tendered thanks for the kindly sentiments expressed.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE

Present at the opening meeting were: Messrs. O. D. Carpenter, Worth; Robert G. Ingram, Marietta; A. W. Moore, Mount Pleasant; F. C. Edwards, Marshallville; F. C. Summer, Cherryville; W. A. Teague, Lowell; G. C. Webb, Spray; S. L. Vest, Rural Hall; T. M. Beatty, Sandifer; P. B. Mathis, McDobson; M. L. Buchanan, Concord; R. M. Jenkins, Mount Holly; V. J. McArthur, Clinton; N. M. Bales, Jamestown; John G. Holifield, Henry; Charles M. Hoover, Thomasville; D. C. Pearson, Morganton; N. B. McHenry, Forest City; W. T. Davis, Bostic; W. G. Briggs, Raleigh; W. E. Shaw, High Point; Mack Brawley, Spring Hope; J. R. Joyce, Reidsville; J. Arthur White, Mebane; C. A. Reynolds, Winston-Salem; E. Brownlee, Tryon; B. Stanton, Greensboro; J. W. Brown, Oxford; B. G. Bradley, Gastonia; William H. Jenkins, Henderson; T. E. Best, Bost Mills; R. O. Edmund, Lumberton; W. Eugene Miller, Lenoir; A. L. Hill, Linwood; J. O. Fitzhugh, Pelham; F. Edwards, Franklinville; S. L. McAllister, Alexis; J. T. Bradley, Otto; Charles A. Jones, Lincolnton.

The following were appointed a finance committee for the fourth-class mail: Messrs. S. L. McAllister, R. G. Inman and N. H. Baker. Messrs. S. L. Vest and R. Jenkins were made a committee on by-laws.

The second joint session of the day was held at 3:30 in the afternoon when the league met with the North Carolina Association in the assembly room of the Sevier. Mayor Franklin made a fitting address of welcome and Postmaster C. A. Reynolds, of Winston, made his usual bright reply. President Willis G. Briggs, of Raleigh, presided.

RESOLUTIONS AS TO RESPONSIBILITY

The following resolution offered at the afternoon session by Postmaster Joyce, of Reidsville, was adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the North Carolina Association of Postmasters that the department should cause a placard to be placed in every postoffice informing the public that the department assumes no risk of money or other articles of value sent in unregistered or special delivery letters or packages, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the honorable Postmaster General."
The following committees were appointed: Finance-Messrs. Pearson, of Morganton; White, of Mebane; Brown, of Oxford; Webb, of Spray; Hasty, of Monroe.

Question box-Messrs. Douglas, of Greensboro; Snow, of High Point; Bradley, of Gastonia.
Rules-Reynolds, of Winston; Spence, of Charlotte; Templeton, of Mooresville.
Resolutions-Messrs. Jenkins, of Henderson; Brownlee, of Tryon; Bradley, of Spring Hope; Miller, of LaGrange and Benbow.

MR. TROTTER SPEAKS

The event of the afternoon was the interesting address by Mr. Charles F. Trotter, of the Postoffice Department at Washington, on "The Salary and Allowance Division of the Government." He said: "Associations of postmasters are now organized in practically every State of the Union as are also associations of clerks and carriers. The postmaster and employees meet weekly in his manner. Become better acquainted with one another and as a result of the discussion of the various questions that rise and the exchange of views thereon, they return to their respective offices better equipped to carry on the great work in which they take such an important part.

"We are able to trace the history of the postal service in America back to the year 1639, when the Gen-

eral Court of the Colony of Massachusetts passed an ordinance legalizing such a service, a practice which, then, as it was for more than a century afterward, to impress into the service as a mail messenger, any person residing in that territory who was about to journey from one part of it to another.

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY

"But we find that the establishment of postoffices and postroads antedates that service more than two thousand years. Cyrus, the elder, who conquered the Persian empire about the year 559, B. C., in an endeavor to keep closely in touch with affairs throughout his dominion required his governors and chief commanders to write him frequently regarding matters transpiring in their several districts. In order to expedite the delivery of these messages he caused to be built post houses throughout his empire, each of which was placed in charge of a trusted master. These houses were located at such distances from each other as to be mounted on a fast horse could travel from one of them to the next one in a day, that is between daylight and dark. For in those times in that country it was extremely hazardous for one to be out after nightfall, and more so if he were the bearer of important dispatches. It was the duty of the master at the post house to receive the packet of dispatches from the messenger in the evening, guard it carefully during the night and dispatch it on its journey in the morning. He also was charged with the important duty of keeping on hand and caring for, a sufficient number of good horses to supply the messengers.

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BEGINNING OF MODERN SYSTEM

"The postal service as we know it to-day, or rather, as it was from which our present system has developed, was established in 1783. The total number of offices in operation that year was seventy-five and the receipts amounted to \$37,324 while the expenditures for all purposes amounted to \$22,140. It will thus be seen that the service that year was conducted at a profit of \$5,796, a very creditable showing indeed.

"The growth of the service from 1783 up to the present time has been marvelous and almost beyond belief. A few more comparisons may not be uninteresting. The number of postoffices in operation in 1829, forty years after the organization of the department and a date within the memory of some persons now living, were 8,004 and the receipts amounted to \$1,707,418, while in 1908 there were 53,673 offices and the receipts amounted to about \$13,000,000.

"The service has grown and expanded to a degree that would have seemed extravagant a hundred years ago and yet it is safe to assume that it will grow more and faster in the future than it has in the past. That is as regards the number of offices. There are fewer postoffices to-day, by nearly ten thousand than there were a decade ago and it is altogether probable that there will be a large decrease in the next few years, due to the extension of the rural delivery service. By 1917 it is estimated the receipts will amount to \$300,000,000.

"While our service is but an infant in age it is a veritable giant in size. It forms an intricate net work all over this great land of ours. It extends from Porto Rico on the southeast and the Canal Zone on the south to the Hawaiian Islands, Guam and the Philippines on the west. Besides that we have gained a foothold in China and have maintained a postal station at Shanghai for a number of years.

"But the service is not going to stop growing simply because we have carried it to the uttermost parts of the country. There yet a wonderful work to be done and it is going to require a master mind to direct the work. As they say in railroad circles, we must now go to work and straighten out the curves and reduce the grades. We must smooth the rough places and fill in the vacant spots. Eventually we will have a perfect machine, but a complicated one to the uninitiated.

"One of the most marvelous things connected with the service is the fact that to-day there are more than 28,000 persons connected with it who are working more for glory than anything else. To be more explicit, last year there were 23,607 postmasters who received less than \$100 each for their year's work. Of these 13,276 received less than \$50. If that is not working for glory, it is hard to tell what it is. Yet it is a fact recognized by the department at Washington, that the great majority of these postmasters take as much pride in properly conducting their offices as do those postmasters whose salaries are nearly commensurate with the duties performed or the responsibilities assumed, thus showing the pride they have in being a part of the machinery of this great government.

TWO BILLION DOLLARS

"The total financial transactions of the service last year, including the money order business, was nearly, if not quite, two billions of dollars. Figures beyond the grasp of the ordinary human mind. Let me state it another way. Had all the money that was handled during the past year been in silver dollars there would have been enough of them to load 4,800 ordinary freight cars, which would have made a train thirty-two miles long not counting the more than a hundred locomotives that would have been required to haul it. Or had they been stacked in a pile they would have made a pile as large as the Washington monument, which is 55 feet square at the base and 155 feet high, and then there would have been enough left over so that every baby born in the United States that year could have had a silver dollar!

to bite its teeth on and best of all every one of those dollars would have been worth one hundred cents whether it had the motto "In God We Trust" on it or not.

"And yet this does not take into consideration the vast treasure that was handled through our registry system with a loss of less than \$1,000 of 1 per cent. No wonder your postmasters are proud of the work of which you are doing such an important part and you have a right to be proud.

"I said before there is yet a great work to be done before the service can be considered anywhere near complete. Among the things that are now engaging the attention of the public, the most important are the proposed universal savings bank and parcels post system. It may be claimed that a postal savings bank is not a legitimate function of the postal service. In deed it has been proposed by a high government official that the money order system has no place in the postal service, but I have yet to find the man who would advocate its discontinuance. However, as these subjects are to be discussed by a gentleman from the department who is better able to discuss them, I only mention them in passing, and will proceed at once to the subject assigned me, that is, the salary law, appointments, promotions and efficiency ratings as applied to clerks in offices first and second classes.

"As you all know, especially those of you who are postmasters at offices of the third class and don't have much clerical help, there was a law passed by Congress at its session before the last and that became effective on July 1st, 1907, that gave to clerks in offices of the first and second classes a fixed salary with much better salaries than they ever received before.

SMALL SALARIES

"Those of you who were in the service prior to July 1st, 1907, know how almost impossible it was to secure a keep efficient clerks on account of the low salaries paid. I remember very well that before July 1st of that year there were a number of clerks in some of our largest offices receiving as little as \$300 a year, and \$500 in those of the second class. Promotions were more rapid and substantial and tenure of office was more secure. Conditions continued to improve but it was not until ten years later, in 1907, that the most important change was made, and it was in the right direction. Congress gave us more money and instead of starting clerks at \$300 they were started at \$600 in offices of the first class and \$500 in those of the second class. Promotions were more rapid and substantial and tenure of office was more secure.

"It was in that year that the first change for the better took place. It was a very slight change, it is true, hardly perceptible except to those who had no assurance that they would ever be promoted out of that grade. In that year I remember very well there were seven assistant postmasters at offices of the second class who received as little as \$400 a year. They were not designated "Assistant Postmasters" but were called "Chief Assistants" but notwithstanding the designation they performed all the duties of an assistant postmaster and received half the pay of an ordinary laborer.

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"What did that bill mean for the clerks? It meant this. On July 1st, last, out of a total of 16,750 clerks had served long enough in one grade to make them eligible for promotion to the next higher grade, 16,086 of them were promoted. Of these 13,692 received an increase of \$100 and 2,394 received \$200, that is from \$600 to \$800 or \$1,000. They were distributed in promotions alone and this does not take into consideration the promotions that were made earlier in the year, on October 1st, January 1st and April 1st. Not a bad showing considering the hard times through which we are passing, or rather through which we have passed.

"Out of 16,750 clerks eligible for promotion, 16,086 were promoted, leaving only 664, or less than 4 per cent, who for some reason failed to receive the recommendation of their postmasters as is required by law before a promotion can be made. And this brings one to the question of efficiency ratings.

"The law provides that clerks can be promoted only on satisfactory evidence that they have performed satisfactory service during the preceding year. That evidence must necessarily come from the postmaster most competent to give it, the postmaster. Of course in the largest number of recommendations made by individual postmasters, it is possible and ever probably that injustice will be done in some cases, but the majority have been denied clerks entitled to increases and that perhaps some undervalued employes have been advanced when they should have been kept back. It is impossible to eliminate entirely persons of favoritism and personal prejudice. The Department, however, is ever ready to right a wrong and wherever seeming injustice has been done, proper actions is taken to right it.

"Finance has for some time been considering the adoption of certain rules and regulations on which to base the efficiency of clerks with a view to having a uniform system throughout the entire service. It is an undertaking that presents many

IF WE HAD KNOWN six years ago that such an enormous demand for Luzianne Coffee would exist to-day, we might possibly have called it the "ALL WANT IT" brand. Why not try it if you have not already done so? Sold everywhere. THE RELY-TAYLOR COMPANY, New Orleans, U. S. A.

THE VACATION QUESTION? THE MECKLENBURG Chase City, Va., of course. Because it offers greater advantages and attractions than any other place in Virginia. It is the home of the famous Mecklenburg Litchia and Calcium Chloride Water. Prominent people from all over the South gather here; therefore the best and most congenial company at all times. Everything first-class. Special summer rates. Make reservation now. THE MECKLENBURG, Chase City, Va.

Arrested a Second Time. G. O. Manchester, a young white man, was arrested for the second time yesterday on the charge of beating Mrs. Nancy K. Houston, who runs a boarding house on South Church street, out of a board bill of \$24. Manchester was first arrested July 24th, but promised to pay the bill if given chance. A straw bond was arranged for him and he was liberated. The bill was never paid and when he appeared yesterday he was taken in tow. He has been employed in a Charlotte music store.

Broke Shoulder Blade. George Bryce, Jr., the young son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bryce, of Dilworth, while engaged in a football game Monday afternoon suffered a fracture of his right shoulder blade. The little fellow immediately betook himself to a physician's office, where he was given attention, his parents knowing nothing of the misfortune until he had returned home. While suffering some he will not be severely afflicted longer than a few days.

Yorkville Sewerage System Nearly Installed. Special to The Observer. Yorkville, S. C., Sept. 22.—If weather conditions are favorable during the next six weeks it is believed that the contractors will have completed the work of installing Yorkville's sewerage system. The work has been quite heavy in some instances it being necessary to dig the trenches as deep as twenty feet. It is claimed that the system will be adequate for all purposes for which it is intended for the next forty or fifty years, even though the town should grow to three or four times its present size.

What Do You Want Chafing Dish Delicacies Cost Too Much. What makes them cost? Butter and cream are the expensive ingredients ordinarily comprised in chafing dish recipes. Golden Glory Cooking Oil will absolutely take the place of both butter and cream in all such recipes. One level tablespoonful Golden Glory Cooking Oil equals one heaping tablespoonful of butter. One teaspoonful Golden Glory Cooking Oil whipped into a cup of milk equals a cup of cream. Proceed with these ingredients just as you would with butter and cream, but you don't have to be so careful to prevent curdling. Golden Glory never curdles. The only comment your friends can make—"What makes it so good?" WHAT'S THE ANSWER? USE GOLDEN GLORY COOKING OIL.

IT WILL SOON BE SWEATER TIME. Foothall season opens up in a few weeks now. That means sweaters will be worn again by the boys and girls who are at all interested in college and school athletics—and by other folks as well. Why not hunt up your last year's sweater and send it to us to be cleaned and made ready for wear? If you want it dyed another color—we can do that for you, too. The swellest line of Toilet Articles in the South. Get it at Hawley's. Hawley's Pharmacy, TRYON AND FIFTH STS., 'Phones 13 and 260. Academy Advance Sale.

Charlotte Steam Laundry. Carolina's Leading Cleaners and Dyers. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Brannon Carbonating Co. Distributors. Charlotte, N. C. 'Phone 835.

BEDS FOR THE LITTLE ONES. Foster's Ideal Crib. Home Furnishings, we always remember the little folks, and now have for their comfort and safety the Ideal Safety Crib, also a large variety of other styles in Crib, ranging in price from \$17.50 to \$15.00. We also have Mattresses to fit all sizes of cribs. We are agents for the celebrated "Wakefield" and "Allwin" Carts—none better to be had.

W. T. McCOY & COMPANY. W. J. RODDEY, Manager. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, Reck Hill, S. C.

WM. WHITE JOHNSON, Res. Agt., Hunt Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

RHEUMATISM. Several years ago I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism and my doctor advised me to go on Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy. I only took a few bottles, when I was entirely cured. I then commenced to use it in my family for general use, and we depend upon it for breaking up colds, neuralgia and most of the troubles one's family is subjected to. Four years ago, just three months before the birth of one of my children, I was taken down with measles, which weakened me greatly. My stomach would not retain a thing, and I was in a serious condition. I believe I would have died had I not taken it. I do not think there is a medicine its equal, when a tonic is needed to build up the system.

MRS. W. F. FUCKETT, Huntersville, R. F. D. No. 3, November 1, 1907.

There Are Pleasant Prospects for you in a visit to our store. We are receiving many new and attractive goods every day for Bed Room, Dining Room and Library, which will not only prove attractive to you because of our usual low prices, but the fine quality and beautiful designs will compel your admiration. We cannot begin to enumerate the many great advantages that Our Stock, Our Quality and Our Prices offer, but we do wish to extend to you an invitation to call and see us. Lubin Furniture Co.

CORN WHISKEY. 1 GALLON JUG \$3.00. 2 GALLON JUG \$5.00. 4 full qt. bottles \$3.25. Express prepaid on 4 qt. in bulk \$3.25. Express prepaid to any home on the line of Southern or Adams Express Co. a high grade, old fashioned, COGNAC. WITKIEFF made for family and medicinal use, the best quality in the world and made in wood barrels from which it comes direct to you. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is a fine whiskey and you will find it superior to any other. It is a fine whiskey and you will find it superior to any other. It is a fine whiskey and you will find it superior to any other. CHAS. AREY CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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