

STEIN BROTHERS Sanford's Biggest Store

Only Two More Days

Saturday at 2:30 P. M. marks the closing of one of the most successful sales ever held in Sanford.

Only two More Sale Days Left,

So Take Advantage Of The Unusual Bargains.

Some one. Come all to the GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

AT

STEIN BROTHERS,

The House of Quality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BANKING BUSINESS?

You have more or less of it. Possibly it is with us. Such being the case you know something of our service. But if not a patron would it be well for you to become one?

Saving's Department

Is calculated to serve all classes, the old and the young, the poor and rich. It receives deposits from \$1 up to \$5,000 and allows four per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

For Rent:

Safety deposit boxes in fire-proof vault. Price, \$1.50 per year.

The Bank of Sanford,

SANFORD, N. C.,

S. P. Hatch, President; D. E. McIver, Vice-President; Miss Judith Ross, Cashier.

HEAD OF TOBACCO TRUST.

J. B. Duke Works Ten Hours a Day and is Interested in Nothing but Tobacco.

James Buchanan Duke, the head of the Tobacco Trust, was born in the year 1857, which makes him something like fifty-four years of age—just an average age, says the New York Globe, and what will strike every reverencer of genius, from Sir Walter Raleigh, the first of Duke's "ancestors," down to the present day, as even more unusual, is that Mr. James Buchanan Duke is himself an average man—looks it, acts it, and is proud of it but looks it especially.

He looks like the way people think a farmer should look in one of the shire counties in England. He is of fair height, well fed and well rounded, with a fat, high colored face, washed-out gray eyes and red hair grown thin. His principal dimension is that of thickness. His arms and legs and body are thick. His head is round and his neck thick. But he has never been accused of a mental thickness, except when he came to Major Ginter of the firm of Allen & Ginter and offered to buy out that once famous firm of cigarette manufacturers. Major Ginter listened courteously, but his sense of humor eventually got the better of him. He lay back in his chair and looked the panting Duke over and laughed—and laughed—and laughed. Finally he wiped his eyes and gasped out.

"You haven't enough money—and you can't borrow enough money—to buy us. My dear Duke, you are actually funny."

Mr Duke waited in silence until Major Ginter had quite concluded. Then he sought his hat. "I'm going now, major," said he, "I just thought I'd wait—until you had finished your last laugh."

A little later he bought out the firm, and created the germ of the present Tobacco Trust. He had become a millionaire, but while the fight was going on he at one time moved out of a \$3-a-week room in New York and took one at a dollar a week less, "I didn't really need a good room," he has explained. "I worked in this factory or office all day, and then went out at night to make my rounds of the retail dealers, selling cigarettes. All I needed was a place to sleep."

Mr. Duke's early struggles were many and not far between. But.

When James B. Duke was eighteen years old the family had become so prosperous that the elder Duke, regretting his own lack of learning, sought to send the youngster to college, but he insisted on sticking to business. He was given a one-sixth interest in the tobacco factory which had been started at Durham. By 1883 their capital was \$70,000, and the younger Duke came to New York to push the sale of cigarettes and examine into a cigarette making machine. He was the first to see the absolute necessity of this mechanism if cigarette making were ever to become a great business. It was then that he tried to buy out Allen & Ginter. Their refusal led to the most costly advertising war ever known up to this period. He invented the coupon system, gave great bonuses to retailers, and cut prices until his rivals lost not only money but nerve.

Nowadays his personal fortune has been placed as high as \$100,000,000. He works ten hours a day, and is not interested in anything that has no relation to tobacco.

Wearing Away of Mother Earth.

United States Geological Survey Bulletin.

Investigations by the United States Geological Survey of the erosion of numerous drainage basins of the United States show that the surface of the country is being removed at the average rate of about an inch in 760 years. Though this amount seems trivial when spread over the surface of the country, it becomes stupendous when considered as a total, or even in separate drainage basins. The Mississippi river, for instance, carries annually to the sea 136,400,000 tons of dissolved matter

and 340,500,000 tons of suspended matter, and of this total the Ohio river carries 83,950,000 tons and the Missouri river contributes more than twice as much. The Colorado river, which has built up for itself a vast delta, brings down more suspended matter than any other river in the United States, delivering annually 387 tons for each square mile of its drainage basin, or a total of 100,740,000 tons.

The rivers of the United States carry to tidewater every year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter. This total 783,000,000 tons represents more than 350,000,000 cubic yards of rock, or 610,000,000 cubic yards of surface soil. If this erosive action had been concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama at the time of American occupation, it would have excavated the prism for an 85-foot level canal in about 73 days.

Jonesboro News Items.

Correspondence of The Express.

Miss Ella Eure is visiting friends in Carthage this week.

Mr. M. L. Wright, of Greensboro, is visiting in Jonesboro.

Miss Nannie Doub left Tuesday for Wadesboro, where she will spend sometime with friends.

Miss Nora Baldwin, of Ramseur, is visiting the family of Mr. J. H. Phillips this week.

The first cotton bloom seen in Jonesboro this year was brought in by J. M. Loyd on June 26th.

There will be a ball game Fayetteville vs. Jonesboro at the Monroe Park Friday afternoon. Let everybody come out and help the boys win.

Little Henry Arnold, the eleven months old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Arnold, of this place, died last Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. The funeral was held Thursday from the Presbyterian church and interment made at Jonesboro cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their baby.

Mr. and Mrs. McIver are visiting in...

There are three scholarships to be filled at the A. and M. college and one at Wake Forest through the education committee of the State Federation of women's clubs. The requirements are that the boy must have no other way of attending college and must furnish recommendation from principal of school where he last attended. Any one desiring one of these scholarships will apply to Mrs. A. W. Huntly Jonesboro, President Wa. Wa. club.

Mrs. K. H. Phillips and children are visiting relatives in Ramseur.

To save the life of his wife, who was under treatment in a hospital at Washington, United States Senator Lea, of Tennessee, gave a quart of his blood. The transfusion operation was successful and both Senator Lea and his wife are recovering. The physicians said that without the treatment Mrs. Lea would have died in a few hours.

The new South Carolina marriage law goes into effect July 1. At that date licenses will be required as in other States of the Union.

The Underwood bill reducing the tariff on wool passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 221 to 190, twenty-four Republicans and all the Democrats voting for it.

Some Iowa Farmers Contemplate Locating in Hoke County. Southern Pines Correspondence, Raleigh, N. C.

Paul Clark is negotiating a deal with some Iowa people to a tract of 900 acres of land in the northern part of Hoke county, which it is proposed to settle a number of farmers from the West. The Iowa men have been looking over the land and have asked for abstracts of title. The situation seems to be pretty sure that the Iowa folks will get into action, and the experiment is one that is watched with a good deal of interest, for a movement of farmers from the Northwest to this section of the South is more than passing importance. A settlement of that character here is looked upon as the beginning of a movement of considerable proportions, as Iowa is pretty well filled up with farmers while North Carolina has a room for a large overflow from that quarter. As Iowa farmers are among the most successful farmers of America, it is no wonder to say they will be welcomed.

Twenty-one big baking companies in cities dotting the East and South from Boston to St. Louis and New Orleans threw in their lot together June 14 merging under the name of the General Baking Company with a total capital of \$20,000,000 in stock and \$5,000,000 in bonds. The new chain of bakeries will be operated in fifteen cities.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY?

When it Comes to His Own Personal Comfort the Postmaster General is Extravagant but He Tries to Economize at the Expense of the Public Service.

Washington, June 28th—Thirty-five dollar wastepaper baskets, \$205 desks and \$320 tables were some of the little economies effected by Postmaster General Hitchcock in furnishing his "red room" and "brown room" offices. These and other striking examples of Republican cut to the quick economy were revealed in testimony taken before the House committee on expenditures in the postoffice department.

Mr. Hitchcock sanctioned the expenditure of \$7,500 in refurbishing three rooms, \$4,000 of which went to furnishing the Postmaster General's private office alone. Circassian walnut furnishings especially designed and manufactured to special order, and specially designed carpets and draperies furnished the nucleus of this expenditure.

All supplies were bought without subjecting the lucky dealer who secured the contracts to competition. He had but to state his price and secure an order upon the treasury. Five hundred and forty dollars purchased two mahogany davenport for American royalty; \$300 brought in two arm chairs; \$25 produced a table; \$295 purchased a second desk, and \$160 a third. A wardrobe to hang coats in cost \$265. One rug was purchased at \$483.75. Another davenport in Circassian walnut "with pillow" cost Uncle Sam \$65; draperies in one room, \$50. Parquetry flooring in one room, \$282. Telephone table, \$2. Table with black marble top \$84. One bookcase, \$196. Most the people \$35 to "scrape" the woodwork in the private of the preparatory to new finish. One hundred and twenty-two dollars bought a "Dodge-Dutton" private office.

Such was the measure of Mr. Hitchcock's economy in matters pertaining to his own personal comfort. In matters concerning the employees of the government—the railway mail clerks for instance—he followed entirely different lines of procedure. Mr. Hitchcock figured it out one day that by making three mail clerks do the work of four, he could make a record for economy. The already over-worked railway mail clerks were driven beyond the limit of endurance. Conditions in the west, especially in the tenth division, became intolerable. Open rebellion broke out on the Pierre-Tracy line, the men refusing to do the extra work imposed upon them. Ten men were suspended, then five of them were reinstated, but refused to return to work without their associates. This aroused the whole north-west. The clerks met in mass meeting at St. Paul, Minn. They are now forcing the Postmaster General to relent in his plan to economize by overworking the railway mail boys.

Strange workings of the Hitchcock economy bump caused the Postmaster General to pay the full year's salary of \$2,000 to A. W. Lawshe, third assistant postmaster general, while the latter sojourned in New Mexico recuperating in health and looking after the interests of the republican party, but performing government service wherever still another example of Hitchcock economy was his appointment of a pseudo "lame duck commission" of four of his intimate friends and staunch political supporters to go on a sort of Holy Grail conquest at the government's expense. The commission investigated "time riders" in every large city in the country, managing to decrease in expenses \$1,250.24.

The average amount spent by each of the committee for subsistence was between nine and ten dollars a day. Transportation expenses for each man for a period of less than two months, averaged \$300. Among many items of expenditures charged to the fund paid by Uncle Sam appear laundry fees, bath charges, telephone bills, shaves, news stand charges, in fact, almost everything possible in such a category except laundry, cigars and florists' bills.

The Hotel Willard in Washington, the Astor in New York and kindred hostilities were employed to shelter the government emissaries. Porter fees averaged 50 cents. The "commissioners" always purchased Pullman tickets, and cab fares are thickly sprinkled among vouchers. Sometimes the commissioners traveled alone, but generally together, as behooves any well-ordered, pleasure loving government committee.

How gratifying all this must be to the discharged postal clerks while they sit and figure out how much the government is "saving" on them.

Would Have Postmasters and Collectors Under Civil Service.

The first authoritative answer to the charge that the administration uses the appointive power of the President to further political ends was made by President Taft a few days ago.

In conversation with friends the President declared that he would be delighted if Congress would take from his hands the duty of naming collectors of internal revenue, United States marshals and postmasters of the second and third classes. The President told his visitors that nothing which Congress could do would be received more gladly by him than this act. He would be happy, he said, if Congress would extend the civil service law to include such offices. Practically every post office to the grade of United States district attorney, the President told his callers, should be put under the civil service regulations.

He has recommended such action to Congress in past messages and he said he expects to make similar recommendations in the future. He declared his belief that there is a lot of "hypocrisy" in the charges, made by Senators and others, that a political machine has been built up through appointments to such offices.

Federal Treasury in Good Shape.

The end of this month promises to find the Federal Treasury in a better condition than it has enjoyed for two years. While the fiscal year already shows an ordinary surplus of more than \$8,000,000, as against a deficit of \$13,000,000 a year ago at this time, there is promise that the total deficit now standing at \$21,000,000 may be much reduced before the new fiscal year begins.

All corporation taxes should be in by the end of the month. Nearly \$2,000,000 has been paid so far this month. The estimated total income from that source is \$20,000,000. All sources of income except customs receipts have produced more this year than last year. Expenditures will show little change.

MATTERS OF NEWS.

A contract was signed and sealed on August last week between the Governor and Council of State and Mayor Bert H. Rippey of New York, representing New York capitalists, to take up the work of the equipment of the Matteson River Railroad. The road is to be operated as a public utility, and extends from Washington ground Matteson's Lake to F. F. Clark to Burgess Mill and H. H. Clark. A cash bond of \$50,000 is to be paid as a guarantee to the State, which has invested heavily through the Matteson River Railroad. The road, that the road will be equipped and operated in good faith.

Two white men of S. stand county were convicted last week on the charge of harboring a convict given the option of paying \$500 fine each or serving four months on the roads. Under the advice of a lawyer, they appealed to the Superior Court, where they were again convicted. This time the sentence was eight months on the roads without the option of paying a fine.

It is stated that the cotton crop of 1910 was the most valuable ever produced in the United States. Estimated in the census bureau's annual bulletin, the crop last year was valued at \$953,180,000, compared with \$812,000,000 for 1910. Near Bladenboro the other day a 12-year-old step-son of John Alford, colored, jumped headfirst into a well to escape a whipping from his step-father and was drowned.

Mowers and Rakes

The necessity of providing more forage in stock law sections is becoming more apparent each year if our farmers keep as much stock as they should do to maintain and improve their lands. Next to the idea of increased forage crops comes the mowing machine and rake proposition. Then still the most important matter is what machine to buy, our suggestion to the latter is ascertain if possible what is the best machine on the market and buy that machine.

The necessary outlay of money to own a mowing machine and rake is too important to simply take any old thing because it is offered for sale by some dealer.

We want to request that you investigate the Johnston. Our opinion is that it is the best machine made and we think we can tell you why. We carry a large stock of these machines and can deliver you one any day.

We are yours to serve,

E. D. Nall Co.

Sanford, N. C.

Our store closes at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.

Clearance Sale.

We will sell our entire line of Oxfords at prices given below.

Sale Friday June 30th to Monday July 3rd.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Sale Price. Includes Men's \$4.50 and \$5.00 Shoes at \$2.95, Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes at \$1.95, Children's \$2.50 and 2.75 Shoes at \$1.98.

CASH ONLY

J. R. Dalrymple Clothing and Shoe Co.,

JONESBORO, N. C.

Summer Specialties.

Ours is composed of the latest styles in belt pins, hat pins, brooch pins, rings, bracelets, neck chains, locker fobs, etc. Remember that we guarantee every article to be as represented and we have the manufacturer at our back. Our watches are watches of quality and will keep you on time. We have a few small diamond rings to be sold at jobbing prices. Call and see them.

W. F. Cheers.

JEWELER

Phone 149

Sanford, N. C.

A TRUST COMPANY, organized with a full paid capital stock of \$25,000,000 paid up surplus plus officers, directors and stockholders men of known ability, standing and worth in a community, which has prospered for a period of seven years, the period of its existence evidenced by regular, reasonable dividends, is worthy of your confidence.

Such is the

Banking Loan and Trust Company,

Sanford, N. C.