

STEIN BROTHERS Sanford's Biggest Store

SPECIAL for Eight Days Only

Will begin Saturday, July 8th, and continue until July 16th.

Men's \$5.00 Trousers, \$3.48

STEIN BROTHERS, The House of Quality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

A Complete System of Good Roads an Economic Necessity.

If all the political nostrums lately invented or dragged out of the past for the regeneration of society were put into the scale of real value they would be outweighed by one single good road.

Between half a billion and a billion dollars would be saved annually in the United States if every State would improve its main highways to the highest point of efficiency.

Calculations just made by the United States Office of Public Roads show that to affect this enormous saving throughout the country it will be necessary to improve only about 20 per cent of the roads.

There are now about 2,150,000 miles of road in the United States. Two hundred thousand miles or about 9 per cent, are improved in some manner. To bring the number of miles up to 20 per cent, it will be necessary to improve 250,000 more miles.

While this task may seem stupendous, it is estimated that it can be accomplished by a probable average expenditure of \$700 a mile, or \$1,750,000,000 for a fairly complete system.

Wherever a new road is built or an old one improved the value of the nearby land rises automatically. This increase in itself is sufficient in most cases to pay for the improvement.

The profit from the country from this source would be almost inestimable. In fact it is a very conservative estimate that the saving throughout the country, from all sources, as a result of the improvement of 20 per cent, of the roads, would be somewhere between half a billion and a billion dollars every year.

The Old Black Mammy.

Wm. Laurie Hill, in Charlotte Chronicle.

One of the sweetest memories connected with home life in the old South is the old black mammy, and the children and grandparents who were protected, and cared for by the faithful slaves of the sixties, should have both love and pity in their hearts for their descendants although many of them are unworthy of their unlettered ancestors.

The old black mammy was an autocrat in a Southern home. With eagle eye did she watch the sons and daughters of the home, and her commands were as strictly obeyed as were those of the parents.

To her did the house maids and even the cook, pay due respect, and "the house boy" was her faithful slave. Well do I remember Mammy Martha, who carried in her arms every one of mother's children, watched them grow up into young manhood and womanhood, and was as strict in requiring obedience as the head of the house.

There was a standing rule that the boys should come in off of the street in the summer evenings by 8 o'clock, bathe their feet, and be ready for bed by 9. In absence of mother, if we presumed to overstay our time, we had to settle with Mammy Martha, and Doctor Peach, who lived in the orchard was called to enforce her commands.

The old Black Mammy was very critical in her judgment when the girls of the family began to receive attention from men.

I can hear her saying to the mother, "Miss Sarah, you better be watching your eldest girl, de boys is takin' notice, and if you don't be keerful dere will be bad blood in dis family."

They were great on "blood, and were not so slow in giving an opinion, often quoting the saying of the old Virginia stock breeder, "It the daddy can't expect the colt to pace."

The Old Black Mammy was a member of the family and was often advised with for no one in the household knew the ability, temperament and character of each child better than she did, and her judgment as to character was almost infallible.

A sad feature of the Southern life of today is the almost obliterated Black Mammy.

Occasionally we see a red or white turbaned head and black face, that takes us back to the old days, but they are rare, and now when we meet a genuine one we feel like taking off our hat to her, and if we are particularly blue, we would like to put a throbbing head into that lap, and having a good cry, hear her say, "Don't cry chile, unless you jess tryin' ter make a rainbow."

One summer afternoon our old Mammy Martha passed away from us into the bright home of the Redeemer. Fortunately all the children were at home and two of them reached home the very day she died. How anxious she was to live long enough to see and take leave of us all, and the youngest of the children kept a watch upon the road, to tell her when the old stage came in sight that was bringing the absent ones.

We helped to lay her weary body to rest and as the sun was setting behind the distant woods, the closing hymn was sung, "Why Do We Mourn Departed Friends?" and Mammy Martha was at rest until resurrection dawn.

A Custom That Should Be Changed.

Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger.

We wish a law could be passed prohibiting the barbaric custom of opening caskets in public church funerals. It is a relic of dark ages and has no place in a civilized community. It jars on the sensibility of every tender heart, and is something that churches and undertakers ought to combine and put to an end.

In nineteen-th of the cases it is merely a pandering to a ghastly curiosity. People who never spoke to the deceased in their life parade around the church, gape at the form of our loved one, then go out of the presence of death, not to talk of the good deeds done in life, but to criticize the appearance of the poor body that death has left for one at their mercy. Death is a sacred thing. If we are going on a long journey we do not make our adieus before a gaping crowd; we ought not to be expected to bid our dead a last goodbye while curious eyes fatten on our grief, and we ought not to be expected to sit in the house of mourning while people never speak to, who have no claim on us or our loved ones, jostle each other in their desire to view the remains, and then get together and gossip over what they saw or failed to see. We believe that a majority of the people detest the painful scenes as much as we do and become more than glad to see them ended, but are afraid to break a "custom." But it is a duty the minister and undertaker owe to themselves and the long suffering public to put a stop to the exhibition, and they will find the public only too glad to uphold them with a hearty amen.

Opportunities for Young Men in the Army.

Secretary of War Stimson announces he is anxious to appoint 200 young men lieutenants in the army.

These appointments are not subject to political influence. The only requirement is that the applicants pass the prescribed examination. While a diploma from a college is preferred it is not required. Any young man who can pass the examination will have an equal chance with those who have diplomas. There are 282 vacancies in the army and the class just graduated from West Point fills just 82 of them. The age limit is 21 to 27. The salary of a junior lieutenant with allowances is \$2,000 a year.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

What it Costs the Country—An Investigation Which Vitrally Interests all the People.

The investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives into the Sugar Trust will bring into the sunlight the most interesting of all tariff subjects. According to the figures of the government, each person in the United States, man, woman and child, uses, on the average, over 81 pounds of sugar each year. Multiply 81 by 5 and the amount consumed by the average family will be shown.

The amount used by the family is over 400 pounds a year. It is one of the necessities of life, and the price of sugar concerns every citizen, and especially those of small means. The Government taxes all raw sugar imported at the rate of about one cent a pound, and from that tax derives over \$500,000,000 a year. This is the revenue tax. Upon top of that tax is put another cent per pound to protect the Sugar Trust from foreign competition. That extra cent per pound is collected, not by the Government, but by the sugar refiners. This is not all that Congress has done for the Sugar Trust. It has made the test of raw sugar such that all imported raw sugar must either pay the prohibitory tariff or go to the sugar refineries before it can be used.

The Sugar Trust, for whose benefit the people of the United States must pay so enormous a tribute, has been convicted of cheating and defrauding the Government by means of false weighing and perjury to the extent of many million dollars. The company has now, after having paid its enormous dividends and \$3,500,000 to the Government in settlement of its frauds, a surplus of \$19,974,000 in its treasury.

In the Congressional Investigation on Wednesday a witness, who was formerly secretary of the company, was asked whether he believed that the removal of duties would decrease the price of sugar.

The witness said he believed it would "in time." "There is no doubt about it whatever. Under the law of 1864 the duty on sugar was from 3 to 5 cents per pound. In 1870 the tax on refined sugar was reduced from 5 cents to 1 cent, and the price of sugar went down 1 cent per pound. In 1883 the tax was reduced one-half cent per pound and the price of sugar declined one-half cent per pound.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on May 5 Mr Warburton, a Republican from the State of Washington, estimated that if sugar were on the free list the people here could buy it at \$1.90 per 100 pounds less than it now cost them, or about as cheap as it sells in England. Last year the consumption in this country was 7,360,000 pounds. If Mr. Warburton's estimate is correct, then the tariff on sugar cost the sugar cost the people of the United States \$139,000,000 a year, and of this the Government gets \$52,000,000 and the sugar men get \$87,000,000. In opening up the sugar question the House of Representatives is engaging in an investigation which will vitally interest the people of the country.

MATTERS OF NEWS.

President Taft has appointed Philander P. Claxton, professor of education at the University of Tennessee, as commissioner of education succeeding Elmer E. Brown resigned. Professor Claxton was the first superintendent of the Asheville city schools and was afterwards on the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro.

During a baseball game in Charlotte Saturday the umpire, named Nugene, made a decision that incensed the crowd and but for the protection of policemen the umpire would have been mobbed. Protected from the crowd at the game he was later assailed by a mob when from the car on which he was riding reached the stadium and the police had to get an automobile to get him away.

Hon. Hope Smith was Saturday inaugurated Governor of Georgia, succeeding Gov. J. B. Brown, who defeated Smith for the nomination

when the latter had finished his first term as Governor. Smith reciprocated by defeating Brown when the latter had served but one term. The Georgia Legislature, which is in session, will elect a United States Senator to succeed Clay deceased. J. M. Terrell, who is filling the vacancy temporarily, is a candidate and so is Gov. Smith. It is said the latter will in all probability be elected.

Thirty or more spinning mills in Gaston county closed down on the 1st for ten days or two weeks and as a consequence many thousands of mill operatives will be idle for that period.

Francis D. Winston, of Windsor was elected president of the North Carolina Bar Association at the meeting at Lake Toxaway last week. T. W. Davis of Wilmington was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The members of a family living near High Point were poisoned the other day by food which had been put into a galvanized bucket and hung in a well over night. By heroic measures a physician saved their lives.

John Lane, colored, was stabbed and killed by Jim Brown, also colored, in Wilmington Saturday night. It is said that Lane, who was much the larger, attacked and was roughly handling the smaller negro. Brown was arrested.

The thirteenth annual session of the North Carolina Bar Association came to a close Friday at Lake Toxaway way a business session. The meetings were largely attended. Hon. Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, was elected president and Mr. T. W. Davis, of Wilmington was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

When the government's fiscal year closed Friday the Federal treasury held a cash surplus of at least \$33,000,000. The Treasury showed an excess of receipts over disbursements for the first time since 1907. The Treasury enters the fiscal year of 1912 with more than \$1,800,000,000 cash stacked in the vaults, the largest sum ever held here.

The State building commission has decided to have the proposed \$250,000 fireproof administration building four instead of five stories high. And it is understood that the historical commission and hall of records will be on the first floor; the State library on the second; the Supreme Court room, law library and offices of the justices on the third; and the State Department of Education, the Department of Insurance and the office of the Attorney General on the fourth.

The text book commission which has been in session for some time, has completed its work and adjourned. Hundreds of books have been presented for use in the public schools of the state and the publishers have been heard in support of their contentions as to desirableness of the books offered. There is still a great deal of work to be done by sub-committees before any book are chosen.

At the closing session of the N. C. Press Association Thursday at Lenoir, J. P. Farris, of High Point was elected president; vice president, J. H. Caine, H. C. Martin, J. T. Fann; secretary and treasurer, John B. Sherrill; executive committee, R. M. Philips, R. W. Vincent, H. B. Varner and D. T. Edwards. The meeting was a fine one with a representative attendance. Many of the members left Thursday afternoon for Blowing Rock and Boone.

The state building commission went over the tentative plans of P. Thornton Marye and F. P. Simpson, architects of the \$200,000 state administration building at Raleigh Wednesday, and indicated certain changes. It was agreed to give the architects 90 days to work out their plans and detail specifications, at the end of which time the commission will meet and after the plans are finally accepted advertise for bids. This will take an additional 30 days. This means that it will be the first of November before the contract for the building will be let.

The North Carolina School for the Feeble Minded will be located in the suburbs of Kinston. The people of that place gave 1000 acres of land in the suburbs and free light and water for five years. Other very liberal offers were made by Lillington and Washington, and the Council of State thanked the towns for the great public spirit shown. The plan of competition for the location of public buildings has been followed by North Carolina for a long time, and has worked very well indeed.

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 Oxford shoes at prices given below.

Sale Friday June 30th to Monday July 3rd.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price 1, Price 2, Price 3. Includes Mens' \$4.50 and \$5.00 Shoe at \$2.95, Womens' \$3.25 and \$3.50 Shoes at 2.75, Childrens' \$2.50 and 2.75 Shoes at 1.95.

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, lockers, 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 109. Sanford, N. C.

A TRUST COMPANY, organized with a full paid capital stock of \$25,000.00 (no paid up surplus); 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.

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?

Savings 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.