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Section Two, Friday June 6, 1902

THE PENALTY IN HONEST PUBLIC SERVICE.

The exact performance of those in public, of the duties coming to their hand, is so often ignored or put aside with excuses, that the man in public office who unfalteringly adheres to strictness in the conduct of his office, is regarded as a freak.

Catering to demands which can keep a man in office, instead of conducting an office as a trust given to be faithfully administered, has brought public office holding into a discredit that causes the sincere and honest man to be kept from positions of public trust, which ought to be filled by men who fear no penalty for being true to the affairs given into their hands.

President Roosevelt is warned by parties on every side, that his fight against the Trusts, means for him, political retirement, that no renomination can be expected if he persists in this contest.

When the penalty of an honest public service, means the retirement of every such man who refuses to play into the hands of those can continue him in office, how shall the people decide?

It is more than a serious matter, this betrayal of those given positions of public trust, in the conduct of the affairs of their offices, in order to perpetuate their individual office holding.

Both the Trusts and the wealthy threaten to impair the stability of national affairs, through their financial strength, regardless of the laws, and the masses of the people are made to suffer in consequence.

In every branch of public office holding in this country, there is a demand for a reform, which shall remove the penalty of honest public service being a political stigma, and making the offender marked for retirement from positions of public trust.

Those in control of the political machinery which make or unmake nominations, may find that the voters have ideas of their own, and that these ideas will be put into action at the polls, when the public service is made to suffer through honest administration, be it Municipal, State or National.

OUR NATIONAL UNTIDINESS.

Neglect of the person in the matter of cleanliness and tidiness, is not felt, except when brought into comparison with others.

So it is with municipal untidiness, rubbish and filth in the public streets, with squalor and bad smells in alleys and back lots, these are not so noticeable to those who have to daily submit to such public abuses, as familiarity with them makes them less offensive, unless through these nuisances disease is bred and epidemimic follows.

In this matter of public untidiness the following from the Forum is full of interest, as showing our national untidiness compared with other countries of the world.

"The discovery that there is more of filth, squalor and general slovenliness in public places and works, in streets, squares, river sides, docks, quays, roads and bridges in the United States than in any other country of the first, or even second, rank is a humiliating but salutary experience. In what may be called our outward housekeeping, in the outward appearance and maintenance of places and works administered by public or semi-public enterprise we rank with Turkey rather than with England or Germany. Oriental Sopan, tiny Switzerland and slow-going Holland stand far ahead of the United States in this respect. The national slovenliness is seen in dirty streets and unsightly water fronts; in ill-kept squares, ragged sidewalks and abominable pavements; in shabby railway stations and embankment walls built up of rotting sleepers; and in a thousand shiftless substitutes for solid permanent works. The unspeakable country roads which abound in so many regions not only illustrate the existence, but also demonstrate the folly, of this semi-barbarous slackness of administration; for they constitute the most costly means of transportation possible, impose a heavy tax on every farmer and other resident, and are a clog upon the general prosperity of the regions they traverse. Tidiness and the efficient maintenance of public works and assets is the first outlay than negligence; but they save this expense many times over in the end."

END OF THE BOER WAR.

The whole world will rejoice in the news that the English-Boer war has ended, and that peace follows, after the three years of ceaseless conflict, with its attendant horrors, which must ever follow in the course of every war.

While there could be but one ending of the war, that in England's favor, yet the Boers have established a notable record for bravery that must endure throughout the ages.

The substantial gains are England's, yet in the minor affairs connected with the peace treaty, the Boers will receive such recognition as will give them important concessions and rights, which will go far in assisting them in the rebuilding of their desolate places.

The only apparently unhappy persons in this peace settlement are Oom Paul Kruger and the Boer delegates, who have been resting easily and comfortably in the European capitals, sending word to the Boers to continue fighting, and giving the word to the press correspondents that the Boers would never surrender.

Oom Paul has long since ceased to cut any but a contemptible figure in this war matter.

Deserting his people, leaving his wife to die alone in Africa, Kruger with great sums of money left in its distress, what he called his country, to pose in distant cities and to lounge in ease and far from personal danger, at the same time urging his countrymen to prosecute what he knew was a hopeless contest

The cause of progress and civilization has gained through this war, although it has been at a fearful cost, but if peace means anything, and no doubt it does, then will English and Boer work together in South Africa for its future prosperity and for an enduring and progressive civilization, and past losses will be forgotton in the good gained through these losses and sufferings on both sides.

That Settled It.

Mrs. Sawbones—But I thought you said it would be unnecessary to remove Mr. Longgreen's appendix?

Dr. Sawbones—But I need to buy an automobile.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harmonious Decorations.

For summer cottages simple studies of rocks and marine effects look well placed about on mantels, and they can be painted easily on birch bark, if this is first mounted. Take a flat piece of wood about twelve inches long and seven wide. Cut a piece of bark to fit this and paste it on the wood, putting a heavy weight upon it till dry; then paint in oils a seascape, with a rowboat in the foreground and distant sails, or a bit of shore with rocks and "breakers," and leave a margin of the bark like a mat around it, or a group of white birches is effective painted against a bit of blue sky. A foreground of grass completes the composition.

Why He Resented It.

"What makes you get angry when people call you a genius?"

"It's as much as to say," answered the bright but practical young man, "that I don't comb my hair and keep my shoes shined."—Washington Star.

PITH AND POINT.

It does a bluffer good to be called occasionally.

Pay people for what they have done and not for what you expect them to do.

The complaints that other people have are of course largely a matter of the imagination.

It is all right to train a girl to meet troubles with a smiling face, but what a man needs is a club.

Abuse a man to his face, and he will forget it, but he never will forget abuse behind his back.

If a man comes home smiling, his wife is glad to forget that he went to work in the morning scolding.—Atchison Globe.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving, the second, (good health) by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Appendicitis, Indigestion, etc., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, etc., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of the well-known August Flower will relieve you at once. Go to F. S. Duffy and get a sample bottle free. Regular size, 75cts. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Uses For Sawdust.

Slabs for parquet floors have been made from sawdust, as well as plates for bas-reliefs, art castings, panels and decorations. Terra cotta lumber and artificial lumber are both instances of the utilization of sawdust. Sawdust compositions have also been used for sidewalks and dinner plates.

Some Uses of Kerosene.

To kindle the morning fire quickly put some corncobs in a tin can the night before and pour over them half a teacupful of kerosene. This is handy, and there is no danger of explosion. When washing windows and mirrors, put a few drops in the water and see how easily they polish. When the wood saw goes hard, give it a liberal application. For barb wire cuts on stock pour on kerosene while the cut is fresh, bind it up, and it will take out the poison. It will afford relief to those suffering from chilblains.

Canine Intelligence.

By barking and scratching at him until he awoke a dog in Berlin has saved his master from death by asphyxiation. The man's wife had turned on the gas in the room where he was asleep, with the deliberate intention of causing his death.

The First Americans.

One theory is that America was peopled by migration from northwest Europe and northeastern Asia by land in the stone age.

The Mosquito.

There are scientists who say the world should go slow in the matter of trying to abolish the mosquito at one fell swoop. They assert that the insect balance of nature may be upset and something even worse than the mosquito come in to take its place.

Henry of Navarre.

Henry of Navarre was saved from death at the massacre of St. Bartholomew by hiding under his wife's immense farthingale.

The Hungry Crow.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

RALEIGH.

Agricultural Department Receives 40 More Awards From Paris.

Options on Swamp Land in Carteret and Pamlico Counties Given to D. W. Morton and the Blades Lumber Co. The A & M College Buy 53 Acres of Land Adjacent to Its Farm.

RALEIGH, June 3.—Today the agricultural department received for various exhibitions from this State at the Paris exposition 40 more awards, of which it previously knew nothing. Most of these were in the department of mines and mining.

The State board of education grants to D. W. Morton an option on the Swamp lands in Carteret county at 75 cents an acre, and to the Blades Lumber Company an option on the Swamp lands in Pamlico, also at 75 cents.

State Superintendent Joyner is advised that the people of Roxboro yesterday voted a special tax for public schools, only 6 votes being cast against it.

Gov. Aycock pardons Henry H. Smith of Richmond county who had served 3 months of a 12 month's sentence for larceny. Smith has inflammatory rheumatism.

The State entomologist finds that the corn ear worm is doing damage in Robeson county. There were, at the place he inspected, a dozen worms to a stalk.

The need for rain here is great. Gardens are showing the effect of the drought.

Many persons went to the State University today, to attend the commencement. It was senoir class day and also alumni day. Congressman E. W. Pou delivered the address before the alumni.

A number of lawyers, including several from Raleigh, went up to Greensboro today to appear in the notable case against the Revolution cotton mills. It is claimed that a pond at the mills, furnishing water for the boilers, furnished also malaria and the particular mosquito which carries malaria. A government expert says there are none of these mosquitoes at that place. There are 200 witnesses in the case, 20 of them being experts. The people who had chills and fever sue the company for heavy damages.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College has bought a 53 acre farm west of and adjoining its farm for $10,000. It is a fine piece of property, with a large residence, barns, etc., and good land.

To Cook Hominy.

To one and one-half cupfuls add one teaspoonful of salt and two quarts of warm water. Stand on back part of stove and let it swell and soften, but not boil. Stir occasionally and add more hot water if required.

The Working Grind.

"Didn't you shingle your house six or eight months ago?"

"Yes."

"What are you shingling it again for?"

"Well, I couldn't think of anything else to do to the house, and I've just got to do something."—Chicago Tribune.

A Sufferer.

"Yes, Pilcher broke down and had to go away for his health."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Every complaint known to man."

"How could that be?"

"He was a rental agent."—Indianapolis News.

THE BOER WAR ENDED.

The Long, Cruel and Expensive Struggle Ends Unexpectedly.

The cessation of hostilities between the British and the Boers in South Africa has caused rejoicing in the countries principally affected by the war not only but the whole world.

It has been a long and stubborn fight and while the little Dutch republic has been struggling against great odds it has been a plucky and persistent foe.

The articles drawn up between the warring contingents signifies that the victors, the British, recognize the fact that they have had no mean foe to deal with.

The articles are very lenient and liberal and practically give the burghers some of the very things they have been fighting for.

We publish in brief the concessions made to the Boers:

Possession of rifles to be allowed to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license.

Fifteen million dollars to be given for reimbursing the Boers for war loses and enabling them to resume their normal avocations; in addition, loans to be made for two years without interest.

No special tax to be imposed on landed property to defray the war's expense.

Military rule to cease "at the earliest possible date" and representative institutions, leading up to self-government, to be introduced. [Unless in the case of enormous British immigration or unless the British make voters of the Kaffirs this, it is predicted by friends of the Boers, will result in early Boer domination in the Orange River Colony and in Cape Colony. The British can control the Transvaal only by giving the city of Johannesburg a larger representation in both branches of the Transvaal Parliament than all the rest of the country's immense area.]

The Dutch language to be used in the schools where the parents desire it and to be allowed in the courts of law.

Burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony not to be prosecuted for their connection with the war, provided they observed the laws of war.

The death penalty not to be inflicted on Cape rebels. They will be disfranchised, or, if the held official positions under the British Government, will be punished for treason, but not by death.

Boer prisoners now in exile to be brought back.

Supreme Court Opinions.

Special to Journal.

RALEIGH, June 3.—The Supreme court filed the following opinions today;

Green vs Green, Jackson, error.

Johnson vs. Armfield; Guilford, new trial.

Harris vs Woodand, Granville; No error.

State vs. Smart; Mecklenburg, per curiam, affirmed.

Powell vs. Carolina and Northwestern Railroad; Cadwell, per curiam, affirmed.

North Carolina Crop Report.

The first of the monthly crop reports issued by the State Department of Agriculture has just made its appearance. It is as follows:

General condition and progress of farm work compared with the average, 98 per cent.

Land that has been, or will be, planted in cotton compared with last year, 89 per cent.

Planted in tobacco, 107 per cent.

Planted in corn, 106 per cent.

Planted in oats, 90 per cent.

Condition of oats, 80 per cent.

Condition of wheat, 66 per cent.

Number of horses compared with last year, 97 per cent.

Number of mules compared with last year, 98 per cent.

Number of cattle compared with last year, 89 per cent.

Number of hogs compared with last year, 84 per cent.

Condition of the trucking interests compared with last year, 95 per cent.