

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1690—Battle between Champlain and Indians in Essex county, New York.
1691—A French coin, dated 1596, found in digging a well at Dorchester, Mass.
1671—New York taken by the Dutch.
1711—A small expedition, fitted out to destroy the commerce of the English in America, having effectually performed this service on the Virginia coast, made their appearance before New York, which submitted without exchanging a shot.
1711—The British and Colonial fleet, consisting of 13 men-of-war, 30 transports and six storeships, with 40 horses, a fine train of artillery and 10,000 men, were like stores, sailed from Boston for the conquest of Canada.
1718—William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, died, aged 74. At the age of 17 he became a preacher among the Quakers, but by the grant of Pennsylvania he was placed in the position of a legislator, and well did he sustain it.
1703—Moro Fort, at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, stormed by the English under Admiral Pasceock; 400 Spaniards were either shot in pieces or perished in attempting to escape by water to the city; the rest thrown down their arms and retreated to the city.
1773—The Virginia Ship hotel is being done on the third floor and work is being pushed so as to have the building ready for occupancy at the time of the field trial this fall.
1786—Rocky Mount, a British post on the Catawba, was taken by General Sumter, after three repulses.
1846—Congress passed a new tariff, reducing the duties on imported goods. This is known as the tariff of 1846.
1801—The great mine under the fort before Petersburg exploded, blowing up the fort and the regiment which garrisoned it, but from bad management, it proved a disastrous affair.
1864—General McCausland entered Chambersburg, Pa., and burned it.
1864—General Stoneman's troops attacked by a great force at Mason Ga., and after some hours fighting, surrendered.
1868—General Grant's army of 100,000 men, after a long and bloody campaign, entered the city of Petersburg, Va., and the Confederates fled.
1874—Kansas militia on the Canadian river killed nine Comanche Indians, on whom a score of white scalps were found.
1889—Insurrection in Honolulu.
1898—A statement embodying the views of the President as to the basis of peace acceptable to the United States was transmitted to Spain.
1898—Yellow fever broke out at Hampton, Va.

NEWTON'S NEWEST DRUG STORE

Mr. R. P. Freese Has a Handsome Place of Business—Farmers' Institute Not Largely Attended—Mr. J. G. Abernethy Heavily Welcomed—His Visit Home—Personal and News Notes.
Special to The Observer.
Newton, July 29.—Yesterday Mr. R. P. Freese opened up his new drug store, into which he has been moving for several days. This building is the property of one of our most prosperous young townsmen, Mr. T. C. Clifton, and is a thing of beauty truly. It has just been built, with a special view to the use for which it was to be put. The extension is of white pressed brick, with handsome large plate glass front. It is two stories, and the second floor is well adapted for use as a habitation. The interior is finished in cherry, with natural pine overhead. Large mirrors and handsome show cases are arranged around the sides, and nothing is lacking in the way of the most complete and handsome store. The building next door, just vacated by Mr. Freese, will be fitted up at once so as to be occupied as an ice cream parlor and display store for bakery products by Mr. Gillett, whose bakery will be in the rear, and which will be opened now as soon as the necessary machinery arrives.

Work on the Virginia Ship hotel is being done on the third floor and work is being pushed so as to have the building ready for occupancy at the time of the field trial this fall. The Rhine and Enterprise buildings are under cover and work is being hurried forward, as the carpenters are in such demand on other buildings.
A friend of Newton's citizens has just given a handsome regulator clock for use in the college.
The farmers' institute was held here Thursday, but was not very well attended as the farmers are still very busy. The ladies were not present in the numbers that were expected, and the absent ones certainly missed some very good ideas. Most interesting talks, on the manner of preparing food for the table were given by Miss Cord; the value of fruit and vegetables as food was discussed by Mr. Hume, who also showed how an acre of ground could be made to produce a number of trees, vines, etc., and their varieties, to plant. Miss Boddie made a most able appeal for the betterment of the farmers' wives and especially urged the education and improvement of the country girl. She then asked those in attendance to appoint a committee of ladies over the county, who would be interested in the work, and in whose hands would be left the arrangements for the institute the coming year. The ladies chosen were: Miss Ann Yoder, Mrs. John Smith, Miss Belle Rockett, Mrs. John Sherrill and Mrs. S. T. Wilfong.
The many friends of Mr. James C. Abernethy were glad to welcome him home again this week. Of the very many of his sons, who have gone forth to fight the battle of life, there is no one of whom Newton is prouder, nor whose career is watched with more interest than "Jim" Abernethy. Mr. J. W. Sherrill, of San Marcos, Texas, was in Newton Thursday on a visit. He is spending some time with his host of relatives at Catawba. Mr. Hugh Lowe, of Sampson county, has been visiting his uncles, Messrs. S. L. and W. A. Eby, at this place, and is now the guest of his aunt, Mrs. A. C. Shuford, in the county. Mr. Frank Garvin has been on a visit to his father at this place. Mr. John B. Clapp, of this place, Dr. C. C. Clapp is one of the fathers in the German Reformed Church in North Carolina. For about forty years he was at the head of Catawba College, and kept its doors open to the youth of this section through many trials and vicissitudes. His host of friends trust soon to see his kindly, genial face upon our streets again.
It is with deep regret that we chronicle the illness of the venerable Dr. J. C. Clapp, of this place. Dr. Clapp is one of the fathers in the German Reformed Church in North Carolina. For about forty years he was at the head of Catawba College, and kept its doors open to the youth of this section through many trials and vicissitudes. His host of friends trust soon to see his kindly, genial face upon our streets again.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

Student of Economic Questions Says End is Not Yet in Sight.
Washington Special to New York Globe.
The increase in the cost of living in this country is to be permanent, especially in the case of staples of food. The limit of high prices has not yet been reached. In my opinion, the trusts and the tariff have little to do with this condition, which is the natural outgrowth of the development of the great Western country, linked with the increase in the output of gold.
This statement was made to-day by George E. Roberts, director of the products. Roberts is a careful student of the practical side of economic questions affecting the American pocketbook.
When asked what causes are responsible for the steady climb of prices, Mr. Roberts said:
"The first and most important reason is found in the recent utilization of the great prairies of the Middle West. That vast section west of Chicago, including the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas for a number of years, ending with 1895-96 was rapidly settled. Since then its population has increased steadily, and has devoted itself to growing farm products. Practically good tillable lands are now occupied. Along about the time this territory was being settled wheat was worth fifty and sixty cents a bushel. Now it is about seventy-seven cents a bushel, an increase of about 50 per cent. value. Take the item of hogs, which are now worth \$7 per 100 pounds. I cannot remember another time when hogs were selling at this price, except for a brief period during the civil war, when our paper currency was badly depreciated. There has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the value of hogs during the past ten years.
"Most of these products come from the land which, comparatively a few years ago were vacant. The natural fertility of the Western prairies has been developed, and they now furnish a large percentage of our food products. Heretofore we have been getting our principal food supplies at about the cost of labor put on them, scarcely considering the value of the land. In the future we shall be paying interest on lands worth from \$75 to \$150 an acre.
"Is this era of high prices temporary?"
"In my opinion the cost of food in this country is to be permanently high. In the past any man who could get together enough money to buy a team of horses, wagon and a plow could go to some Western State, on the frontier and buy rich land at an insignificant price on small annual payments. The only new lands being opened up are the irrigated sections, which are being made available at great expense. We could not undertake these great irrigation projects if it were not that the price of food has been so high.
"Who gets the benefits of the high prices?"
"The farmers get it," was the prompt reply of Mr. Roberts. "Seventy dollars per hundred-weight for hogs is an almost unheard-of price in this country. Raw cotton is worth to the farmer about 100 per cent. more than it was four or five years ago. This is due to the increased demand with out a corresponding increase in the supply. The same thing applies to the production and cost of wheat, corn, and other staples of the farm.
"Who is responsible for higher prices?"
"Very little, if any. It may affect some articles of wearing apparel, but does not touch food supplies.
"Which classes are hardest hit by these high prices?"
"Men on fixed salaries will probably complain that their wages have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. I think this is true of a great many people, more particularly of clerks, salesmen and others of those classes. But these people must remember that they have the best sort of deal for a long time—up to the revival of industry, which began about 1898. For about twenty years prior to that time the tendency of prices had been steadily downward, and the wage-earner and the salaried classes had a very great advantage over others. They had steady pay and their wages were increasing in purchasing power every year. For a time the current is running in the other direction, and persons with fixed incomes are under a disadvantage compared with those engaged in business."

LAD ADMITS SELLING BEER

Implicates Others in His Confession—Communion Services at Mooreville Presbyterian Church—Talk of Another Cotton Mill—Lightning Kills Pig.
Special to The Observer.
Mooreville, July 29.—Jas Litton, a 17-year-old white boy of the town, was taken to jail at Statesville last night, charged with having sold lager beer here on last Thursday. Litton admits that he is guilty, but in that admission he implicates several others, and stated that he was employed by a certain man to handle the beverage. Whiskey dealers and other violators are having quite a hard time of it here now, and every means will be employed to break up this lawlessness.
Mr. Charles H. Williamson, the popular tobacco salesman who has made his home at this place for the past six years, moved with his family yesterday in Leakeville. Mr. Williamson has quit the road and will engage in business at his new place of residence.
Mid-summer communion services were held at the Presbyterian church this morning after the usual sermon at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. S. Wilson, the pastor, was assisted in the meeting by Rev. W. M. Walsh, of Back Creek, preparatory services beginning Friday night. A household meeting for the baptism of children was held this afternoon at 5 o'clock.
There is again considerable talk of building another large cotton mill here this fall. A gentleman who has means approached your correspondent yesterday and stated that the matter is being agitated and that very little trouble it would be to secure stock for a large mill.
Dr. R. V. Brawley came in from Salisbury last night to spend the Sabbath with his mother—Miss Brantley, of Statesville, is the guest of Mrs. Annie Lee Nesbit—Mr. and Mrs. Mack Gray returned last night from Charlotte and Mint Hill, where they have been visiting for several weeks.—Dr. E. H. Miller, who has been very unwell for the past several

made his home at this place for the past six years, moved with his family yesterday in Leakeville.

months, is again able to be at his place of business. He is gaining strength very rapidly.—Mrs. J. H. Frazier and sister, Miss Mary Davis Henderson, will leave to-morrow for a visit of several weeks at Marlton, Asheville, and Waynesville. Miss Jennie Henderson returned to her home in Charlotte this afternoon.—Mr. Ed M. Lowrance came in from Charlotte this morning to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lowrance.—Mr. Clarence Furr, also of Charlotte, is at home on a visit.
A freak of lightning did peculiar damage to the property of John Knox, one of our colored citizens, last Friday afternoon, when it struck in the vicinity of his house, east of town. One pig was killed in the sty, while in his house, a few hundred yards away, all the dishes on the table were shattered to bits of pieces. No one was shocked and no other damage done.
A Tar Heel's Fine Success in Nome, Alaska.
The following is from a paper of Nome, Alaska:
"The construction of a two-million dollar water system is about to be commenced in the Nome district by

the Wild Goose Mining and Trading Company.

"The plan is to lay an iron pipe line, 1500 feet in circumference from the Great Central River to Nome, and seven miles of this material is now on its way here aboard the Loelaw, which is expected hourly. The system will have a capacity of 10,000 miners' inches of water and at Arvid mountains will have an elevation of over 200 feet above sea level. This is sufficient to hydraulic any day streak in this district, no matter what may be its depth.
"The pipe line will be over forty miles in length and a system of siphons will be used to carry the water across the divide at the head of Nome river. Part of the water will be turned into the Seward ditch and lateral pipe lines to convey the water to any point desired will also be installed.
"J. E. Steyers, a prominent engineer, will have charge of the construction work and, if possible, will complete the greater portion of the system this summer.
"Steyers is a native of Clemmons, this State. He has a large circle of friends and many relatives in North Carolina.

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Modern Bank Ideas

Independent Audits
Recognizing the value of an examination by outside and disinterested parties

The Charlotte National Bank

In addition to regular examinations twice each year by the U. S. Government and examinations by a committee appointed by the board of directors, engaged the AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK to make a thorough, exhaustive examination of every branch and detail of the bank's business.
The examination was made by trained experts of wide experience and bank work, and accountants of ability of the highest order, who have audited the largest financial institutions in America.
This being a new departure for a bank in the City of Charlotte, and a matter of unusual interest, not only to the friends and patrons of THE CHARLOTTE NATIONAL BANK, but to the public generally, your attention is called to the report of the AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, which follows:

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK
To the President and Directors, Charlotte National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, we have made an examination of the CHARLOTTE NATIONAL BANK as of the close of business June 30, 1906.
We hereby certify that the accompanying Statement of Condition is a true and correct exhibit of the condition of the Bank on the date named. In detail our examination was as follows:
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS: Were proven by inspection of all original evidences of indebtedness held in the Bank.
Notes in the possession of correspondents were verified by signed certificates from the holders.
All collaterals called for by the notes were properly accounted for.
Were verified by certificates from the Treasurer of the United States.
The securities entering into this account were found in the possession of the Bank.
Statement were received from, or rendered to, all correspondent banks. All exceptions reported were satisfactorily accounted for.
Was verified by actual count and all exchanges were settled the next banking day.
A trial balance was drawn from the Stock Ledger, and found to be in agreement with the General Ledger account.
The income accounts for the six months ended June 30, 1906, were scrutinized, and the expense disbursements found to be supported by proper vouchers.
Statements were rendered to, or received from, all correspondents, and all exceptions reported were satisfactorily accounted for.
Were verified by certificates from the holders.
The individual ledgers were balanced and found to be in agreement with the controlling account. All pass-books left during the progress of the examination were checked and found to agree with the ledger balances. A certificate was handed to the depositor with each pass-book returned. By the return of these certificates, properly signed confirmation has been obtained of a large number of the depositors' accounts.
Cancelled certificates were checked with the register, and the total uncheckd items were found to agree with the General Ledger account.
The outstanding items were totaled and found in agreement with the controlling account.
All items not specifically mentioned in the foregoing were examined without disclosing any condition demanding comment.
Our examination was thorough and comprehensive, every facility having been afforded by your officers to this end. We take pleasure in reporting that we found the accounts of the Bank kept in a clear and intelligent manner, the work carefully guarded and under efficient administration.
Yours very truly,
THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
E. T. Perine, General Manager.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1906.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1906.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts, U. S. Bonds, Other Stocks, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Surplus and Profits, etc.

On the merits of the above report we solicit bank accounts of all kinds, large or small, promising that the most liberal and courteous treatment shall be accorded you.

CHARLOTTE NATIONAL BANK
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICERS: B. D. HEATH, President. W. H. TWITTY, Cashier. FRANC H. JONES, Teller.
DIRECTORS: DR. R. J. BREVARD, J. F. ROBERTSON, B. D. HEATH, JNO. M. SCOTT, R. H. JORDAN, C. VALAER, VINTON LIDDELL, CHAS. F. WADSWORTH, H. N. PHARR.

MONROE MATTERS.

Considerable Typhoid Fever at Wingate—Protracted Meeting—A Story About Dogs—Jack Perry at Liberty Again.
Special to The Observer.
Monroe, July 29.—Aleck Evans, who has achieved some fame, in addition to that which has been thrust upon him as a blind tiger, is again in the toils. In default of bail he will occupy a cell until the criminal court has his case at next week's session.
Quite a number of Wingate people are down with typhoid fever. That disease is rather more fatal than usual in and round about Monroe this summer, and this fact furnishes another strong argument, if any be needed, for the establishment of the sewerage system which will be voted upon on the 25d of August.
Jake, Claude, Quincy, Aubrey and Fred Deal, Tom and Sam Moore and Bob Binecher, Jr., were charged before Judge M. R. Flow with inflicting and pulling down telephone lines. Tom and Sam Moore, Quincy and Aubrey Deal were bound over to the criminal term of Superior Court in the sum of \$50 each. The others were discharged.
A protracted meeting began in the Methodist church at Entwistle this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. J. M. Price, is assisted by Rev. W. R. Wars, of the Central Methodist church of Monroe. Mr. Wars is now attending district conference at Harrison church, Mecklenburg county, and there will be no services in Central Methodist church this Sunday.
Mr. G. E. Flow, who is now occupying his leisure time in reading light literature, such as Ewell's Essentials of the Law, quotes an instance of that fraternal spirit prevailing among the citizens of a town which makes each citizen believe that he is well acquainted with every other citizen. A young man, utterly unknown to the addresser, called on the other day and addressed him thus: "Howdy, Mr. Flow; have you seen my dogs?" Speaking of dogs, a man over in Vance township had a dog that was the font of biting folk; that its owner was brought before a justice of the peace by one of the victims of the canine's "charming" propensities and who in the sum of \$1.50. Shortly afterward the defendant came to Monroe and told a citizen about his troubles, adding "I'm a law providin' man and I'm a-goin' to repudiate the courts in that case, but first I'll consult a lawyer and get him to offend me."
Jack Perry, a negro who has spent most of his life on the chain gang, finished a six months' sentence this evening and was received with open arms by all the coons in town who happen to be at liberty just now, as he strolled gaily down the street in his new suit of clothes. Jack will be remembered as the darkey who once got six months on the gang for presenting another darkey with phony clear character with powder which blew up when lighted and removed the most prominent features of the smoker's countenance.

225,000 DOCTOR'S FEE.

Nevy Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, Files Claim Against Marshall Field Estate for Seven Days' Attendance—Will Be Paid.
Chicago, July 28.—Dr. Frank Billings yesterday filed in the probate court a sworn claim for \$225,000 against the Marshall Field estate. The bill is for seven days' professional attendance on Mr. Field in a New York hotel when he was suffering from the attack of pneumonia that caused his death. The fee is believed to be one of the largest ever charged by a physician in the United States for services that did not include the performance of a surgical operation.
It has been announced that there is no intention on the part of the trustee of the estate to contest the claim of Dr. Billings.

TAKE THE POSTMASTER'S WORD

Does one still, your whole life long, wonder how to cure a cold?
Your throat aches on a sudden?
You need a pill?
Now for new and best—DeWitt's Little Blue Pills. It's the most pleasant and reliable remedy known. They never grip, and are sold by Hawley's Pharmacy.

WANDERLUST.

Donahoe's Magazine.
Up any way, for the dawn is breaking.
The birds are singing from the valleys fair.
And shafts of radiance cleave the air.
Over the road on the hillside winding.
No matter where it leads unto—
The far-away hills are beckoning "onward."
The lakes are asleep in their mantle blue.
And I would know what lies beyond—
These stately peaks with their purple hue.
And see the land in the heart of the sunset.
Far and far as the white ship sails.
Up and away for the dawn is breaking.
The mountain forest and pouring flood.
And I would know what lies beyond—
The wanderer's longing is in my blood.

BERY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.
I find Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to be the best remedy in the world. My wife, Mrs. C. L. Carter, was taken with colic and diarrhoea. I had tried everything I could think of, but nothing would do. I then procured Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I haven't been troubled with it since. I have used it many times since. It is the best remedy I have ever used. I have used it many times since. It is the best remedy I have ever used. I have used it many times since. It is the best remedy I have ever used.

GIRLS KILL A BIG RATTLESNAKE.

Twelve-Year-Old Berry Pickers Find Snake in Their Path and Act Bravely.
Danbury, Conn., Special 28th to New York Herald.
Carrying a large rattlesnake, its body still writhing, held at arm's length across two sticks, three twelve-year-old Newover girls, who had proudly into that village yesterday afternoon with the trophy of an exciting battle.
The girls, Florence Nichols, Margaret Keane and Josephine Keane, went into the fields to pick blackberries. While Miss Nichols was pushing through a patch of briars to reach a clump of especially luscious berries, she was startled by a rattlesnake which almost at her feet and saw a big rattlesnake that had been sunning itself at the foot of a rock coil its body around a lightning rod and poised its head to strike.
"Stand perfectly still if you startle a rattlesnake unexpectedly. It thinks it is being attacked and will strike. Miss Nichols had often heard her father repeat.
With rare presence of mind she stopped abruptly and stood motionless above the rattler with her hands with its head raised above its body. Its eyes set upon her. Quietly calling to her companions, the girl told them of her predicament, and, being brave country girls, not unused to coping with emergencies, they planned an attack upon the reptile to distract its attention from their friend.

Approaching from a point opposite

Miss Nichols, one of the girls thrust a long stick at the snake, which darted at it angrily. Miss Nichols stepped out of the briars at the same instant and hurled a stone back at the rattler. Her aim was good, and the snake, pinned to the ground by the stone, was quickly dispatched. Marking the place where the big snake lay, so that they could find it when they were ready to start for home, the girls continued their berry picking as calmly as if killing a rattlesnake were an every day adventure.

Approaching from a point opposite

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