ford Buggy Company is being pushed

Porch Party.

ton, Mass.; Ellie Watson, of Winston-

within a short time.

Japanese lanterns.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMP

79 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

J. S. COTHRAN, Southern Representative, 405 Trust Bldg, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

balls at last, biracle has happened and the days are past, it makes Mirankee thirty does not foam in Tennessee.

And the lid on old Missouri is as tightlocked as can heO the comic paper colonal and his cronics
well may sigh.

For the mint is waving guyly, but the
South is going dry. -The Exportation of Seeds Observer Bureau,

By the stillsite on the hillside in Kentucky all is still.

For the only damp refreshment must be dipped up from the rill;

No'th Callina's stately ruler gives his sods glass a shove,

And discusses local option with the South Ca'lina Gov.;

It is useless at the fountain to be winkfeil of the eve. ful of the eye, the cocktail glass is dusty and the South is going dry.

Mr. Clark is the son of Judge Clark, of Raleigh, and his interest in such a subject, apart from his connection with the Bureau of Manuacturers, is a natural one. The Bureau of Manuacturers gives out Mr. Clark is the son of Judge Clark, of Raleigh, and his interest in such a subject, apart from his connection with the Bureau of Manuacturers, is a natural one. The Bureau of Manufactures gives out Mr. Clark's recent report upon the cottonappetites an edge.
For the eggnog now is nogless and the rye has gone swry.
And the punch bowl holds carnations, and the South is going dry.

All the nightcaps now have tassels and are worn upon the head-ightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed

And the breeze above the bluegrass is as solemn as is death, For it bears no pungent clove-tang on And each man can walk a chalk line when the stars are in the sky.

For the fizz glass now is fizzless, and odorific breath. South is going dry.

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chesthut tree at last.

For there's but one kind of moonshine and the olden days are past;

For the water wagen rumbles through the Southland on its trip.

And it helps no one to drop off to pick the driver's whip.

up the driver's whip, For the mint beds make a pasture and the corkserow hangeth high.

All is still along the stillside and the South is going dry.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

John H. Walsh.

John H Walsh was born in Bennetts-ville, S. C., January 9, 1825, and died in Rockingham, N. C., July 28, 1908. In his birth, and childhood he had a rich heritage-being the son of Rev. Tracy R. Walsh, one of the leading ministers and educators of the Seuth Carolina Conference. It was under his father that he was educated; the thoroughness of which was evidenced by his extraordiwell-trained mind

hary well-trained mind.

At an early age he engaged in teaching; was principal of a high school in Wadesboro, N. C., when only 18 years old. He was engaged in the occupation of teaching quite a number of years, teaching in Chesterfield and Mariboro,

N. C., and in Thomasville, Ga.
At the call of his country he entered
the army of the Confederacy, and served
as an assistant in one of the hospital as an assistant in one of the hospital corps, ever rendy to serve his suffering fellow-man.

After the close of the war he continued to render assistance to the suffering practicing medicine in Chesterfield, S. C., free of charge, sometimes furnishing the medicine at his own expense. It seemed to be to him a pleasure to help his neighbors, in any way possible. He was glad to write deeds for them and two such legal advice as they needed, thus saving them the expense of employing

lawyers in many instances.

He was eight years school commissioner of Chesterfield county, South Carolina, and served one term as superintendent of public education in Richmond county, North Carolina. He came to Bookingham about twolve years ago to continuing the publication of this paper until his health utterly failed, and he was thus forced to suspend it.

As an editorial writer he was forceful

As an editorial writer he was force and clear. He was not a man who controlled by politic motives. Convinced that a principle was right, he was read to throw the weight of his influence to its advocacy, regardless of consequences. He was first married February 23, 1859, to Miss Sarah J. Spencer. Of this marriage three children survive him, viz: Mr Tracy R. Walsh, of Mocksville. N. C.; Mrs. T. R. Evans, of Chesterfield, S. C., and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, of Davlington S. C. His second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was to be seen as a constant of the second marriage was the second marria C., and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, of Darlington, S. C. His second marriage was to Miss Annie T. Tomiluson, with our daughter, Lua Mae, mourn the loss of a faithful husband and loving father. In his youth he professed faith in Christ, and joined the Methodist Church, which he continued a faithful members. of which he continued a faithful member until death. As the pastor I knew aim intimately and numered him among my warmest friends. I visited him frequently during his protracted illness, and ever found him trustful, cheerful, and resigned. He seemed glad to join in re-ligious worship, and menifested an abid-ing faith in Christ. He lived well. His end was peace. His reward is glorious.

Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last." J. E. UNDERWOOD.

DAILY FASHION SERVICE



LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST, With Low Neck and Three-Quarter Length

> Paris Pattern No. 1971. All Seams Allowed.

The broad-shouldered Gibson effect which has been so successfully revived in shirt-waists this season is illustrated in this example of the newest development in the outing style. It is an excellent model for all tel materials.

The paltarn is in 6 sizes-32 to 42 inches, burt For 36 bust the waist needs 434 ds of goods 29 inches wide, or 8% yards 27 hes wide, or 2 25 words as inches wide, or 2% Price of pattern, 10 cents.

ply give number of pattern you Observer, Charlotte, take no other.

COTTON SEED OIL IN INDIA REPORT OF MR. GRAHAM CLARK

Agent Of The United States in The Orient, Gives An Interesting Report Of The Cotton-Seed Industry in ludia—The Only Oil Mill Is At Burns—India Oil Not Good As An Additerant Of Olive Oil—Scaps And Lubricants Manufactured Largely The Expression of Specie De-

Washington, Aug. 18. Mr. Graham Clark, special agent of the Bureau of Monufactures, who has been making a tour of the Orient and writing some interesting reports on the outlook for the cotton market, has also been looking into the introduction of cotton-seed off into the Orient. Mr. Clark is the son of Judge Clark,

seed industry in India, written from Bombay. Mr. Clark among other things says:

There are many valuable oil seeds grown in India. In the majority of instances the seeds are exported to foreign countries, the oil extracted and returned to India, or sold elsewhere at an advanced price. To retain in India the manufacturing profit, oil mills have been started in several sections of the country and others are being projected. These are for linseed, rape or sesamum oil seeds. The native newspapers are trying to start a movement in favor of cotton-seed mills, but the exporters of cotton seed do not appear to favor this.

There is at present only one regular cotton-seed oil mill in all India and that is in Burma. This mill is located at Myingyan on the Irrawaddy, was established in 1980 with a capital of 150,000 rupees, and is under the management of A. S. Jamal Brothers & Co. Seed cotton is purchased wholesale in Burma, also some from Bengal, and Madras, ginned at the ginning plant connected with the oil mill, the cotton sold, and the seed then crushed, the oil extracted and refined, and the residue made into soap. Being situated on the irrawaddy, the factory is well located in regard to water traffic with eastern India. The cotton-seed factory alone has an annual income of 125,000 to 160,000 rupees (rupee-32.4 cents). OPERATIONS OF A LOCAL MILL.

Besides pressing its own seed the mill at Burma presses seed for meris 8 annas (16 cents) per maund, lar oils. The merchants who bring the seed are usually contractors for supplying oll to railways and steamers. It been found by this mill that the seed from Rangoon, Calcutta, and Madras give about the same percentage of oil each. The general market rate for such seed at present is about 12 annus (24 cents) per 40-pound maund, which is equal to about \$13.50 a ton of 2,-

Rockingham about twelve years ago to become editor of Thé Hockingham locket, a paper which he conducted successfully until the plant was sold to the Angio-Saxon Company, He declined the editorship of the new paper. In 1901, in co-partnership with W. H. Covington, he established The Richmond Headlight.

This average, however, varies with average of the latter bleaching powder or potassium permanganate can be added, and afterwards acids. By the addition of an excess of such acids represented to the acids are separated. To remove the odor of soap made from cotton-seed oil the oil is sometimes boiled with an equal quantile. to work 10 tons more this may possibly later be increased tity of 25 per cent, soda lye for three to the full capacity of the plant, which is about 50 tons. Kerosene lamps are used for night work, the town having soft soap, medicated and tollet soaps, no electric lights. The workmen in soap for washing silk goods, etc. the factory are chiefly from Burma and Bengal, and their wages are 4 to annas (8 to 16 cents) per day. skilled workmen get 1 to 1 1-2 rupees (32 to 48 cents) per day. The engl neer gets about 300 rupees per month. The expense of working 30 tons a day is about 5,400 rupees per month, which gives 6 rupees, say \$2, per ton. This is about half the American figures, where the average cost of working the seed per ton is nearly \$4.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE. Making crude oll from cotton seed is simply a mechanical process con-sisting of cleaning the seed and separating the short lint from the seed, removing the hull from the kernel, cooking the meat to the proper conststency for pressing, and then squeezing out the oil, leaving the pressed cake. Refining the oil is a chemical process consisting of mixing the crude oil with either caustic potash lye of 45 degrees Baume (3 gallons to 100 lye of 30 degrees Baume (6 gallons 100 gallons crude oil), heating and stirring, and then allowing it to cool and settle when the clear oil is poured off, leaving the brown soap sediused has a ram 12 inches in diameter and is worked at a pressure of 1 1-2 tons per square inch. As usual, the pressure is applied by pumps, one set 1-inch diameters, the larger pumps applying the pressure quickly the meat is well compressed, when the small pumps give the final squeeze. Fifteen minutes suffice to completely extract the oil, which collects in a res-

tracted is a deep red color and weighs 7 1-2 pounds to the gallon. There is a large demand for the oil as a lubricant for rallroads, etc., and good deal is used in the crude state without refining. The refined oil used for culinary purposes in India and also in Japan and China. The remaining residues of oil are used in the manufacture of English and country soaps in the Myingyan fac-The selling price of the soap varies according to quality. The weights in Burma differ in some respectz from those used elsewhere in

ervoir underneath. The oil as

The Aches and Pains Will Disappear if the Advice of This Charlotte Citizen is Followed. A woman's back has many aches

and pains. Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault. Backache is really kidney ache; That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Many Charlotte women know this, Read what one has to say about it: Mrs. Nellie Benson Reeves, of 218 North Tryon street, organist at the Episcopai church, Charlotte, N. C., "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they have benefited me more than anything else I ever tried. I obtained them at R. H. Jordan & Co.'s drug store and used them for my back and kidneys, which have caused me great trouble and misery for a number of years. The use of this

remedy wonderfully benefited me." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 ents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo. cents. New York, sole agents for the United States.

for the refined oil in Burms is about \$0 rupees per 100 vishes (300 pounds) and about 65 rupees for unrefined oil. The oil is packed in tins containing about 30 pounds each.

The residues of buils are used for fuel, but could be converted into potash and phosphate of time. Forty pounds of seed produce 19 pounds of pressed cake, which is sold in Burms and India for feeding stock, and the Chinese use it for fuel to a small extent. The price is about 1 rupee per maund. Some is exported to Japan for use as feed and fertilizer. This is sold by the market weight, "tokari," which is equivalent to 40 pounds net, being about the same as the local Burmese maund. The cost of 100 tokaris is now about 100 rupees. This is packed in gunny sacks containing a to 6 maunds of oil cake each. Japan uses annually immense quantities of bean cake for cattle food and This is obtained from Manchuria mainly, and if cotton-seed oil mills were erected in India it is probable that Japan would also the cotton-seed oil cake in large quantities.

OIL FOR CULINARY PURPOSES. In Burma, India, China, and Japan cotton-seed oil is preferred to lard oll for culinary purposes, and it is claimed that for "shortening" and for ple crusts it is superior to lard or any other grease, both as to the taste and appearance of the finish crust, There should be a good demand in India, especially because lard is solutely forbidden to Mohammedans, and to some other religious sects as well. There are over 60,000,000 Mohammedans in India, so the opening afforded by religious prejudice is a large one.

Refined cotton-seed oil has the color, transparency, and taste of olive oil and the same characteristics for lubricating and pharmaceutical purposes. Olein is the characteristic ingredient of each. It is almost impossible to distinguish a good cottonseed oil from olive oil, and the former is frequently employed to adulterate olive oil, about 25 per cent, cottonseed oil to 75 per cent, olive oil be ing the proportions used. The Indian cotton-seed oil, however, is not as clear and pure as the American oil, nor of exactly the same taste or color, so is not so well suited for this purpose.

Owing to the absence of the gum that always exists in lard oil, cottonseed oil is a better lubricator and luminant than the former. It burns longer and gives a brighter light, and this is one of the main uses to which chants at the rate of 6 annas (12 the crudely extracted native oil is cents) per maund of 400 pounds, or, if used in India. Being a fixed oil, it is seed cotton is supplied, the charge non-volatile, and therefore non-explo-for ginning and then pressing the seed sive and safer than kerosene or simi-

SOAPS AND LUBRICANTS. The production of light-colored soap from crude cotton-seed oil, or from the residues, is obtained by purification. The oil is freed from impurities by settling or filtering. The residues are slightly warmed with a little water, and after cooling drawn off from the aqueous layer. The oil or the residues are then treated with The Burma mill makes crude and sufficient strong soda lye so that the refined oil and soap. Ordinarily soap separates in flakes, which are refrom a maund of clean seeds there is moved from the strongly colored unobtained 4 tolas (12 pounds) lint, der layer. The soap is dissolved in as from 6 3-4 to 7 pounds oil, 19 pounds little water as possible and decolorizoil cake and meal, and the remainder ed by the addition of chlorine water. hulls. This average, however, varies Instead of the latter bleaching powday, and sometimes boiled with an equal quanor four hours.

As an instance, in making so-called "floating soap," 420 pounds of crude oil, 30 pounds of bleached tallow, 50 Mistries (mechanics) and the higher pounds of resin, and 120 pounds of cocoanut oil are first boiled with weak lye, the strength of which is gradually increased to 40 degrees Baume and the weight of which corresponds to 360 pounds. As soon as the paste is formed 600 pounds of flea-bane eed (Semen psyllia) is added and then the mixture boiled until the finished soap detaches itself from the boiler in the form of a dough. The compound is then perfumed, and shortly before pouring out some pulverized sodium of carbonate is added. The carbonic acid set free permeates the soap and causes the formation of empty spaces, thereby lessening the specific gravity and giving the soap

the quality of floating on water.

In making a lubricant for indus

rial purposes there is melted together

130 pounds of castor oil, 20 pounds of

The Burma mill makes hard and

animal fats, and 40 pounds of crude cotton-seed oil. Forty pounds of Ingallons crude oil) or else with soda dian meal is then added, and the whole boiled for 30 minutes. In making a lubricant from the oil residues 500 parts of the oil residues and 100 parts of the water are placed in a kettle of suitable capacity and brought Both processes are carried on slowly to the holling point. When all with native workmen. The press the oil is dissolved there is added in small portions 40 to 50 parts of hyboiled and stirred for half an hour. saving 2 1-2 inch and the other set At the expiration of this time, if the until forms a combination with the oil residues and the grease is liberated in the salts and excess of acids is drawn washed with a large quantity of water to free it from the last traces of would provide. acids. It is finally mixed with 10, 20, or 30 per cent. of tallow, the quantioils as above, the local mill has had some success, and companies are being projected in various parts of India. I have heard of but one company that has been definitely organized, but the machinery dealers in Bombay, and also in England and America, are receiving letters of inquiry every day.

CATED. The interest that is being taken in cotton seed at this time is due in part to an agitation being carried on by some of the native papers in favor of local manufactures. They claim that the increasing export of oil seeds from India is a great drain on the fertility of the country, a small proportion being returned as oil cake or other material that will finally return to the soil; also, that if manufactured in India not only would the fertilizing mortion of the seeds return to the soil, being applied direct or used as cattle feed, but that the manufacture would give employment to many and yield a return on capital, Last year the export figures for all the oil seeds, except linseed, including cotton seed, rape, sesamum, earthnut, castor, poppy seed, etc., showed decided increases, and the demand has caused a rise in price, and on most of the seeds the prices tend to rise still

cars at local stations was considered States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and it corresponded to about \$16. At Bombay I found the basaar price for

160 pounds), which is probably higher than present rates for American seed in the United States. The bost, landed in England, would be about \$25.25 a long ton, as follows: initial cost in Bombay, \$18.67; freight tharges, Bombay to Hull, \$5.77; bags, commission, insurance, etc., \$2.92;

CHARLOTUD DALLY OBSERVER, ATTORISM IS 1907

OIL CAKE UNKNOWN. by an earthquake, abandoned; dead estimated at 2,000; property loss \$250,000,000, famine threatening 100,000 homeless. Unlike Indian cotton, of which very small amount goes to England, Indian cotton-seed exports practically all go there, the main centre if im-

Cotton seed has always been con-sidered a valuable product in India. S. H. Dowdy, a young white man the percentage of oil making it a safe who had been bound over to the Sufood in most cases, notwithstanding perior Court on a charge of assaultits high percentage of husk and woolly ing O. B. Sugg with a deadly weapon, fiber. It was also pressed in the rude escaped from the officer while his country "ghani," but the husk and mother was in the act of signing fuzz soaked up so much of the oil that bond for his appearance at court. Af- Presbyterian church, and a woman of this process was costly and the oil so the escape the young man's mother fine Christian character. obtained not pure. Cotton-seed oil refused to sign the bond, and the cake is practically unknown in In- young man is still at large. dia, though other oil seeds-sesamum, rape, safflower, groundnut, niggerseed, etc.—are pressed in every ized and elected officers. It is the inthese seeds are now pressed by nydraulic machinery, and linseed oil
cake exported to Europe. At Lahore
and Akola there are hydraulic press
mills capable of dealing with cotton
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#### THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1617 .- Sir Walter Raleigh sailed from Cork on his last voyage with 14 vessels.

1692.—Five persons executed Salem, Mass., for witchcraft. ers for the various positions. 1699.—George Burroughs, a New England minister, hung for Kernersville Young People Enjoy a witchcraft. He was a man of unblemished character, and fell Special "to The Observer. a victim to one of the most astounding delusions that ever disgraced the name of religion. 77.—Nicholas Herkimer, a brave officer, wounded at the battle of son, the porch party given last night

by Misses Ina and Carrie Davis at Chief of Police Benton has long been Oriskany, died at his home near Little Falls, N. Y. 1782.—Battle near the Blue Licks, between the Kentucky pioneers, 176 in number, under Colonel Boone, and 500 Indians. The Indians were defeated with a loss of 71. Boone's loss, killed,

94.-Battle of Maumee, in Ohio, when General Wayne, with a force of 3,000 men, met and routed the Indians and laid their country waste. 804 .- The President ordered two gunboats to cruise off the coast

of Georgia and South Carolina to protect the ports of these 829 .- Considerable excitement oc-

1864.-Union forces under General Warren seized and destroyed the Weldon Railroad before Petersburg, Va.

1864.—Confederate forces attack the Union lines at Ream's Station, Va., and take 3,000 prisoners. -Trouble between whites and blacks in portions of Arkansas and South Carolina gave rise to fear in Washington, D. C., that a general race war throughout the South might follow.

898.—Spain named as commissioners for the evacuation of Cuba: Maj. Gen. Gonzales Par-Rear Admiral Pastory Landere and Marquis Montoro. For Porto Rico: Maj. Gen. Ortega Diaz, Commodore Valerine Carrasco and Judge Advocate Sanzhez Aguilla Leon.

1904.—LaFolicite convention de-clared regular by old Republican State committee in Wisconsin. 1905 .- President Roosevelt had conference at Oyster Bay with Baron Rosen, Russian peace en-

#### Do Rich Men Need Life Insurance?

(Continued)

THE PLANS OF WEALTHY MEN OFTEN EXTEND OVER MANY YEARS

Men of small, capital live drochloric acid of 8 degrees to 10 from day to day, week to week, degrees Baume and the mixture month to month. But men erecting railroads, manufacturing plants; developing real estate; organizing cordecomposition is complete, the acid porations, require years for the maturity of their plans. How many men of great ability have died prethe form of a thick oil. After rest-ing for 24 hours the water containing carnings been lost, but even the funds invested in partly developed off and the oil several times washed plans have disappeared for lack of ready money, which Life Insurance CREDIT IS OFTEN THE PRINCI-

PAL ASSET OF A WEALTHY MAN. ty depending on the thickness of the Mr. Armour once said that he made In making lubricants and refined money by borrowing other people's as above, the local mill has had money and using it better than they could. Good will and credit are often the most valuable assets of a concern, more so than visible property. No wise man allows visible, combustible property to be uninsured against possible loss by fire. How much more important that the man who has built up large enterprises EXPORTATION OF SEED DEPRE- should be adequately insured! There are times, when financial conditions are acute, when the death of that member of a firm chiefly giving it credit has put an otherwise prosperous business into the hands of a receiver. Such men are likely to show physical wear and tear much earlier than those living easier lives. Many a man of large affairs, when advanced in years, has suddenly realized that his estate is more dependent than ever upon his personality. For that reason he ought to have ready money, in case of death; but the Insurance he could have gotten easily in earlier years may be forever beyond his

reach. Moral-Insure in The Equitable

Life. No company in the world offers greater certainty of payment than The Equitable. This is the first consideration in Life Insurance. company can furnish Safe Life Insurance at a permanently lower cost higher.

A landlord stated that formerly a tion concerning the NEW YORK price corresponding to about \$12 a ton for Surat cotton seed landed on the or address

W. J. RODDEY. Manager. Rock Hill, S. C.

The Virginia & Carolina Railway is

graded for thirteen miles from Lum-The Buffalo Ice Company, which berton toward Fayetteville, and the track is laid for nine miles was recently chartered, has organroad will run through the rich, but large village and cake obtained there-tention of the gentlemen composing undeveloped St. Paul section, a fine from and fed to cattle. In the cities this corporation to shortly erect an farming and timber country. The

> woman's handwriting charging that rapidly toward completion. The brick "club, where liquors are dispensed, walls are nearly up, and the company hopes to be able to begin operations is under police protection," threatening to carry the matter into court; another, charging that "a blind Quite a number of candidates for tiger, to which drinking men resort, office in the new county of Lee are acalso under police protection." tively seeking the support of the vot-These are grave charges, and the mayor wants the authors of the letters to come out "in the open" with the evidence, that he may deal with the case. This is the "most unkindest cut of all." Mayor Powers, who Kernersville, Aug. 18.—Among the many delightful social functions that is serving his second term, was first elected, after a bitter fight as a prohave been given in this city this sea- hibitionist, over C. B. McMillan, the

> by Misses Ina and Carrie Dain street a prominent prohibitionist, their palatiable home on Main street a prominent prohibitionist.
>
> Mr. H. C. Colerider has bought for Norfolk, Va., surpassed anything that \$6,100 from Mr. W. E. Brothers the has occurred here this year. The valuable lot and residence on the corspacious porches were brilliantly il- ner of Mumford and Gillespie streets. luminated for the occasion, and a formerly the parsonage of Hay street most enjoyable evening was spent in Methodist church. The foundations have been dug and

encumbent and an anti-prohibitionist.

playing various games. The feature of the evening was the instrumental the walls are rising on the new \$25,music rendered by Misses Mamie Ord- 000 Hay Street Methodist church, at way, Ina Davis and Mr. Fred Watson, the intersection of Old and Hay Delicious refreshments were served streets. Workmen are also on the on the porch under the beautiful foundations of the new Pemberton store, corner of Anderson and Old Among those enjoying the hospi- streets. tality of these popular young ladies were: Misses Mamie Ordway, of Bos-THE CHARMING WOMAN

Is not necessarily one of perfect form States.

9.—Considerable excitement occurred in Wall Street over the unloading of eleven drays of specie at the various banks, the entire amount, which had just arrived from Philadelphia, being \$300,000.

4.—Union forces under General

ton, Mass.; Ellie Watson, of Winston- Leak, Maud and features. Many a plain woman who could never serve as ar artist's model, possesses those rare qualities that all the world admires: neatness, clear eyes, clean smooth skin and that sprightliness of step and action that accompany good licalth. A physically weak woman is never attractive, not even to the herself.

Wount Airy: Ed Whitaker and Land Darnell, of Oak Ridge; Kent Crews, Herbert Lowry, Ed M. Linville and velvety skin, beautiful complexion. Darnell, of Oak Ridge; Rent Stand give security con Herbert Lowry, E.J. M. Linville and velvety skin, beautiful con Guaranteed at all druggists, 50c.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO MAYOR New York Badly Needs the Cash. New York Dispatch, 17th.

Indian cotton-seed exports practically all go there, the main centre if import being Hull. Hull does a very large business in cotton seed, but uses rearry all Indian and Expitian. The Egyptian seed is better and higher prized than the Indian. Its chief advantage is that it has a higher average as that it has a higher average percentage of oil and is without the adhering fuzz or velvet that is typical of the Indian seed, and which makes the Indian seed, and which makes the Indian seed harder for cattle to digest, as well as more troublesome to manufacture and to obtain a clean oil. The Indian cake is less paistable and contains more woelly fiber, and in some cases it has been found to have a bad effect on English cattle.

Cotton seed has always been considered a valuable product in India, the percentage of oil making it a safe to the present tight and Carolina Railroad—Work on New York is har pressed to on New Church and Store—News in Brief.

SanFORD NEWS ITEMS.

SanFORD NEWS ITEMS.

Improvements Being Made on Opera House, Prisoner Escapes as His Sugning its Bond—lees Company Organizes—Candidates Out for Office in New County of Lee Special to The Observer.

Sanford, Aug. 18.—Manager Scott, of the opera house, is having many improvements made in the interior of the building and will have everything a bad effect on English cattle.

Cotton seed has always been considered a valuable product in India, the percentage of oil making it a safe to the present tight on New Church and Store—News in Brief.

Special to The Observer.

Fayetteville Christian Scientias—Virginia and Carolina Railroad—Work on New York is har pressed to on New Church and Store—News in Brief.

Special to The Observer.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18.—A very destructive windstorm swept over the Situative windstorm swept over the tity of New York is har pressed to on New Church and Store—News in Brief.

Special to The Observer.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18.—A very destructive windstorm swept over the Situative windstorm swept over the Situative windstorm swept over Admission is made to-day that the Mrs. H. A. McSwain, who died on the way to the hospital, was of the prominent McAllister family, and a sister of Mr. J. A. McAllister, of Lumberton. She was a member of Fig. 5.



### **BRAINS SIR!**

It takes more than shears to cut a perfectly fitting gar-

And it takes more than hands to give garments the touch of distinction. Brains-long experience,

study and aptness for the calling are as necessary to the successful tallor as to the musician or artist. There is genuine art in our

tailoring. We study the patterns and styles best suited to each figure and so advise our patrons that they secure the

best effects in their gar-SUITS Tailored to Taste

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st



The Mechanics' Perpetual Building and Loan Association now of an authorized capital of \$5,000,000 with nearly \$2,000,000 subscribed makes hereby the announce to the public that the

## 50th SERIES

will commence September 1st and the first payment to be made on the first Saturday-the 7th of September. The 49th series having reached the unprecedented volume of 3,836 shares, we are encouraged to hope for the 50th to be equally as large if not larger in volume.

Investments in shares in the Mechanics' Perpetual is no longer confined to this city or county, nor even to the "State" as we are daily receiving inquiries from every part of the country with a view of investing in shares with us-and as a matter of fact-we have already, ere we make this announcement, our 600 shares subscribed for.

The subscription books for the 50th are now open at our offiffice 207 North Tryon street. Very respectfully,

R. E. COCHRANE, Sec. & Treas.

S. WITTKOWSKY, Pres.