The Charlotte Observer.

J. P. CALDWELL
D. A. TOMPKINS Publishers.

Every Day in the Year

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Daily

One year	$6.00
Six months	4.00
Three months	2.00

Semi-Weekly

One year	$1.00
Six months	.50
Three months	.25

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

No. 34 South Tryon street. Telephone numbers: Business office, Bell 'phone 75; city editor's office, Bell 'phone 234; news editor's office, Bell 'phone 224.

A subscriber in ordering the address of his paper changed, will please indicate the address to which it is going at the time he asks for the change to be made.

This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks public policy permits, but it is in no case responsible for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for the purpose of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration a communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.

Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel sure that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Charlotte and a portion of the best people in this State and upper South Carolina.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1908.

THE SUPREME COURT AND ITS DECISIONS.

There is still widespread misunderstanding of the scope of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the North Carolina and Minnesota railroad cases. The primary points decided were (1) that the Federal courts had jurisdiction and (2) that a State may not impose penalties for the violation of a law so excessive as to terrify a party aggrieved to the extent that he will fear to test his rights in the courts, thus working, it may be, a denial of justice. The justness of the passenger rates fixed by the States named was not before the court for review and they were not, as some suppose, pronounced confiscatory, nor was the right of a State to fix railroad rates denied. It will be seen that the railroads had the right to go into either the State or the Federal court for an adjudication, and there was much complaint in North Carolina that they chose the latter instead of the former forum. There could have been no just complaint against them that they should have resisted by any means at their command the outrageous penalties laid down in the act. Discussing these matters The Progressive Farmer finds that neither party to the original controversy was wholly right. It adverts to the bad conduct of the railroads in many matters throughout many years and argues that, in view of their behavior, "it is not strange that when the people of North Carolina sought to reduce charges to what they thought a just rate, they used extreme measures to shackle their wily and powerful opponent. And then, it will be remembered, without waiting for a test to demonstrate whether or not the rate, if continued, would be confiscatory, the railroads rushed to the Federal courts to defeat the expressed will of the people. And yet," it continues, "two wrongs do not make a right, and the State should not attempt to answer disrespect of law with disrespect of law. Every State officer and every citizen is sworn to support the constitution and laws of the United States no less than the constitution and laws of his own State. To call upon the people to ignore a decision of a United States court is therefore no less a species of lawlessness than it would be to call upon them to ignore a decision of a State court. A Federal judge," it goes on, "may be wrong; very well; the Supreme Court of the United States, unimpeachable and unassailable in its integrity, stands ready to correct him. The recent conflicts of Federal and State authority in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States, lend especial pertinence to these suggestions; the leaders of our people would do well to err on the side of an overly scrupulous respect for the courts rather than encourage an admitted weakness in our Southern temperament."

This is the point we are driving at and in this connection make the following citation from a recent proclamation by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor: "Hold mass meetings on the evening of April 19 or 20, and at those meetings voice fully and unmistakably labor's protest against the United States Supreme Court decision which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the constitution." The Supreme Court has rendered no decision stripping labor of any of its rights and liberties or infringing upon them in any degree. We leave The New York Globe to answer:

"The decision to which Mr. Gompers refers is Loewe vs. Lawlor, the so-called boycott decision handed down on February 3d by unanimous court. Does this decision take away or even modify the privileges or rights of labor as they hitherto have been recognized? Not one of them. There is not a line in any way abridging the right of labor unions to organize; to decide on a wage scale and collectively to bargain with their employers; to strike singly or in concert; to appoint officers and agents to represent them in controversies and to order the expulsion of members from the organization who do not bow to the general will. Every essential and fundamental right, both as to the organization and the conduct of labor unions, is unmenaced by Loewe vs. Lawlor. This decision in no respect wipes out labor unions or interferes with their legitimate functions.

"The feature of Loewe vs. Lawlor is not that it pronounces boycotting illegal. Boycotting never has been legal—as innumerable judicial decisions have declared. In this regard no new principle or interpretation is introduced. The liberties of Mr. Gompers and his fellows are neither enlarged nor restricted. It has always been against the law for a set of men to conspire together for the injury of another."

But irrespective of the fact that the court in this case—known as the Danbury hat case—announced no new principle, "broke no new ground"—the suggestion of mass meetings to denounce or protest against a decision of the Supreme Court of the United State, "unimpeachable and unassailable in its integrity," is monstrous, and dangerously near encouragement of anarchy. That body may or may not always be right; that is not for laymen, of whom Mr. Gompers is one, to say. Its decision in any matter is the law and that is enough. Men may not talk contemptuously or flippantly of its decisions and hold themselves guiltless. When confidence in it is destroyed we are gone. It is the last refuge of the people, the final bulwark of our institutions, and reverence of it is one of the highest duties of the American citizen. Our people should learn this lesson well.

EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The employers' Federal liability bill, which has been enacted into law with practical unanimity, possesses an importance more apparent than real. It contemplates the increase, in certain respects, of inter-State railroads' liability for the death or lesser personal injury of their employes. To this end it abolishes the common law rule which bars recovery for injuries caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, or where contributory negligence is shown on the part of the person injured; in the latter case, however, such negligence may still be taken into consideration in determining the amount of damages. The bill is intended to take the place of a law enacted last June but declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on the ground that it applied to inter-State carriers as such rather than merely to the inter-State portion of their business; hence, Congress having power only over actual "inter-State commerce," too much had been attempted. It is generally believed that the new law will likewise be declared unconstitutional, and both parties in Congress are regarded as having simply perpetrated a piece of political buncombe for the "labor vote's" benefit. If, contrary to expectation, the Supreme Court interposes no veto, damage suits against railroads will be considerably affected in some parts of the country and scarcely affected at all in others. Here in North Carolina and most Southern States, where the fellow-servant rule has long since been abolished by Legislatures and the courts have reduced contributory negligence to extremely small proportions, hardly any change would come about. Only where State law as administered in State courts and now adhered to in Federal courts provides otherwise would employes gain anything practical. In such States, the employer's liability under Federal law being greater than that under State law instead of the same, Federal courts would find their popularity with suitors very much increased. It is from these States, of course, that the measure's later history will be watched by railroad employers and employes with most attention.

FOOLISH TALK OF WAR.

"The war clouds are gathering," said Representative Hobson, of Alabama, in a speech to the House Saturday, urging the building of four large new battleships instead of two. All of which is rot. No war clouds are gathering. The United States should increase their naval strength until we have the greatest navy in the world, but not for reason of any present prospect of war. If we will let Japan alone Japan will leave us alone; but the pacific purposes of the little empire will not be strengthened by constant nagging of it; by reiterated charges that it intends to precipitate a war when there is no evidence that it has any such intention at all. It is possible to goad people into doing things which, if left to themselves, they would never think of. A great navy is our best assurance of peace but we cannot maintain peace unless we ourselves are peaceful. And the cause is not to be helped so much by peace conferences and Hague congresses as it is to be hurt by senseless gabble about war with a friendly power and by sailing around the world with a chip on our shoulder.

With regard to his presidential candidacy Governor Johnson stated in Chicago the other day that he was in the hands of his friends and that he believed there was a distinct chance for him. Governor Johnson's reputation for political discernment stands high. Our Republican friends need not rest too airily confident that the Democratic party will nominate Mr. Bryan.

Boston was a fire victim yesterday for a large amount. Its experience was not as bitter as that of Baltimore but since the Baltimore fire there has been but one, we believe—that which went along with the San Francisco earthquake—as great as this.

The greatest asset the Republican party has had for a round decade is—who?

SOME EVIDENCE FOR CROP AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

In its current issue The World's Work, which fully recognizes the evils of speculation as at present conducted on the great exchanges, editorially estimates that such a stringent measure as the Hepburn transfer-tax bill would wipe out half a billion dollars of property valuation in the New York financial district. The municipality of New York, already perilously near its debt limit, would receive a staggering blow. It is not argued by The World's Work that this prospect should render the exchanges immune to any legislation deemed necessary for the country's good but that such matters are proper for consideration as part of the problem. There can be no question that New York, and in a less degree Chicago and other centres, are at least excusable for viewing drastic anti-speculation measures with disfavor. They would sustain great losses of their own and benefit only as the country benefited, provided the country benefited at all. And it is by no means certain that the country would benefit. Upon this, the vital issue, a recent German experience has some light to throw.

After an interval of twelve years the Reichstag has permitted the Berlin Bourse to resume trading on time. Legislation enacted at the close of the world-wide financial depression in the 'nineties made it unlawful for any one to buy or sell for future delivery except a registered stock broker; and contracts made by all other persons were declared void. Dealing for monthly account in the seven most important industrial and mining stocks was prohibited. Perhaps most important of all was a downright provision against the sale or purchase of wheat and rye for future delivery. In no respect did this legislation work successfully. Stocks were still promiscuously bought and sold on margin, the only change being that a premium was put upon dishonesty by the option of repudiation. The stocks in which dealings were prohibited fluctuated, for that very reason, far more widely than before. Worst failure of all was the provision in regard to crops. Prices of grain were much depressed at the time the crop was marketed and correspondingly inflated when it became exhausted in the spring, the result being, since grain was naturally exported when cheap and imported when dear, that German farmers received unduly small prices and German millers and consumers paid unduly high prices. The steadying influence of exchanges, which their advocates urge as the chief point in their favor, here proved to be of really indispensable service. German farmers soon became thoroughly anxious to have the much-cursed exchanges back again.

Reforms are certainly needed in the exchanges of this country and they may be attainable only through legislation, but the way is so far from clear and the interests at stake are so vast that it behooves our law-makers to take thought many times before approaching the subject with any really serious legislative intent at all.

This from Our Home, of Marshville:

"We hope farmers will not make any warm-air orations in their local unions about not getting 'justice.' We have got all the 'justice' we deserve. We must not growl about things for which we, ourselves, are responsible. Southern farmers can control the situation if they will. But they can't do it without organization and co-operation."

Which is so obviously and entirely sound that nothing need be added or subtracted. The Southern farmer's luck turned the very day he lost faith in growling and boosting political wind-jammers and pitched in to help himself.

An injunction having been refused, all Richmond Democrats wishing to participate in Tuesday's municipal primary must pledge their support to whatever national ticket may be nominated at Denver in July. The intent, as well understood, is that one set of candidates shall enjoy an advantage over another set; and the requirement lies open to censure both on this ground and because municipal affairs should not be closely bound up in partisan politics but rather divorced from them as far as possible.

The right-of-way tangle in which the Southern and South and Western Railroads have become engaged, each attacking the charter of the other, promises interesting developments; and it is to be observed incidentally that for a year Judge Pritchard's court has been pretty continuously in session, only adjourning occasionally to afford him opportunity to go out and swat the Morally Stunted.

A Sign of the Times.

Columbia Record.

News comes to the effect that Democratic Congressmen from Louisiana are alarmed at the prospect of their State going Republican. It is said they are rushing back home to stem the tide. The cause of this marked change in the political situation in Louisiana is not stated, but it is said to be well understood in Washington among the Representatives of that State that no effort will be made to send instructed delegates for Bryan to Denver.

Or, "The Skylark."

Charleston News and Courier.

The Chattanooga Times which issues daily bulletins about Colonel Graves, says that it is reported that Mr. Hearst will establish a morning newspaper in Atlanta, with the colonel as editor. It should be called "The Lark."

NEWS SERVICE IN 1865:

A Recently Found Communication From Gen. G. M. Bascom to Col. J. C. Harper in Which Lee's Surrender is Mentioned.

To the Editor of The Observer:

Recently I found the appended communication which shows that news traveled slower in North Carolina in 1865 than at present. It was not equal to "Carrying the Good News From Ghent to Aix," though there was plenty of "galloping." My father, Col. James C. Harper, received a message from the commanding officer at Fort Rollins (Blowing Rock) to come to headquarters at once. Father set out at once from his home on the Yadkin river alone on horseback without arms and without any assurance that he would not be killed by bushwhackers before he reached the top of the Blue Ridge. There were plenty of them, some living at that time on his land along the road. He did not know whether he would be allowed to return home or would be sent to camp Chase a prisoner. En route he passed the home of Mr. McCaleb Coffey, an old and much respected citizen who had sent five sons to the Confederate army. Mr. Coffey knew the danger of the undertaking but could not bear to see an old friend make the hazardous journey alone; he saddled his horse and accompanied Colonel Harper to the fort eight or ten miles away. They were not molested and were escorted by a picket to headquarters. The officer in command stated the reason for sending for Colonel Harper—he wished him to confer with Capt. Nelson Miller, of the Home Guards of Caldwell county, and advise him to disband his troop or take the consequence of a raid. After dinner messengers from Cumberland Gap arrived, bringing the dispatches that General Lee had surrendered to General Grant and that President Lincoln had been mortally wounded. Col. Harper was told that he could return home, but Mr. Coffey would be detained.

The next morning news came that General Stoneman and his raiders were in Lenoir. Colonel Harper wrote a letter to Stoneman telling him of his visit to Fort Rollins and of the news of the surrender but made no mention of the assassination of Lincoln. He further said the war was virtually over and for the sake of the poor widows and orphans of Caldwell county begged him to spare the Town of Lenoir, where corn and other supplies for soldiers' families were stored. This letter was sent by a negro man named Isaac, who flourishes now as the "Reverend" Isaac Harper. The appended was the reply Colonel Harper received from General Stoneman, who must have heard of the surrender at Statesville, six days after its occurrence, and who could not have known of the President's death, which darkened the 15th of April. As I have given you the outline of the affair you can publish the item if you like. Mr. Coffey was released and allowed to ride his horse home, but unfortunately it was taken from him two days later by some of Stoneman's men who passed through Patterson on their return. Mr. Coffey was the grandfather of Mrs. Judge W. B. Council. He was a friend indeed.

EMMA H. CILLEY.

Hickory, April 9th.

(Correct copy.)
Lenoir, N. C.
April 16, 1865.

J. C. Harper, Esq.,

Sir:—Maj.-Gen'l Stoneman directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day and to thank you for the information it contains.

Your letter confirms the reports we had received yesterday that Lee's army had been surrendered.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your ob'd't Serv't,
G. M. BASCOM,
Major and A. A. G.

THE CONTEST IN MECKLENBURG

Rev. S. F. Conrad Enters the Political Lists by Championing Mr. Kitchin Because He Has Always Won, He Says, While Mr. Craig Has Not.

To the Editor of The Observer:

From the appeal sent out from Charlotte to the voters of Mecklenburg county, and the State at large, and the long list of distinguished names attached to it, it would appear as if Mr. Craig would have a walk-over in the county.

But once upon a time the Lord said to one of His prophets, "I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal," and there are yet scores and hundreds in Mecklenburg who stand for Mr. Kitchin and will not allow the wool pulled over their eyes by a long list of names, it matters not how worthy or exalted their positions.

To an unbiased mind the appeal smacks of weakness and a lack of force upon its face, for if Mr. Craig is a man of such exalted worth and distinguished ability, it looks a little strange that he should have served the cause of Democracy for twenty years without being rewarded or receiving proper recognition for the service rendered. And, too, in the face of the fact that so many others have fought and won. During these twenty years scores have been honored with positions as Congressmen, Senators, judges, Governors, etc. Three times Mr. Craig has entered the field of conflict, twice for Congress and once for United States Senator, only to go down in defeat.

To say the least of it, it looks like a bad bit of policy that a man who has never lost a battle, but who has always led his forces to victory, must be set aside to honor a man who has been a failure. It would seem that there was something wrong with his winning power or ability to convince his countrymen of his intrinsic worth.

In 1896 Mr. Kitchin entered the political arena in his district with a large Republican majority to overcome, and a man for his competitor who had never met defeat, and who as a campaigner had no superior in his party. Mr. Kitchin not only turned the tide which was against him, but redeemed his district two years in advance of the general overthrow of Republican rule in the State and carried it for Democracy when every other district went Republican.

Did not Mr. Craig in all these twenty years have an opportunity to win some illustrious victory and thus put himself on the honor roll for promotion?

If a general had fought for twenty years without gaining some important battle, he would naturally be regarded as a failure. Mr. Kitchen has not only gone upon the field of conflict and won victory after victory, but has never yet known defeat. A Republican as well as a Democrat is admired if he has the power to win in an open field of battle. There is an inherent law in business, politics and religion to honor the man who succeeds and proves himself equal to emergencies. It strikes some of us that not many men would risk money on a man who had gone into the ring and had been knocked out on several occasions.

It certainly is a weak appeal for wise men to make to thinking men, to now rally to a man who had fought for twenty years without reward. "Three tips are counted out," and it looks like Mr. Craig had missed his opportunity. If you will just hold your breath a few days, you will be surprised to see how old Mecklenburg will manifest her appreciation of the man who never for once deserted his colors, went back on his platform or scratched his ticket. North Carolinians love the brave and the true, and while perchance a few designing politicians and political schemers may work the defeat of Mr. Kitchin, he will still stand out as the superior of his competitor. It will, however, be a hard task to down a man who has never known defeat or failure.

S. F. CONRAD.

Charlotte, April 13th.

MAY SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

President Winston Announces a Two Weeks' Session at A. & M. College—Chief Subject Agriculture, Nature Sudy and School Gardens.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I am glad to announce a May school for teachers at the North Carolina College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, from May 4th to May 16th. The chief subjects of instruction will be agriculture, nature study and school gardens. There will be also a review of the public school branches. The school will comply with the law concerning teachers' institutes; and teachers attending it will not be required, under the law, to attend any other summer school or teachers' institute.

Instruction in agriculture will be based on the text-book adopted for use in the public schools by the State board of agriculture, to-wit; "Agriculture For Beginners." This little book will be taught from beginning to end; and teachers will learn how to teach it in their schools by having it taught to them in the May school. The chief teacher will be Prof. F. L. Stevens, of the chair of botany and plant pathology in the college, a most delightful and gifted teacher, an experienced scientific investigator and an accomplished scholar. Simple apparatus and experiments, such as can be made and employed in any school, will be used by Dr. Stevens. The other professors in the agricultural faculty of the college will assist, as they may be needed, in laboratory work, demonstrations and field excursions. For example, Professor Reimer (horticulture) will teach budding, grafting and other practical work in horticulture; Professor Michels (dairying) will exhibit and give practical instruction to those desiring it, in using cream separators, in churning, butter coloring and making the Babcock test to determine the per cent. of cream in milk samples.

It is not intended that teachers shall teach these things in the public schools; but, if they have seen these operations and understand them, they will teach better other subjects relating to dairying. Professor Smith (entomology) will teach and demonstrate in field, orchard and laboratory, concerning insects injurious to plants; reptiles, birds, etc. Professor Jeffrey will teach about poultry and give practical demonstrations with incubators and other poultry machinery. Prof. C. B. Williams (agronomy) will teach about soils, fertilizers and seed selection.

There will be daily instruction in the above subjects. Should a teacher become specially interested in any particular subject, of those named above, he or she may have special extra instruction and may devote two or three hours daily to this special line, besides the regular work of the class.

Nature study will be taught by Dr. Stevens and Professor Smith. The instruction will relate to plants and insects. It will be intended for more elementary grades in the public schools, while the instruction in agriculture will be intended for pupils in the higher grades. Nature study may begin even in the kindergarten, and may be made a valuable means of general culture as well as a foundation for labor scientific study and investigation and for study of agriculture. Nature study and school gardens will be found helpful in city schools. These two subjects are now included in the curriculum of progressive city schools.

School gardening will be taught by Professor F. M. Harper, superintendent of the Raleigh city schools, recently superintendent of the Athens, Ga., schools. Professor Harper had large and successful experience with school gardens in Georgia. He is a native North Carolinian, well acquainted with our State and our people. His instruction will be intensely practical; the school gardens are already made; his pupils in the Raleigh schools are doing the work. He will show teachers who attend the May school how valuable a school garden is, and how to make one a part of every school.

Other public school studies will be reviewed by special teachers from the faculty of the State Normal School at Greensboro—lectures on methods of teaching, managing, discipline, etc., will be given by Prof. Z. V. Judd, superintendent of Wake county schools.

The May school will be under the joint management of Prof. F. L. Stevens Supt. Z. V. Judd, and Prof. F. M. Harper.

There will be no charge for tuition and no fees. Table board will be furnished at the college at $2.50 a week. Lodging at reasonable rates may be had nearby. The session will last two weeks, with an opportunity for those so desiring to stay two weeks longer for additional study.

This is a rare opportunity for teachers, whether of rural or of city schools. The school is intended especially for instruction in agriculture, nature study and school gardens. The other instruction is incidental. Those not interested in the special work of the school should not come to it, but should go to some other school or teachers' institute, where emphasis is laid on the subjects they are specially interested in. We shall have room for not over fifty teachers.

GEORGE T. WINSTON.
President.

West Raleigh, April 11th, 1908.

Please Explain.

Cleveland Leader.

Representative John Sharp Williams has a "new" story. During the recent Mississippi gubernatorial campaign the Honorable Jeff Truly was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the majority suffrage of his fellow citizens. Prohibition doctrines figured in the struggle, and seemed very important to a Methodist minister.

"Brother Truly," said the minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whiskey?"

"Befo' I answer that," responded the wary Brother Truly, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."

Why Unitarianism Doesn't Grow.

Elizabeth City Tar Heel.

The New York Sun has started a discussion on the lack of growth of Unitarianism. The whole question might easily be settled by explaining that Unitarianism while too liberal for the orthodox isn't liberal enough for the heretic. It hasn't struck the happy medium; if such a medium may be caled happy.

Vardaman on Heflin.

Jackson, Miss., The Issue.

The negro was very insulting to Mr. Heflin, a difficulty followed, and Mr. Heflin shot him in the head. Unfortunately, he did not kill him outright.

Nothing on Earth.

Charleston News and Courier.

What is so superior as a girl about to graduate?

The Little-Long Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Extra Special Offering of Easter Clothes For Men of Discriminating Taste in Dress

We offer these Easter specials in Spring Suits with the broadest guarantee that can be given. This is possible because they consist of noted

Michaels-Stern Fine Clothing,

which is unquestionably the handsomest, best tailored and smartest styled clothing in the city at our Special Easter prices. Every new model is here in all the new fabric effects in Brown, Olive, Smoke, Gray and Blue—all selected quality. Don't let this opportunity slip by to purchase your Easter apparel.

Spring Sack Suits, Special $15.00

Outside of this store you would have a hard time matching these Suits under $20; in every new two and three-button style, with long, smart lapels, hand-tailored to retain the shape and fit and beautifully finished. Other values at $12.50 to $27.50; worth from $5.00 to $10.00 more.

Smart Spring Trousers, in exclusive light and medium tone patterns, $2.50 to $6.50.

Boys' Easter Clothes, made of splendid wearing fabrics of handsome weaves in a number of nifty styles with bloomer trousers, $3.50 to $8.50.

Easter Cravats, beautiful, rich designs and colorings, worth 75c., $1.00 and $1.50; specially priced 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Straw and Panama Hats

Those new, small shaped, soft, fine straw Hats for men and young men, $1.00 to $3.00, and a prettier lot you never saw for the money. Panamas, $2.50 to $10.00 in the newest 1908 shapes.

Knickerbocker Pants

In a good wash Knickerbocker, 50c. Plain Wash Pants, Colored and Crash, 25c. Knickerbockers in Fancy Worsteds and Blue Serges, $1.00 to $1.50.

Our "Dilworth" Shoes and Oxfords

If you are looking for a Man's Shoe with snap, comfort and wear, get our "Dilworth" at $3.00 to $4.00. All leathers.

Tan Pumps and Ribbon Ties

Every lady of taste can't help but like our Pumps and Oxfords this season. The Tans and Gunmetals seem to be the proper thing and our "Sorosis" at $3.50 and $4.00, our "Artistic" at $3.00, our "Florine" at $2.50 and our "Superba" at $2.00 seem to be taking the day.

Barefoot Sandals

These are not the cheap kind, but certainly a good one. They are for Men, Women and Children. Prices 85c. to $1.75.

"Emery" Shirts $1.00 to $3.00

Neat eNgligees in Cotton or Silk, attached or detached cuffs, with or without collars, and a Shirt that is a fitter.

The Little-Long Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.