

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES



Williams, New York. Doubleday, not find between these covers.

Page & Co. (Stone & Barringer Co., \$2:50.)

Each of the thirteen coffon ducing States is taken up in

which although verging at times on with the exception of Oklahoma the broad, at least never leaves the latest starting point for any of them is 1833. This feature alone makes the book invaluable for reference to the conveyed. To the inhabitants of the Old North State, it has an additional interest of a deeper and far more intimate character. Hundreds of Tar Heels remember the author as a student at Wake Thousands knew him as pastor of a Raleigh church. He is distinctly a make the author's method clear. North Carolina product, and one of which she may well be proud.

His former novels have aroused wide-spread discussion. The triology on Reconstruction has been read as with 39,897 spindles in operation. widely as any fiction published in the last two decades. "The One Woman" was the sensation of the year in which it was published. This latest bears the same marks of in trinsic merit, together with some of which marked its forerunners, and should, in the natural course of things, share their wide popularity.

Dixon is essentially a preacher first, a novelist afterward. He himself explains his withdrawal from the ministry on the ground that he saw a wider field of usefulness in a literary career. Fired by the misconceptions he found prevalent as to the history of his beloved South, he leaped to her defence, and produced a picture of her period of stress and struggle, worthy to be hailed as the triumphant answer to the arguments of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." His interest was next aroused in the problem of sex as relating to the institution of marriage, and he discussed it in a story, undeniably distasteful to a great many of his readers-possibly majority of them-but one which

throbs with actualities. "Comrades" evidences that his active mind has reached out in a new direction and come in contact with a set of forces, widely different from tainable by any other device. those he has hitherto touched, but character and each scene star not one whit less interesting or important. Socialism as an active propaganda is little understood as yet to remain in this obscurity. In every State, well-nigh in every county, its evangelists are at work. To its de-votees it appears to be the harbinger millennial dawn. To its opponents it appears as an impending which requires a prompt stamping out, lest it wreck the whole of civilization. As Sinclair's "Jungle" took up the cudgels in its tiful diction he has at his comm defence, describing the conditions No other historical novelist which are producing it and the hopes entertains, the book before us attacks it, not denying the conditions.

story than its predecessors. The "Ku Klux" novels and "The One were dramatic presentations which held one's interest from cover to cover. This book is abler as a piece of philosophy, and has a forensic rather than a fictional interest. One reads between the lines that the author is here a special pleader. He has plausibly-presented arguments to rebut, and he considers their complete rebuttal a matter of prime importance. Page after page devoted to a series of questions which are up to the socialist to answer, or his fine-spun theories fall to the ground.

ing from sound premises.

In brief pointed scenes, the terrible hardships and injustices of modern conditions are depicted—scenes which leave no cause for wonder at the fanaticism of the socialists. Carefully does the author arrange his stage for the fairest trial of the socialistic plans it is possible to imagine. A community is organized on an island. entirely cut off from any possibility of contamination from the influences of ordinary conditions. The plot is concerned in showing, with merciless logic, that the result could be none other than the wildest anarchy, or else the sternest, cruelest, most repressive autocracy the world has ever

There is an ancient fable about the cloud on the horizon, no larger than a man's hand when first observed. which quickly covered the heavens and put in jeopardy the face of the earth. Socialism does not create much stir just yet; it may not in this generation or the next; but so surely as its plausible fallacies are left uncombated, civilization will one day have to recken with it, and verily that will be "a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness," To despise the day of small beginnings is often a costly error, and the price to society of such a despising in the case of the socialist propaganda may be one that will cause all succeeding generations to

nder and lament. Dixon has a large following among readers of all classes, whom his former books have led to look eagerformer books have led to look engerly for the appearance of anything
from his pen. Many of these will
read "Comrades" and absorb its messings to whom it would have remained a closed book with Tom, Dick or
Harry's name on its title page.
Great popularity entails heavy responsibility, and if this story is less
skillfully dops than the others, it is
probably because the author felt the
burning necessity of driving home burning necessity of driving home his message, and was forced to allow it rather than his plot to take first place. The subject matter of that message is respectfully recommended to all. The subversion of all existing government, the abolition of property, the amilhilation of the institution of the family and the sub-stitution of free love therefor are dangers not as remote as might be dangers not as remote as might or supposed and are of such a charac-ter as not to bear triding with. For the assarching analysis, clear ex-position, and trenchant argument it position, and trenchant argument it "Comrades" should receive welcome from all who are interested in the preservation of those great blessings which separate our state from that of our ancestors who around in goat skins six spand years ago.

KING COTTON, A Historical and Statistical Review, 1790 to 1998. By James L. Rankins, Formerly otton Expert of the Department
Agriculture, James L Watkins
Sons, New York,
Marking to the and progress of the great industry is all too meagre,

OMRADES: A Story of Social Advanture in California. By Thomas staple, which one could by any pos-Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by C. D. sibility desire to know, which he will

Co., \$1:50.)

"Tom" Dixon's work is of interest and its output treated in systematic and thorough fashion. A review of the state's production is given from readers, on account of its possessing a bertain virility of thought and style, and a certain boldness of treatment, and the case of the older States, and a certain boldness of treatment, and the case of the older states, and a certain boldness of treatment, and a certain boldness of treatment and a certain boldness of

These tables are followed in the case of each State by carefully prepared data as to the number of cotton mills and spindles and the do-mestic consumption, together with many other interesting cognate facts. arranged in annalistic form, so as to Forest, showing even then literary enable one to grasp at a glance the of or against each section, so that at the of rare and brilliant promise, condition of the industry at any the end of the chapter one should given period. A brief expert from the section on North Carolina will know what Congress sought to accom-

"1866-The tax on cotton collect-ed by the Federal Government this and in 1866, 2887,342.

railroad in operation this year. "1872-The crop was considerably damaged by the caterpillars." Following the sections on the various States, are nineteen very valuable tables of general statistics, among which may be mentioned those con-taining "Cotton Crop of the United State, 1790-1908," "Acreage Planted in Cotton in Each State," "Dates of the Earliest Killing Frosts in the Cotton States," and "Number of Cot-

ton Spindles in the World. THE DUKE'S MOTTO. By Justin Huntley McCarthy. Harper & Brothers, New York. (Stone & Barringer: \$1.50.)

The author of "The Proud Prince" and "If I Were King" has, in "The Duke's Metto," given us a tale of the time of Louis XIII, in which love and vengeance, fighting and intrigue combine to make the pulse beat faster and the hair rise. of McCarthy's work most couched in the purely dramatic form whole pages consisting of practically nothing but dialogue, with just enough "business" to make the dialogue intelligible.

This dramatic form lends an in tensity of interest to the story unatcharacter and each scene stands out in the reader's mind exactly as stage actors stand out on the field of vision. Each act is a catastrophe following in this country, but it is not destined directly upon a former episode, and to remain in this obscurity. In every in turn prepares the way for the denovement of the one which is to follow. What this method loses by precluding description, it more than gains by allowing absolutely no halt in the action, save in the interludes

Another striking feature 'arthy's work is the unusually beautiful diction he has at his command. lucid, flowing writing of our mother tongue. This feature was responsible but endeavoring to show that its for no small part of the tremendous conclusions are based on false reasonas a novel and on the stage, and it The | Motto."

> The great Dumas drew his immortal "Three Guardsmen" from this same reign of Louis XIII, and no romance writer since his day who has selected that period, has escaped his influence. "Lagardere" has, unavoidably, some points of similarity to D'Artagnan and his friends, but nevertheless he possesses an individuality all his own. His outstanding virtue is fidelity; his principal habit that of always turning up when and where he is most needed.

On the whole the story is a rollick-ing reystering romance, absolutely free from taint of unwholesomeness, and expressly calculated to gain and hold the most jaded interest.

"The Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment," by Horace Edgar Johns Hopkins Flack, Ph. D.

Whenever one hears the fourteenth amendment mentioned, and 'tis mentioned often enough, goodness knows, one begins to feel like the mountain ad after he has drunk about a halfgallon of "sassifack" tea; he gets irri tated all over. There's tirade a good deal like that of a fat woman who has heard her appearance comment-ed on; and there's now and thento be explicit, a little oftener than "nevermore" occurs in the "Rayen" hair-raising peroration not quite as ingenuous as that of the primitive self-advertiser, Jack Horner. Whether he be Northerner or Southerner, one wants facts and looks at and listens to stuff about the amendment only be-cause he hopes to find facts—facts which will enable him to form un-

biased judgment. In this volume, of nearly three hundred pages, by the way, Dr. Flack has striven as becomes the historian. The purpose of this study," he says the preface. "is to pass historical judgment as to the purpose and ob-jects of the amendment, the powers intended to be granted to the Federal government as well as those to prohibited the States, and not to pass political judgment." Unless you are fortunate neough to know the author, you can't say whether he lives be-low or above Mason and Dixon's line. In the first chapter we find an in-eresting and exhaustive account of

he freedmen's bureau and civil rights ills-the first steps taken by Congress oward reconstructing the South. The pinlons of the lawmakers as to what province and the best way to do it are given with conscientious pains. We infer that they found it difficult to hand the whites down there enough emons without handing the blacks too The story of the strugfew grapes. The story of the strug-gie for and the final passage of these pills holds and grips one. Immediately he fondled and checky niggers—only Dr. Flack doesn't call them that or anything else unbecoming stepped forth to worship with the colonela, or rather to watch the colonels worship, to side with them in their cars and steamboats, go to their theatres and hotels, sit in the jury box, and otherwise show the black man's equality with anybody that lived, moved and had his being in this terrestrial sphere; and lots of cases wherein the down-trodden, though somewhat spirited whites still, were indicted for having refused to countenance

for the fines and costs they fight for the amendment is also interesting. The radicals had a somewhat delicate task. The pow-The radicals had be increased a whole lot, but the language of the amendment must be so judicious that the people must not be aware of any consequent change. The Southerners were "haughtly demanding, as a right, the privileges of participating in the government which they had striven to everthrow;" they had elected Alexander H. Stevens to Congress; "there seemed no general disposition to place the col-ored race, constituting at least two-niths of the population, on terms of civil equality;" Union men were "de-tested" and if they went South were and if they went South were prescribed;" "to have fought against the Union was considered a virtue; and so the committee, after thus elaborating upon Southern conditions, urged that "the so-called Confederate States are not entitled to representa-States; that, "before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be re-quired; —hence, the necessity of the amendment. The author gives the gist of each man's argument in favor of or against each section, so that at

First Section.- 'Life, liberty and property not to be denied to anyone without due process of law, trial to be was \$211,659; in 1868, \$860,705, by jury; the accused to be confronted the accuser; property not to be taken without compensation; right peacefully to assemble. arms, etc.; soldiers not to be quartered on anyone without his consent, and cruel and unsual punishment not to be inflicted, nor excessive bail to be required. These in addition to the rights specifically mentioned in the civil rights bill, were to be secured to every citisen, and it was furtherore declared who were citizens." Second Section.—"From the examiation of this section it is quite obvious that its chief purpose was to weaken the power of the South, so of the Democratic party, and to keep the Republican party in power.

* * For the first time in the history of the country there was en-grafted upon the constitution a purepartisan proposition, a proposition perpetrate a political party." Third Section .- "It bore heavily on

South because it prevented those most capable from holding office

* * There was probably one factor in connection with this section which was not mentioned in the debates, and this was the fact that it would afford opportunity later on to offer inducement to Southern leaders—those proscribed—in the way of amnesty as a return for aid given to

the party in power."

Fourth Section.—This was the least objectionable of all the fire sections. It declared that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt incurred by the Con-federate States in aid of war against he United States, or any claim for An amendment providing for bountles the owners of slaves who enlisted the United States army was re-"Congress violated its plighted faith, but aside from this the section probably served a good pur-pose by removing all agitation in the future in regard to compensation for slaves or the payment of any debta contracted in aid of the Confederacy. Fifth Section .- According to Howard who liked it, this section "enables Congress, in case the States an shall enact laws in conflict with the principles of the amendment, to correct that legislation by formal contressional enactment * * Here is McCracken, president of the associaa direct affirmative delegation of pow- tion. ower not found in the constitution. According to Mr. Hendricks, who sounded the danger of the section from the viewpoint of the minority, "When these words were used in the amendment abolishing slavery they were thought to be harmless, but but during this session there has been idu-claimed for them such scope and meaning as that Congress might in-vade the jurisdiction of the States, rob them of their reserved rights, and crown the Federal government with

"These unequivocal statements by the representatives of the two parties leave little room for doubt as to the purpose of the section or of the power to be conferred on Congress." The remaining chapters are mendment Before the People, wherein are given the opinions of the ress and the ablest men. North and outh, as to its virtues and its fail-ngs. "The Amendment Before the nge; States," wherein we read the discus-sions of it by the Legislatures and see their reasons for approval or disap-proval; and finally "Congressional In-terpretation of the Amendment," wherein we have an exhaustive study by the makers themselves of the thing

hey made.

Now if the merit of the work were ust ordinary, I should wish for it a hearty reception by Observer read-ers. Dr. Flack is a North Carolinian. and a young one at that, despite his title and his achievements. good Baptist stock near Rutherford-ton, he went to Wake Forest and achieved unique distinction; then, going to Johns Hopkins University, he became Fellow in Political Science in the class of 1905-06, and immediately upon graduating was made head of the department of legislative reference, created by the Maryland Legislature. The State ought to pet such bright young men a wee bit; time has been when those who strove got too little encouragement down If some folks had done elsewhere what they did in the South both where what they did in the South both they and their works would have been some "punkin';" nor would others have failed to try because they thought trying little worth while. However, one can conscientiously advise his friends that Dr. Flack's work is all right. The constitutional lawyer and the historian will find it so—the former, because it leaves no doubt as to the objects of the amendment and the extent to which the courts have recognized them; the latter, because the facts, many long for-gotten, some never told before, yet told now on good authority, are well

and impartially given.
ALVIN HORTON.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1999. Site Selected For Washington's Pub-

lic Building.

Special to The Observer.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 30,—The site for Washington's proposed public building has at last been decided upon, this matter having been under consideration by the War Department for the past several months. A few days ago when Mrs. M. G. Hoyt was officially notified that her property on the corner of Market and Second streets, which was among the different sites offered, had been accepted and the public building would be around in goat skins six of requests of countenance such assertions of equality, are followed through the courts. Judge Abell, of Louisiana, was arrested on the site. This property, altuated at the intersection of two of Washington's principal thoroughfares, discountered to the Department pricellure. James L. Watkins on New York.

District relating to the and progress of the great advise to this bill that the Maryland industry is all too meage, volume is a very timely and one. There is scarcely a dislary, to page a law to reimburse. erected on this site. This property, situated at the intersection of two of

SOUTHERN PINES ITEMS.

e of the Unusual Attractions Of fered Northern Strangers New Stock Law For Moore Will Be of Great Benefit—Enthusiasm For Roads Continues.

Southern Pines; Jan. 88.—Peach trees in blossom in the gardens at Southern Pines are among the attractions the sand-hills have set for the Northern stranger. Some of the trees have been loaded with bloom as completely as in the later season. All kinds of spring signs have prevailed here in the last two weeks. Snakes and lizzards have been out, wood violets have biossomed all through January, roses have been common on the lawns, and the stranger guests have complained of hot weather. But

there is a difference to-day, N. C. Zuver has among his collection of curios an eagle caught in a steel trap between here and Raeford by F. S. Blue. The royal bird was pilfering lambs. It was not harmed by its experience in the trap and is a fine specimen. Eagles in the early days were a common nulsance this section, and levied much tribute on the flocks of the settlers,

The passage of a stock law for Moore county gives the stockmen of the county much encouragement, as well as being pleasing to the farmers and lot owners. Now it will be pos-sible to make a winner fight against the Texas fever tick. Dr. Tait Butler with the help of State and Federal governments, is gradually extending the tick-free territory, and Moore county keeping its cattle under fence it will be only a question of a little time and work until Dr. Butler will get Moore freed from ticks and from under the ban of Federal quarantine. Then breeding cattle can be brought to this section from any-where and not die from Texas fever.

The act of the present session the Legislature allowing McNeil's township to issue bonds to improve the roads, indicates a continued en-thusiasm in read work in the vicinity of Southern Pines. A start has been made now on the roads in all directions, and on some of the roads improvement has been completed for

several miles. One of the best factors in road improvement in this section is James Boyd, the Pennsylvania man, whose large estate adjoining Southern Pines on the east has been made into a vast park of 1,600 acres open to the public for foot on vehicle travel. Boyd keeps a force of six to a dozen men on the roads constantly, and has most attractive drives in neighborhood of Southern Pines. At the dam on James creek he is enlarging the pool and improving the surroundings of the water, making a pleasant outing spot, open to every-body. It was a lucky day for South-Pines when Boyd bought the

property. One of the finest houses in Southern Pines will be that of Charles Sadler. now nearing completion. It is built of cement blocks and occupies a commanding position on the hill above the railroad Mr. Sadler, who was for years at the Piney Woods Inn, will make a high-class tourist board ing house of the new structure.

Entertainment at Waynesville For Benefit of Library.

pecial to The Observer. Waynesville, Jan. 36.—A most successful and enjoyable oyster supper and entertainment was given Friday the Bon Air Hotel for the benefit the successful efforts of Dr. J. Rufus The halls and dining room were er to Congress to carry out all the attractively decorated, and the must principles of all these guarantees, a cal programme exceeded expectations. Miss Nan Killian and Miss Mary Boone, supported by the Waynesville quartette, captivated those present by their specialy selected solo pieces.

A. H. WASHBURN,

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Paying the Freight on Silver Dollars Washington Herald.

"As long ago as ten or fifteen years the East began refusing silver dollars and calling for currency. The West refused to accept paper. In order to recognize the claims of the silver mining States of Colorado, Nevada and others the Treasury Department kept silver current, going to the and my hand became so shaky from length of delivering silver dollars at it that I could scarcely do the necesbanks from the nearest Sub-Treasury without requiring the banks to pay the carrying charges.

Popular Oxford Physician Able to Ride Out.

Oxford, Jan. 30 .- Dr. S. D. Booth, who has been seriously ill, is con-siderably improved, and is now able to meet his friends, who gladly welcome him as he rides out each day. There is no more popular or highly esteemed man in this community, and his skill as a physician is widely known.

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"Unless the government resumes the prepayment of express charges upon silver dollars," said Frank J. Hare, who is interested in the banking business in Kansas City, "there soon will be a famine of that variety of money in the West,

"A draft for \$1,000 from a Kansas City bank to the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis got 1,000 silver dellars delivered at the bank in Kansas City. cost the government \$1.35 to make the delivery. Silver finds its way East, and thousands upon thousands of silver dollars are carried East in the pockets of travelers every week, never to come back. Once carried East the money goes into hiding. Eastern merchants who get it send it to the bank, and when they draw out money they call for paper. The West used to make up for this disappearance by getting the government to make original shipments. As I have said, the Treasury Department no longer does this. We cannot afford to pay \$1.25 for each \$1,000, and it is quite plain to see why this is so when I say that 10,000 or 20,000 sliver dellars would last no time at all g a big bank."

Special to The Observer.

"I have been subject to Rheumatism and Indigestion for a number of years and tried one doctor's treatment after another fer stomach trouble until I was firmly convinced that doctors' medicine could not reach my case. It did not even relieve me. Whenever I would est solidfood my stomach could not retain it, and I was constantly having

vomiting spells after eating. My system became weakened down and nervous. I was at the time county treasurer, and I became so nervous to the and my hand became so shaky from sary writing. Finding I must change my treatment, I determined to try Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy. I bought three bottles of the Remedy and by the time I took them I knew I was better. Then I centinued and took better. Then I centinued and took it regularly over a year. Those vomiting spells would return for some teme, but I stuck to the Remedy. Before I started on the Remedy I was subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism and my less tacks of Rheumatism and my legs and knees would swell so I could hardly turn in bed. I think first and last I have taken a hundred bottles of the semedy. It has made a per fect cure of my Indigertion Rheumatism. It is the finest cine I have ever found for breaking up colds. I have recommended in largely on my plantation to tenants and to my friends e where. It is a remedy that never disappoints, and I cannot say too much in its praise. I would not take thousands of dollars for what it did

Aaron, N. C., May 11, 1907.



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