Cashmere Messaline I

The new dress material for fall, very soft with satin finish.

A beautiful range of colors, 27 inches wide, and only 50 cents yard.

Another lot of Oyama silk, in fifteen different shades at the old price, 25 cents yard.

New baby Irish Dutch collars, the newest thing in collars 50 cents to \$1.

Lucky Number

94

BRING THIS NUMBER \$ AND GET COMB.

SEE our SPECIAL as- \$ sortment of

10c Dutch Collars

The Mottitt Furnishing Company "The Ready-to-Wear Store"

MIRRORS

Most complete line ever shown in the city. Best values for the prices charged. Mann Drug Company

Last Call

for the Citarance Sale. I have de-sided to make anothor cut on a few apecial things which will be the last and only cut this season.



This is your last chance for this ason. No more duplicate,

A. MOEFITI

CHURCH DEDICAT OUR SOLDIER BOYS THE PAYNE

Large Congregation Attend Services in the New Church at Thomasville.

The new M. E. Church at Thomasville seats 1200 people comfortably. The building from basement to auditorium has about 20 rooms. This includes the dining room and kitchen as well as the class-rooms for the Sunday School. The large auditorium is made by throwing the church and Sunday School room into one and unlike any other arrangement of the kind, the Auditorium is really one when the two rooms are put together. The accoustic arrangements are good which is fortunate because with most architects they have to trust to luck on this result. The inside work of the church is of oak with metal ceiling and almost all the windows are of art class, giving a pretty effect and subdued light The pews are of oak, the latest design, made by a Chicago firm whose reputation insures comfort

and beauty in a pew. This beautiful church is a credit to Thomasville and the Methodist denomination. It was erected through the efforts of Rev. Parker Holmes, the pastor. Behind him were a dozen or more of the substantial Methodist brethren of the town, the Lambeths, Dr. Julian, J. R. Myers, J. T. Cramer, and others. There were many contributors all of whom deserve credit from the highest to the lowest.

This beautiful church was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Atkins and when the time came for the service every bill had been paid-there was not even a colfection. Just think what a record this is for Parker Holmes and his brethren who stood with him in the work. By paying bills promptly and taking advantage of discounts they came out with an expense of about \$15,000. But the way churches are usually built these people have got a \$20,000 building.

The services were very interesting vesterday. There were about 1400 people present who listened attentively to the Bishop's sermon. The singing was especially good, especially the duett by Mrs. Boggs and Mrs. Hayden and the solo by Miss Ella Lambeth.

The Enterprise congratulates the Methodists of our neighboring city on the handsome editice.

MEETING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Fire Insurance Company is called for Friday, August 6th. at 2 p. m.

WILL DECIDE THIS WEEK.

Mr. O. N. Richardson returned Saturday night from his lumber plant in Florida. He will be here for 10 days before returning. Mr. Richardson has a very flattering offer to move his Pipe Plant to Sheffield, Ala., and he will decide definitely about the matter before he leaves. The chances are that the plant will be moved.

W. O. T. CLUB. The W. O. T. Club will meet with Mrs. A. S. Caldwell at Archdale on Thursday at 4.30 o'clock,

MASONIC !

instead of Tuesday.

A called meeting of Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344 A. F. & A. M. this (Monday) exening at 8 o'clock, for work in 3d Degree. Plese be prompt. By order W. M.

J. D. Paylor, Secty.

Miss Bettie Belle Teague left for Mocksville this morning on a visit to her grandfather.

AT CAMP GLENN.

The news from Camp Glenn is to the effect that it is the most orderly that has ever been held at Morehead City. Today the Governor reviews the troops and there will be an inspection by the army officers who are there. The boys of Co. M. (High Point Rifles) made a fine showing in parade on Sunday. The officers of the company of Coast Artillery from New Bern arrived on Saturday so that there was a good showing in Capt. Dodamead's department. Capt. Dodamead will return with Co. M. on Wed-

THE TARIFF BILL.

We give most of our space today to the new tariff bill in which all of us seem to be interested.

Miss Dixie Leach who has been visiting the family of her brother, Col. George T. Leach left today for Reidsville. While here Miss Leach delivered to Mrs. J. E. Kirkman a miniature of her son, Edward.

Miss Susie Cox who has been visiting Miss Blanche Bradshaw, returned to Durham today.

Mr. J. F. Stanback who was at one time a resident of Trinity was here this morning. J. Van Lindley and daughter

were here today returning from A. C. McAlister was in the

city today. J. W. Harris is spending the afternoon in Greensboro.

Mrs. J. E. Jones went to Greensboro today.

Mrs. J. B. Atkins and daughter, Miss Lizzie Winecoff, leave tomorrow for Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. A. W. Douglas, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting the family of Mr. C. W. Rochelle.

Mrs. E. H. Davis, of Goldsboro, is in the city for a visit to the family of her father, Mr. A. J. Dodamead.

W. G. Bradshaw and J. J. Farriss attended the dedication services at Thomasville vesterday and were the guests of Mr. F. S.

The people of Thomasville Met Saturday and contributed \$500 towards building the new road to High Point. The County Commissioners will build a bridge on the new road at Kennedys mill

As will be seen from the annonneement in this issue Cannon & Fetzer Co., will have their Fall Tailoring opening on Thursday and Friday of this week, Schloss Bros. tailer, who is an expert, will be here, which means much to those who want good fitting clothes. He will have a full line of samples of the latest patterns. Don't wait, but see the line when he first arrives.

THE EXCURSION. ;

Great interest is manifetsed in the excursion to Jackson Springs Friday, August 6th. Tickets are only \$1.00 for the round trip. The train leaves High Point at 7 o'clock, returning leaves Jackson Springs late in the afternoon, thus making the trip in a day giving plenty of time at the Springs. It will pay you to go to these famous springs. The place has been made very attrac-

NEW ADS. Blair-Hoakins Co.-Chance for your Fall Suit.

E. E. Pugh-High Point Transfer-Prompt service. Moffitt Furnishing Co.-Lucky number 94-Bring it and get

Comb. American Coffee Co.-Drip-Drip-Drip.

Cannon & Fetzer Co.-Fine Tailoring Opening. The Hang Railroad Shows. Monday, August 9th.

History of the Measure and a Summary of Its Principal Provisions---The New Free List.

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative duels in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne bill, has been completed.

The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was eventful enough to satisfy the most pronounced cravers for parliamentary warfare. The real battle opened when the bill (house report 1438) was received in the senate and referred to the committee on finance, April 10. Aldrich of Rhode Saland, the leader of the senate as chairman of the finance committee, subsequently became chairman of the conference committee, which was appointed to adjust the differences arising between senate and house and between both houses of congress and the president. Taft For Free Hides.

The report of the conference com-mittee which determined what would be the provisions of the Payne bill in its final form was a victory for President Taft. He informed all of the conferees that hides must be placed on the free list, together with petroleum, crude and refined. They thereupon decided to cut the Dingley tariff on hides to 8 per cent. The president heard the news and sent word that be had meant what he had said about free hides. The figures were then lowered to 7 per cent. Now Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee decided to demonstrate that his original bill, providing for free hides should no longer be subjected to the emisculatory operations of the majority of the conferees. He

free hides this tariff bill will not pass the house," he was quoted as saying. The tariff came off hides instanter, and as quickly was oil put on the untaxed schedule, together with gusoline, benzine and naphths. The leather, rough lumber, print paper, coal and fron and glove schedules ranked next in importance during the closing days

announced that not even a 5 per cent

duty on hides would be accepted by

either himself or the house. "Without

of the controversy.

If hides came in free, the important New England boot and shoe manufacturing interests would consent to a reduction of the tariff on their products, otherwise they would continue to fight. The solving of the hides problem left it a simple matter to agree to lower duties on boots and shoes-the Dingley rate being 25 per cent. Saddlery and harness were cut to 40 per cent. as against the Dingley rate of 45 per unusual method of sending a written message to the conference committee demanding lower rates on lumber and gloves than the Payne bill provided. and he secured them.

Wool and Cotton.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during recent years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per

cent to 8 per cent ad valorem. Probably the most marked reductions are found in the metal schedule Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that part of the bill, pig fron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduc tion on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent Rough lumber goes down from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with a cor-

on dressed lumber. The president was subjected to severest pressure from both the upward and downward revisionists throughout The upward revisionists told him that a reduction of duty on hides and leather manufactures would make the next congress Democratic, in which event they argued that Taft would not possibly be renominated for the presidency. The "downwards" told him that Roosevelt would surely be the

next Republican candidate for presi-

dent if the campaign promises for a

responding reduction in the differential

downward revision were not fulfilled. The Corporation Tax. The president had a highly difficult task also in preserving his scheme for a corporation tax intact in the Payne bill. This feature is clearly the most unpopular one in the entire measure so far as members of the senate and house were concerned. Many of the members argued to the president that the tax as provided for was unconstitutional. Resolutions will be introduced in the various state legislatures condemning the act and recommending its repeal, according to statements

made by various congressmen in Washington. The corporation tax of 1 per cent on the entire not income over and above all sources, exclusive of certain items must be paid on or before June 30 ach year. Persons authorized to take returns or statements to the eveniment and who make returns or

TARIFF BILL

State Library

What the People Will Pay Less and More For---President Taft's Fight For Downward Revision.

statements of a fraudulent nature are subject to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

During the closing days of the tariff controversy, before the bill was voted on for final passage, over forty Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of the provisions of the bill stated that they would vote against it. They had it in their power to defeat the measure and force the president to call another special session in September or October. They had the party lead ers plainly worried for a time, but the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft himself, suc ceeded in calming the ruffled waters at

HISTORY OF THE BILL

The new tariff law will be known in bletory as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Sereno E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually It should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free raw materials and for carrying out the promises of the party.

It is the first time there has been a change of the tariff laws in twelve years, the Dingley act having gone into effect in 1897. The inception of that law was strikingly like that of the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress. called as the first act of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still each of these extra se slone was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William How ard Taff of Ohio.

The Tariff Plank

The agitation within the Republican | Preserves ... party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa Idea" until at last it culminated in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning

"The Republican party declares un equivocally for a revision of the tar iff by a special session of congress im mediately following the inauguration of the next president."

In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that he insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he sold that conditions had so chanced relative to the Dingley net that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few. if any." meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference be tween the two houses, the house stand ing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present

form is the result. First Tariff Bill.

The first tariff bill enacted in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." From that time political parties of national scope have clashed on the issue of the tariff as to whethe or not it should be more than "for revenue only."

The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in th. tariff, but an adjustment occurred two years after the close of the war through an act prepared by Henry Clay.

In 1826 the tariff was jumped up t few pegs, and a year later it went higher, from 31 to 41 per cent.

When, in 1832, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties and threatened to secede. President Jackson had to dispatch a warship to South Carolinaian waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later. under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing mildly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 2014 per cent occurred on the aver age duties. Actually a free trade sysm, this low tariff proved adequate for all government needs until the outbreak of the civil war, when an increased income was necessitated.

The Morrill Bill. The Morrill act of 1861 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee

and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of alacty days.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a committee of this form of legislative as F But to 1870 and 1 75 continued: made down the list or as of which were restored in 1571 to a reguler ny erace duty (St. per or t commission was apprinted in 1882 which prepared a 1421 that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff disthat William R Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known hor figureal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight result ed in the election of Benjamin Har-rison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached dur ing the chill war

The Wilson Bill.

But the revulsion which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland In 1802, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding from and steel man ufactures. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1897 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elect ed on the financial issue in 1896, his firsf\act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra ses sion of congress to repeal the Wilson Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its anthor, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules practically back on the McKinley basts. Following is a comparison between

the old Dingley tariff rates and those

LUXURIES.		
LUXUNIES.		
• D	ingley	
Design and Control of	law.	law.
Cosmetics \	50 p c	60 p.c
		£0.00G
		per 1b
		and by
		рc
Chinaware	en b o	
		to 60
sea Taorota - Eracioni	(Take a road	pc
Stained glass		
Gold leaf, 500 leaves		\$1.70
Laces, embroideries, etc., of		the end
tinsel	00 P G	60 p c
Candy, val. at 15c. or less	de and	
Certay, san he are: on sema,		15 p c
Candy, over 15c per 15		
	9.0	
Snuff, 16	55 p e	56 p.c
Cigars and cigarettes, Ib		
		and
		Spe
Orchida		25 pe
Flowering bulbs-tutips hya-		
cinths, etc	25 p.c	\$1 to \$10

		\$2.5
		pe
25/15		R to
Jellies t	25 pc	
	250	15c t
Oranges and lemons, 15	10	14c t
Almonds, Ib	40	4c to 6
Theory, to sent	\$2.25	\$2.6
Bay rum, gal	\$1.50	\$1.7
Champagne and all spar-		
kling wines ats, per doz.	\$8.00	\$9.6
In pint batties, per doz	\$4.00	\$4.0
Still wines gal	40c	45
Still wines, gal., Ale, heer etc. in bottles, gal	400	45
Laces	60 p c	60 p
Laces	1.50 p c	50 to
		60 p
Fancy paper boxes	4 p.c	45 13
Playing cards, per pt	10c.1	loc and
		30 p
Trimmed bats	. 50 p c	35 p
Dolls	35 p c	35 11 0
Firecrackers, th	80	84
Feathers (dressed)	PO 11 C	60 p s
Furs (dree-ed)	20 11 6	20 11 6
Human bair	10 p.c.	20 p e
Fans	30 11 C	50 p c
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Paintings	20 0 6	15 10 0
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NECESSARIES OF LIFE. Castfle scap 1b Common crockery Glass Jars, per Iti on window gines, just lb., from Scissors and shears, doz ... Brund Ecan-

25 p.c 160 Table cuttery, each..... Needles, sewing and knit-\$1 and \$1 and ting, per thousand. Crochet needles Жрс 25 p Wood.

Rough lumber, per 1,000 ft... Sawed boards of white wood, plants, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure.......... Other sawed wood, per 1,000 \$1 50 \$1 25 \$1.00 \$2.00 15 p c ft. board measure Clapboards, per thousand.... Fenceposts
Shingles, per thousand
Chair cane or reeds.... House or cabinet furniture of wood Бре Бре Sugar.

Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch stimlard, per lb.... Sugar alone No. 16 Dutch . 95-100c 95-100c .1 95-100c 1 90-100c Mola - ca place fit deg. and maple 40 Acticultural Products. Cattle less than 1 yr. old, print to val. under 114. \$2.00 \$2.0 per boud Over til per head \$3.75 \$3.75 27½ pc 27½ pc \$1.50 \$1.50 Horaza and r ales val. at \$150

Brezdstuffe. Midsummer

Clearance

G. T. WOOD, Mgr.

Fall and Winter OPENING DISPLA

SPECIAL representa-tive of M. Moses & Son, Wholesale Custom Tailors, of Balti-more, Md., will be at our store, July 22, 23 and 24, 1909, exhibiting a complete assortment of woolens for fall and winter wear. Latest designs, new shades and colorings of great variety will be shown. Individuallty in dress and highest class workmanship are assured. Kindly call and inspect the new styles.

Cannon-Fetzer Co

"Leaders in Men's Wear"



All Eye Strain Relieved by Glasses

A. P. STALEY Optometrist

Offices --- In Sapp Building Up Stairs Hours---8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

W. J. R. ALEXANDER who represents

Merchant Tailors

will be at our store Thursday, Friday and Saturday

of this week This is your chance to get a

Stylish Fall Suit

or less, per head. \$30.00 \$30.00 Over that value. 25 pc 25 pc Sheep, per head. \$1.50 \$1.50 Blair - Hoskins Co.