

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manager.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne county.
 For Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. TURNER, of Iredell.
 For Secretary of State, J. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt.
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction, GENERAL T. F. TOON, of Robeson.
 For Treasurer, B. R. LACY, of Wake.
 For Auditor, DR. E. F. DIXON, of Cleveland.
 For Attorney-General, ROBERT D. GILMER, of Haywood.
 For Commissioner of Agriculture, SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.
 For Commissioner of Labor and Printing, H. B. VARNER, of Davidson.
 For Chairman of Corporation Commission, FRANKLIN McNEILL, of New Hanover.
 For Member Corporation Commission, SAMUEL L. ROGERS.
 For Judge of Tenth District, W. B. COUNCIL, of Watauga.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Harold Jacoby in New York Commercial Advertiser.

On May 28 the sun will be totally eclipsed, and the event will be visible in parts of the United States.

Occasionally, as we know, the moon passes between us and the sun, cutting off the latter's light completely. This we call a solar eclipse. Lunar eclipses, on the other hand, are caused by the moon's reaching such a position that the earth is directly between it and the sun. The moon has no inherent brilliancy like the sun; it shines only by reflecting solar light; and when that light is cut off, the moon simply "goes out." But the sun is self-luminous, and is in reality shining just the same under eclipse as at any other time. In the former, the moon having suddenly ceased to receive or reflect light, the eclipse is observable wherever the moon, if uneclipsed, would be visible. But at any given moment we can usually see the moon from one-half the earth's surface. Consequently, if a lunar eclipse takes place a majority of the earth's inhabitants have an opportunity to observe it, and thus a lunar eclipse is something that almost any person can remember to have seen. But it is very different with the sun. As we have said, he continues to give light when eclipsed, so that it is only in places where the sun is actually covered up by the moon that he will seem to be eclipsed. The moon under eclipse is like a candle that has been extinguished; it is dark from whatever side we look at it. But the eclipsed sun is like a burning candle, which will be invisible to him only whose view is obstructed by the interposition of some opaque object.

That opaque object is the moon. But she is comparatively small and cannot render the sun totally invisible from more than a tiny circular or oval spot on the earth's surface. In the eclipse of May 28 that little spot will be only about 75 miles wide; and if the moon were not in motion the total phase of the eclipse could be seen nowhere else. But the moon is traveling all the time through space in its orbit around the earth. So the little spot is moving, too, and changing its position gradually upon the earth's surface. Thus, instead of a spot, we shall have a long strip or band about

75 miles wide; and by waiting for the right moment, it will be possible to see totality from any point within this band. The whole thing is much as though there were a huge pencil, with its point touching the earth, and having its other end pointed to the sun. If the moving moon were then also attached to this pencil somewhere near the point, she would draw the pencil along, and the point would trace out the eclipse path on our earth. Any one standing in that path could then look along the pencil, and at the proper moment see the moon covering the sun and obscuring the light. In places situated near this path of totality, as it is called, we shall be able to see the eclipse, but not as a total one. For such places the moon will cover the sun only in part so that some of his brilliant surface will remain in sight. The amount of obscuration always depends upon the observer's nearness to the totality line. The nearer he is, the more nearly total the eclipse will be.

On May 28th the path of totality begins in the Pacific ocean just west of Mexico. There the point of the huge pencil we have imagined first touches our earth. It then passes eastward across Mexico, and entering the United States near New Orleans, proceeds in a northeasterly direction until it leaves the continent close to Norfolk, Va. Then it crosses the Atlantic, touches Portugal, and afterward passes across northern Africa, leaving the earth finally near the northern end of the Red sea. In this country the cities of New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., are all on the totality path. At New Orleans the sun will be completely covered at 7:30 a. m., while at Norfolk this will not happen until 8:53 a. m. In the former city totality will last 73 seconds, and in the latter 102 seconds. At intermediate places both the time and duration of totality will fall between these extreme values. For places nearer to New Orleans than to Norfolk the numbers will be nearer those given for New Orleans, and vice versa.

The greatest interest centers about the physical observations possible during a total eclipse. Our sun is not merely the blazing, brilliant, luminous globe we see every day in the heavens. The fiery center ball has a vast outer appendage, stretching millions of miles into space—the delicately tinted, tenuous filmy, unexplained corona. It is the corona that makes a total eclipse so beautiful, regarded merely as a spectacle to be seen and enjoyed. Its light is much fainter than that of the sun; we can see it only when the latter is completely obscured. At all other times the bright light of the central ball illuminates the air surrounding our earth so as to make it far superior in brightness to the faint corona; and observers looking perforce through this illuminated air cannot distinguish the delicate tracery of the corona itself. But when the advancing edge of the moon slowly covers the sun's central disc, until at last only a narrow sickle-shaped piece is left, the waiting astronomers have a few moments of intense expectation. The sickle narrows gradually; but a mere thread is left; yet even that is quite sufficient to mask the corona. Then, suddenly, all is covered. On the instant, as though at the touch of a magician's wand, out bursts the splendid corona into view. 'Tis a sight of beauty indescribable, impressive beyond comparison. Men that have been privileged to see it, ever after tell of its having given one of life's most exciting moments, never to be forgotten.

But the quiet scientific investigator tries to make use of these rare opportunities to obtain some knowledge of the true constitution of our sun. Before the corona's appearance, just as the brilliant central disc is being totally obscured, there are a very few brief important seconds when we receive light direct from the outer layers of the solar globe, and these moments offer

the only chance to examine directly the glowing gases that make up the sun's outside envelope. Much of our solar knowledge has been thus gathered painfully in the few fleeting minutes of observation made possible by successive total eclipses. Then it is that we see great red flames flashing hundreds of thousands of miles out into space. Curling, interlacing, ever changing, veritable cloudbursts of living fire, these are proofs of the power and violence of nature's hidden forces.

The total eclipse of the sun May 28th will be visible as follows:

Place	Begins at	Totally	Ends at
Mobile	6:29 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:53 a.m.
New Orleans	6:26 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:43 a.m.
Norfolk	7:41 a.m.	8:43 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Raleigh	7:33 a.m.	8:48 a.m.	10:09 a.m.
Virginia Beach	7:40 a.m.	8:53 a.m.	10:15 a.m.

The following statistics, collected by Mr. Henry W. Lamb, president of the New England Free Trade League, showing the difference in price in England and the United States of products manufactured by trusts protected by a tariff are evidence of the widespread influence which these tariff-protected trusts exert in repressing subsidiary manufactures which use their raw materials and in taxing the consumer:

In every case the United States place a duty on the product named which keeps out foreign manufactures and has enabled American manufacturers to combine into trusts. In many cases the American manufacturers ship their products to England and sell there at the lower prices, while American consumers are obliged to pay the higher prices made possible by the tariff.

Many of the products named are used as raw materials by American manufacturers in their processes. Obligated to pay higher prices for their raw materials they are hopelessly handicapped in competing with English manufacturers and forced out of the foreign markets entirely.

The simple repeal of the tariff which protects these trusts would instantly bring the price of their product to the level of the price in England with the cost of transporting the product to this country added. The party which declines to take this simple action to repress these trusts is responsible for the resulting condition.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"A awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and had with headache and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Gen. Cronje Should Have It.

"LENOIR, N. C., Feb'y 16, 1900. "Send 4 gross Goose Grease Lin., 25c. size. There is no doubt as to the curative powers of Goose Grease Lin. We have used different liniments, but yours excels all. Yours truly, "HENKEL BROS."

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The 32 sous little pills.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.
Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.
For biliousness, constipation and malaria.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness, heart failure and nervous prostration.
For fevers, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organ, ic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
50c. and \$1.00 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

GRATITUDE.
Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.
I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir; got it; taken seven bottles and am now a well man. HARRY ADAMS, No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR
Cured my husband, who was afflicted for years with large ulcers on his leg, and was cured after using two bottles; and cured a friend whom the doctors had given up to die, who had suffered for years with indigestion and nervous prostration. MRS. E. A. BEVILLE, Woodstock, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS.
Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.
25c. at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.
dly sat & wkly

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS
REVISED DAILY.

COTTON
Middling..... 9
Strict Middling..... 9 1/2
Good Middling..... 9 3/4-16
Strict Good Middling..... 9 3/4

NAVAL STORES
Spirits..... 46 1/2
Common Rosin..... 1 10
Virgin..... 2 20
Yellow Dip..... 2 20
Hard..... 1 20

PODUCE
REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.
Flour—1st pat., sack, \$2.40 @ \$2.65
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack \$2.00 @ 2.20
Hides—dry—per lb. 8 @ 10
" —green—per lb. 5 @ 5
Wool—washed 15 @ 20
Bacon—hog round per lb 9 1/2
" —ham 11 @ 11 1/2
" —sides— 9 1/2 @ 10
" —shoulders— 8 @ 8
Oats—32 lbs per bushel 45
Peas—clay 85
" —mixed 75 @ 80
" —white, 90 @ 100
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel 55 @ 60
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel 50 @ 55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel 55 @ 60
Onions—select—per bushel 1.00 @ 1.25
Lard—N. C. 10 @ 11
Tallow 4
Ducks 20 @ 25
Hens—per head 25 @ 28
Roosters—per head 18 @ 20
Turkeys—per lb 8 @ 9
Guineas none
Geese 25 @ 30
Country Butter 20 @ 25
Honey—strained—per lb 8c
Eggs, 11
Feathers—new 35 @ 40
Potatoes—Irish 1.00 @ 1.25
Pork 5 @ 6

A Frightful Blunder
Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

"I think DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills in the world," says W. E. Lake, Happy Creek, Va. They remove all obstructions of the liver and bowels, act quickly and never gripe.

CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE IN ACCOUNT WITH
H. O. SEDBERRY, Treasurer.
1900.
DR.

1900
April 7 To balance, \$500.00
" 16 " am't from S W Tillinghast, collector, 500.00
" 24 " am't from J A King, collector, 617.74
May 8 MARKET HOUSE ACCOUNT.
To am't from R G W Smith, stall rent, 5.00
To am't from E N Williams, stall rent, 5.00
To am't from T C Vann, stall rent, 5.00
To am't from J R Vann, stall rent, 7.50
To am't from J R Vann, scale rent, 25.00
POLICE ACCOUNT.
To am't W S Cook, Mayor, fines, 27.00
\$2,270.24

CR.
1900
April 9 By scrip No. 1833, Williams & Perry, oil, 5.75
" 18 By scrip 1813, Fayetteville Ice Co., wood, 3.00
" 23 By scrip 1813, Jas. Woodell, lighting lamps, 2.00
" 24 By 3 coupons, \$3.51, Scrip 1714, E A Poe, brick, 2.00
Scrip 1745, same, 2.00
Scrip 1812, B E Sedberry & Son, supplies, 9.00
Scrip 1820, C B Ledbetter, cart hire, 7.00
Scrip 1825, T J Powers, st. comm'r, 17.00
Scrip 1828, W H Flowers, salary, 5.00
Scrip 1829, J H Benton, salary, 40.00
Scrip 1830, J W Maulsby salary, 36.00
Scrip 1831, T J Powers, salary, 6.00
Scrip 1832, L B Hale, salary, 6.00
Scrip 1834, A B Williams, salary, 2.00
Scrip 1835, W L Hawley, chm'n. school No. 2, 50.00
Scrip 1836, R A Southerland, ag't, freight on oil, 1.00
Scrip 1837, A E Rankin & Co., cemetery work, 75.00
Scrip 1838, A E Rankin & Co., supplies for streets, 24.00
Scrip 1839, A E Rankin & Co., Fire Department, 20.00
Scrip 1840, Fayetteville Observer, printing, 19.00
Scrip 1841, J D McNeill, Chief Fire Department, 75.00
Scrip 1842, T J Powers, st. comm'r, 14.00
Scrip 1844, Jas R McNeill, chm'n. for school No. 1, col'd, 82.00
Scrip 1846, T J Powers, st. comm'r, 16.00
April 27 Scrip 1847, W S Cook, salary, 20.00
Scrip 1848, H O Sedberry, treasurer, Standard Oil Co. draft, 38.75
Scrip 1861, D T Oates, salary, 25.00
" 5 2 coupons, \$3.51
" 7 75 per cent. coupons (Bond No. 69), 57.50
" 8 Scrip 1874, H O Sedberry, treasurer, salary, 150.00
" 8 By balance, 1,284.50
\$2,270.24

Correct:
A. E. RANKIN, Chm'n.
Board of Audit and Finance.

REPORT OF SCRIP ISSUED FROM APRIL 1, 1900, TO MAY 8, 1900.

1833 Williston & Perry, lights,
1834 A B Williams, one-half extra insane person,
1835 W L Hawley, bal. for school No. 2,
1836 R A Southerland, ag't, fr on oil,
1837 A E Rankin & Co., cemetery,
1838 A E Rankin & Co., streets,
1839 A E Rankin & Co., fire dept.,
1840 Fayetteville Observer, printing,
1841 J D McNeill, sal., chief fire dept.,
1842 T J Powers, streets,
1843 Jas Woodell, lighting lamps,
1844 Jas R McNeill, chm'n school No. 1, colored,
1845 C H McLaughlin, election 1899,
1846 T J Powers, streets,
1847 W S Cook, salary,
1848 H O Sedberry, Treas., Standard Oil Co. draft,
1849 Ledbetter Bros., street work,
1850 J M Goddard, street work,
1851 W B Johnson, do
1852 D J Wilson, do
1853 S Sheetz Sons, do
1854 Wilson McLean, do
1855 W G Clark, do
1856 Thos Ward, do
1857 T J Powers, do
1858 L B Hale, salary,
1859 R A Southerland, ag't, fr on oil,
1860 same, freight on pipe,
1861 D T Oates, salary,
1862 T J Powers, streets,
1863 Ledbetter Bros., streets,
1864 Wilson McLean, do
1865 R A Southerland, fr't on oil,
1866 J W Atkinson, drays
1867 B F Beasley, attending clock,
1868 W H Flowers, salary,
1869 J H Benton, salary,
1870 J W Maulsby, do
1871 T J Powers, do
1872 W S Cook, do
1873 same, do
1874 H O Sedberry, do
1875 Chas Haigh, street supplies,
\$1,100.00