

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS WE ARE SACRIFICING GOOD, DEPENDABLE WEARING APPAREL AT--- MONEY-SAVING PRICES

As is well known, we are closing out this stock of well chosen, and well bought merchandise, and if in need of Shoes, Underwear, Dress Goods, Silks, Dry Goods, Notions, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Blankets, Comforts, Sheets, Counterpanes, Corsets, Hosiery, Rugs, Matings, Carpets, Cloaks, Ladies and Misses Rain Coats, Ladies and Childrens Sweaters.

This is the store to come to, for we can save you any where from FIFTEEN to FIFTY per cent on your purchases.

Table with columns for SHOES and UNDERWEAR. SHOES: Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$4.00. UNDERWEAR: Mens, Ladies and Childrens Knit, Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton mixed, in separate garments and Union Suits. Prices range from 19c to 75c.

Ladies' All-Wool Skirts at exactly ONE-HALF PRICE

We have a line of Ladies, and Misses and Childrens Cloaks, which while not made in the height of this season's fashion are warm and will be very serviceable this Winter. We are selling these out at GREATLY REDUCED Prices.

With the price of Cotton way down, this is the year for all economical persons to give only USEFUL Christmas presents, and this is the place to buy them at prices that match the price of cotton.

Your Money Will Go Further Here in the Purchase of Good, Dependable, and Serviceable Merchandise than Elsewhere.

OSBORNE & PEARSON

Shriners

Few Left Here Yesterday For Ceremonial Session at Florence.

Only three or four Shriners left Anderson yesterday afternoon for the great ceremonial session of Omar Temple at Florence today, although a special palatial Pullman car had been provided for their use.

- Wednesday Evening, November 25. 7:30 Reception and ball-tendered visiting patrols, drum corps, ladies, and nobles by Florence Shrine club. Thanksgiving Day. 10 a. m.—Street fun. 10:30 a. m.—Business session opening with concert by drum corps, 15 minutes. 12 to 3—Dutch lunch. 3:30 p. m.—Football game. 5 p. m.—Grand drills by patrols. 8 p. m.—The dance for all the ladies, patrols, drum corps and nobles. 6:30 p. m.—Sharp—Grand spectacular parade of patrols, drum corps, bands and nobles. 7:30 p. m.—Ceremonial session at auditorium opening with minstrel concert by Adah drum corps, 15 minutes. 9 p. m.—Reception to visiting ladies at residence of Noble J. W. McCown. Banquet.

BEAUTIFUL SOCIAL AFFAIR IN BELTON

Belton, Nov. 23.—One of the most beautiful and elaborate social functions given in Belton in recent years was the reception given by Mrs. J. L. Parker in honor of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of Due West, from 5 to 4:30 o'clock, and a linen shower, given in honor of Miss Bertha Erskine, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Parker's handsome home was beautifully decorated with pot plants and cut flowers, and everywhere candles with flower shades twinkled and the whole scene was beautiful and made delightfully comfortable by the bright open fire. The guests were met at the door by Mrs. A. S. Fant and presented to the hostess and the two guests of honor, who stood in the parlor. This room was lovely in its decorations of white and green. After all of the guests had been presented to the hostess they were asked into the spacious drawing room by Mrs. G. G. Todd. Here they were entertained in a most bewitching way by Miss Nickles, who recited two most entertaining selections which not only pleased the hearers immensely, but also showed off her wonderful ability as an impersonator; this room was decorated in yellow and green. Next Mrs. C. G. Todd and Mrs. A. S. Fant invited the guests into the dining room which was charmingly decorated in pink and green. Juny lace and crystal were enhanced in their beauty by myriad shades and magnificent roses in a tall cut glass vase adorned the centre of the table. A most tempting salad course with hot tea and pink mints were served. Mrs. J. C. Garrett poured the tea and Mrs. Maud Culbreth and Mrs. W. H. Cobb, Jr., assisted in serving. Little Sybil Parker presented each guest with a dainty pink satin rose as they came from the dining room. Those present at this function were: Mesdames W. B. Brown, D. A. Cox, C. F. Cox, M. C. Cunningham, W. O. Kay, Joel Kay, Clarence Clinkscale, C. G. Todd, W. C. Brown, W. K. Stringer, Isa. Brown, Jessie B. Lewis, W. C. Hearin, W. E. Greer, A. S. Fant, W. D. Cox, O. K. Poore, W. F. Mattison, C. A. Graves, J. T. West, Miss Hattie Hardin, Leda Poore, Bess Allen, Lillian Shirley and Marguerite Adams. As these were reluctantly leaving they were met by others coming in for the shower. After spending a short while in conversation the guests were asked into the dining room where a salad course and tea and mints were served. Before leaving this pretty room Mrs. E. C. Frierson as toastmistress in a most happy manner called on the following ladies to respond to the toasts, "The Brides That Have Been," Mrs. F. M. Cox; "The Brides That Want to Be," Miss Claudine Skelton; "The Brides," Miss Helen Goldsmith; "The Minister's Wife," Mrs. A. S. Fant. These toasts were all sparkling with wit and wisdom and were much enjoyed. As the guests came out of the dining room the stirring notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march sounded out and the bride-elect, Miss Bertha Erskine, was escorted back into the drawing room where little Lucie, the youngest daughter of the hostess, appeared, dressed as a bride with long train and veil, carrying an armful of bride's roses, no shower being made of some of the daintiest of the gifts intended for Miss Erskine by the Presbyterian friends. Mrs. A. S. Fant came behind carrying an armful of beautiful embroidered gifts, all of which were presented to the honor guest. In a few well chosen words Miss Erskine thanked the friends for this token of love and assured that they would always be pleasant reminders of this happy day when she used them in her new home as the bride of Rev. Henry Slayter in Anchorage, Ky. (Miss Erskine and Rev.

Henry Slayter will be married on Thanksgiving day.) The souvenir of this occasion were beautiful hand painted brides on heart shaped cards bearing the name of the bride and the date of her marriage on the back. Those who enjoyed this function were: Misses Bertha Erskine, Elizabeth Nickles, Irene Clement, Maggie Erskine, Emmie Warnock, Ethel Broom, Lela Terry, Ruby Willford, Claudine Skelton, Helen Goldsmith, Bertha Shaw, Mesdames D. G. Smith, C. G. Todd, A. S. Fant, J. C. Garrett, J. A. Singleton, J. B. Campbell, E. C. Frierson, A. W. Boggs, J. S. Adams, W. H. Cobb, Jr., F. M. Cox, J. Clyde Green, Maude Gulbreth, J. T. West, Clara Kay and Marie Gaines.

IRL B. HICKS 1915 ALMANAC

The Rev. Irl B. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, earthquakes and other natural phenomena should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventeenth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl B. Hicks One Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2461 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

CHEDDAR SCHOOL

After another week of study we come with a short message from our school. The enrollment has been steadily increasing each week until now all three rooms are nearly filled. As the clean-up day has been set apart for clean-up day, but we have been doing some general work on the outside, and expect to soon have our building looking as if "dust" had never been a visitor there. We are planning Thanksgiving exercises, a report of which we will give later. Miss Gertrude Clinkscale, our principal, attended the meeting of the School Improvement Association in Anderson Saturday and from there went to her home near the city where she spent the week-end with home folks. Mr. Frank Johnson who has been in the U. S. army for the last three years has returned to Cheddar and is visiting friends here for awhile. Misses Ethel Broome, Una Shaw and Emmie Wacnock of Belton were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Copeland Sunday. Miss Madge Price of Pendleton is visiting relatives here.

While Southern congressmen have from the beginning felt the sincerest sympathy with the cotton grower in his extremity and almost without exception they have voted and worked for every measure of relief offered, it has been apparent from the beginning that little help could be expected from the National Government—even Democratic Congressmen from non-cotton growing sections could not be brought to see the question except as a sectional measure and the Republicans generally were against any legislation of the character sought. "There are phases of this cotton question that should be well considered before being adopted. The United States still has a practical monopoly of cotton production but that monopoly is falling away year by year. Varying statements of the world supply of raw material places the foreign production at about 42 per cent, averaged. "Cotton is an adopted crop in the United States, while it is indigenous to the soil of India and South America. It grew wild in India from the earliest recorded times and as early as 300 years before the Christian era cotton was cultivated there and the principal article of clothing worn by the natives. "When Cortez conquered Mexico he found the natives clothed in cotton garments of their own weaving. "Unquestionably the temperate section of South America, a great part of India and Egypt, and the temperate section of Africa are as well suited to cotton raising as is the United States, and European interests are developing the cultivation of cotton in these sections. The great impetus that was given to cotton production by foreign countries came as a result of the war of secession. From a nominal production in previous years, Egypt produced in 1868, 181,128 bales and in 1875, 228,575 bales. In 1914 she produced 984,000 bales weighing 700 pounds. Last year she produced a few more than one million weighing 700 pounds. The same growth is noted in the production in India. That country produced in 1888, 2,857,900 bales and in 1910, 5,317,080 bales, India now produces more than six million bales. "While the idea of diversification and reduction of cotton acreage is undoubtedly a good one, this reduction should not be radical. The cotton crop and should always be the money crop of the South, and radical reduction of acreage means to turn it over to the foreigner. "Cotton spinning has undergone perhaps even greater changes of locality than cotton production. It may surprise some to know that 300 years ago Spain was the center of cotton manufacturing in the world. Today England holds the honor and all other countries well distanced. Japan is coming into importance in the manufacture of cotton, and owing to her proximity to eastern markets, bids fair to become a formidable competitor. "This country should not take a step backward either in the production of or manufacture of cotton and the safest way to guard against this danger is produce enough, and just enough, cotton for the world's supply under extraordinary war conditions. In guarding against present disaster, of which every true Southerner must approve, the cotton grower should incur the greater danger of losing his hold on the greatest money crop known to the industry of the world. Though the Southern farmer's present ordeal may be chargeable to cotton it must not be forgotten that the South cannot compete successfully with the West and Northwest on an extensive scale in the production of grain and cattle, while under normal conditions the cotton crop should grow more and more valuable with each recurring year. The supply now is barely equal to the demand. The public should understand that cotton is not listed as contraband, either absolute or conditional, by any of the belligerents; on the contrary, cotton is the most essential article of the war.

The department of state recently received a statement from the British ambassador, in Washington, in effect that, as cotton is not listed as contraband by his government, the British authorities have no intention of interfering with shipments of cotton on neutral vessels to any of the countries of Europe. The cotton question is practically free from complications and its difficulty should be experienced with shipments of cotton to any of the European countries, including those of the belligerents, when shipped in American or other neutral vessels and not complicated by other shipments of articles which may involve the question of contraband. I have recently requested the secretary of agriculture to ascertain and publish as early as practicable the average of small grain sown this fall in the cotton belt. Such publication might help in boosting the price of cotton.

WYATT AIKEN TALKS OF COTTON QUESTION

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS ON MATTER OF LENDING AID TO FARMERS

SEES LITTLE HELP GET YOURSELF ONE

Takes Step Which He Believes Might Help in Boosting Price of Staple.

Hon. Wyatt Aiken, Congressman from the third district, is visiting in Anderson for a few days. Asked yesterday for a statement as to the attitude of Congress on the question of lending aid to the cotton growers of the South, Mr. Aiken gave out the following:

"While Southern congressmen have from the beginning felt the sincerest sympathy with the cotton grower in his extremity and almost without exception they have voted and worked for every measure of relief offered, it has been apparent from the beginning that little help could be expected from the National Government—even Democratic Congressmen from non-cotton growing sections could not be brought to see the question except as a sectional measure and the Republicans generally were against any legislation of the character sought. "There are phases of this cotton question that should be well considered before being adopted. The United States still has a practical monopoly of cotton production but that monopoly is falling away year by year. Varying statements of the world supply of raw material places the foreign production at about 42 per cent, averaged. "Cotton is an adopted crop in the United States, while it is indigenous to the soil of India and South America. It grew wild in India from the earliest recorded times and as early as 300 years before the Christian era cotton was cultivated there and the principal article of clothing worn by the natives. "When Cortez conquered Mexico he found the natives clothed in cotton garments of their own weaving. "Unquestionably the temperate section of South America, a great part of India and Egypt, and the temperate section of Africa are as well suited to cotton raising as is the United States, and European interests are developing the cultivation of cotton in these sections. The great impetus that was given to cotton production by foreign countries came as a result of the war of secession. From a nominal production in previous years, Egypt produced in 1868, 181,128 bales and in 1875, 228,575 bales. In 1914 she produced 984,000 bales weighing 700 pounds. Last year she produced a few more than one million weighing 700 pounds. The same growth is noted in the production in India. That country produced in 1888, 2,857,900 bales and in 1910, 5,317,080 bales, India now produces more than six million bales. "While the idea of diversification and reduction of cotton acreage is undoubtedly a good one, this reduction should not be radical. The cotton crop and should always be the money crop of the South, and radical reduction of acreage means to turn it over to the foreigner. "Cotton spinning has undergone perhaps even greater changes of locality than cotton production. It may surprise some to know that 300 years ago Spain was the center of cotton manufacturing in the world. Today England holds the honor and all other countries well distanced. Japan is coming into importance in the manufacture of cotton, and owing to her proximity to eastern markets, bids fair to become a formidable competitor. "This country should not take a step backward either in the production of or manufacture of cotton and the safest way to guard against this danger is produce enough, and just enough, cotton for the world's supply under extraordinary war conditions. In guarding against present disaster, of which every true Southerner must approve, the cotton grower should incur the greater danger of losing his hold on the greatest money crop known to the industry of the world. Though the Southern farmer's present ordeal may be chargeable to cotton it must not be forgotten that the South cannot compete successfully with the West and Northwest on an extensive scale in the production of grain and cattle, while under normal conditions the cotton crop should grow more and more valuable with each recurring year. The supply now is barely equal to the demand. The public should understand that cotton is not listed as contraband, either absolute or conditional, by any of the belligerents; on the contrary, cotton is the most essential article of the war.

BOOSTERS' BOTTONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND 'A' BELLS FOR MEMBERS OF SHINE CLUB

GET YOURSELF ONE

They Are Free and Can Be Had By Stopping at Chamber of Commerce.

Get an "Anderson" button from the chamber of commerce and join the sunshine club, is the refrain of the song which is being sung today by those who have joined the club for the suppression of war-and-hard-times talk. One thousand of these buttons have been received, so there are enough to go around. And all that one has to do in order to enjoy the benefits accruing from belonging to this organization is to stop at the chamber of commerce long enough to pick up one of the buttons from the box full which has been placed there and pin it on the lapel of his coat. The Chamber of Commerce some time ago ordered through The Intelligencer one thousand of these buttons. The button is about the size of a half-dollar and made of white celluloid. It has the face of the button stamped with the word "Anderson." A small banner across the top carries the phrase "You Can Do Better in." As a matter of fact, the order of the wording, as given here, should be reversed. Around the rim of the button is stamped "Chamber of Commerce, Anderson, S. C."

Secretary Whaley of the chamber of commerce is anxious to have all these buttons on the lapels of coats of Anderson citizens and Anderson boosters. Those belonging to this order are requested not only to wear their buttons at home, but display them conspicuously when they are traveling away from home. Several weeks ago when the order for the buttons was being gotten up among the merchants of the city a large number of business men affixed their signatures to the following "proclamation": "Believing that piles of push, perseverance, publicity and price will positively produce prosperity, the undersigned business men of Anderson hereby declare that we are no longer "peevish," disgruntled, or dissatisfied with our lot in life, but on the other hand are free agents, and not the subjects of luck or chance, and that from this very moment, we propose to boost, boost, boost, because we know from personal experience that boost helps everybody; and that now all is necessary to make business become normal again, is for all of us to make concerted efforts to pull together; and, under no circumstances will we knock anybody or anything; that we will cut out all bickering, cants and pessimistic talk, and instead—boost, boost, boost. That the name of this organization shall be the "Anderson Boosters' Club" that the initiation fee shall be a Smile, and the annual dues—Optimism, payable daily; that the rewards shall consist of increased prosperity and happiness; and the penalty for "back sliding" shall be strict ostracism by all former friends and acquaintances. In witness whereof, we have this day affixed our signatures and set our seal; October twenty-sixth, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen.

To Resign

C. V. Palmer Will Give Up Duties With the F. & N. Lines.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, general freight and passenger agent of the South Carolina division of the Piedmont and Northern railway, better known locally as the Greenville, Spartanburg & Anderson railway will sever his connection with the company within the next month or so, according to a statement confirmed by Mr. Palmer. He is not in a position now to make known his plans for the future. Mr. Palmer is well known in railroad circles and the announcement that he is to retire from his present position to which he was promoted last July comes as a surprise to numerous friends. He came here from Charlotte, succeeding C. S. Allen, who was subsequently promoted to the position of traffic manager of the P. & N. system with headquarters here. Prior to his removal to Greenville, Mr. Palmer was general traffic and passenger agent of the Piedmont and Northern Railway, with offices in Charlotte. He is recognized by his associates as a capable railway man. As to Mr. Palmer's successor, no information is given out in official circles, and nothing as to proposed plans is known.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound

Croup scares you. The loud hoarse croupy cough, choking and gasping for breath, labored breathing, call for immediate relief. The very first doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will master the croup. It cuts the thick mucus, clears away the phlegm and opens up and eases the air passages. Harold Berg, Mass., Mich., writes: "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for croup and it always acts quickly." Every user is a friend. Evans Pharmacy.

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SOLONS IMPRESSED WITH HIS COLLEGE

LEGISLATORS OF THREE HOME COUNTIES INSPECTED CLEMSON PLANT

A REVELATION BIG EXPENDITURE

For Some Who Had Not Present There Recently—On Two Absent.

Returning yesterday from Clemson College, where they were invited for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the big institution and its manifold features, members of the Anderson County delegation to the general assembly expressed themselves in an enthusiastic vein concerning their findings. The delegations from Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties were invited to the college by President Riggs and gathered there Tuesday morning. Yesterday afternoon they were taken over the farms, out to the experiment stations and various other points where the agricultural features of the college were to be noted. Tuesday night they heard an illustrated lecture by Dr. Riggs on the administrative features of the big institution. Yesterday morning they were carried through the various buildings and departments of the plant and shown every feature that was interesting. All but two members of the entire representative force of the three counties were present at the college, the absent members being Mr. West of the Anderson contingent and Mr. Carey of the Pickens party. The visit was thoroughly enjoyed by all representatives and proved a revelation to several who had not been through the institution in some time. Some time ago, realizing that Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties were the "home" counties of Clemson College, the institution being situated right where these three counties are joined, President Riggs invited the representative delegations of these counties to some to the college and make a thorough inspection of the big plant, and all its departments.

Better Mail

Intelligencer Now Gets to All Parts of County on Time.

Through the efforts of Congressman Wyatt Aiken and the courtesy of the Piedmont and Northern Railway, residents of Piedmont, Pickens, Williamston, Belton and Honea Path and all those who get their mails by rural free delivery routes out of those towns will hereafter be able to get The Intelligencer on the morning of its publication. Some time ago when trains were taken off the Southern Railway The Intelligencer did not reach these towns until after the rural carriers had gone out. Consequently, subscribers living in the county did not get their Intelligencer until the following morning. The matter was taken up with Congressman Aiken who secured the consent of the postoffice department for a mail sack to be carried out of Anderson on the first interurban car, which leaves here at 5:40 o'clock. The new arrangement was started last Tuesday morning and has been giving splendid satisfaction. No other mail but The Intelligencer is handled in this sack which goes out in the morning. When arrangements for this new mail service were made with the postoffice department, officials of the Piedmont and Northern lines very kindly consented to handle the sacks and distribute them at the several stations along the road. The general public doubtless appreciates this show of generosity.

Advertisement for T. L. CELY CO. featuring a hat and the text: Your Derby, Sir Is it a STETSON or KNOX BEACON? Look and see—Come now, its time for a new one. Come here for it. You'll quickly find yours among the eight clever blocks just speeded to us from Jno. B. Stetson's and Knox Factories. Four clever blocks in Stetsons \$3.50. Same number in Knox Beacons \$3.00. T. L. CELY CO. Order by P. Post. Prices: \$3.50, \$3.00.

Advertisement for ANDERSON MILLS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS. Text: 876 OLD WHITIN LOOMS TO BE REPLACED BY NEW DRAPER TYPE. Change Will Increase Output of Mill Between 10 and 15 Per Cent.

Improvements representing an outlay of some \$200,000 and which will increase the output by 10 to 15 per cent are to be made in the Anderson Cotton Mills when 376 new Draper looms are installed, a contract for the purchase of the machinery having been filed yesterday morning in the office of Clerk of Court Pearman. According to the terms of the contract, which was filed by a representative of the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass., 876 looms and the sum of \$139,689 are to be exchanged for this number of new looms. The shipment of looms is to commence in December and continue at the rate of 200 a month until the shipment is completed about the first of February. When the Anderson Cotton Mills was established a total of 1,396 looms were purchased and placed in operation. Of this number 876 were of the Whitin make and the balance of the Draper type. It is these 876 Whitin looms which are being exchanged for the Draper looms. One marked difference in the two types of looms is that the shuttles of the Whitin looms they are fed automatically. It is stated that the exchange of the old looms for the new type will increase the output of the mill 10 or 15 per cent. The following specifications with reference to the new looms are taken from the contract which has been recorded in the office of the clerk of court: "The mill agrees to deliver 876 old looms, broken up and loaded on cars at the mill and to pay the sum of \$139,689 for 876 Northrop patent looms of model B, 40-inch width, double fork and vibrating, with rolls, cams on cam shafts for wrap, one pair 2-1/2 inch roller temples per loom, one regular pattern shuttle per loom, leather parts, harnesses, reeds or lease rods are not included. Also 1,752,000 7-8-S patent twist-ers, two-ring oil filled bobbins, 100 extra peralmon, shuttles with No. 118 pressed steel eye and fold spring. Begin shipment in Dec about 200 looms every 30 days."

Advertisement for SPECIAL SALE. Text: Electric Devices From Nov. 23 to Dec. 5 At ONE HALF Price. Electric Curling Irons, Regular value \$1.50, 5 inch Dial Electric Stove, Regular value \$4 at \$2.00. 1 inch Dial Electric Stove, Regular value \$3.50 at \$1.75. These Stoves are the most useful Electric Heating Devices. Boil water, heat Baby's Milk, and cook most anything. Costs less than 5c per hour.

Advertisement for FOLEY'S CATHARTIC TABLETS. Text: FOLEY'S CATHARTIC TABLETS. Regular value \$1.00, 5c per hour.

Advertisement for Southern Public Utilities Co. Text: Southern Public Utilities Co.