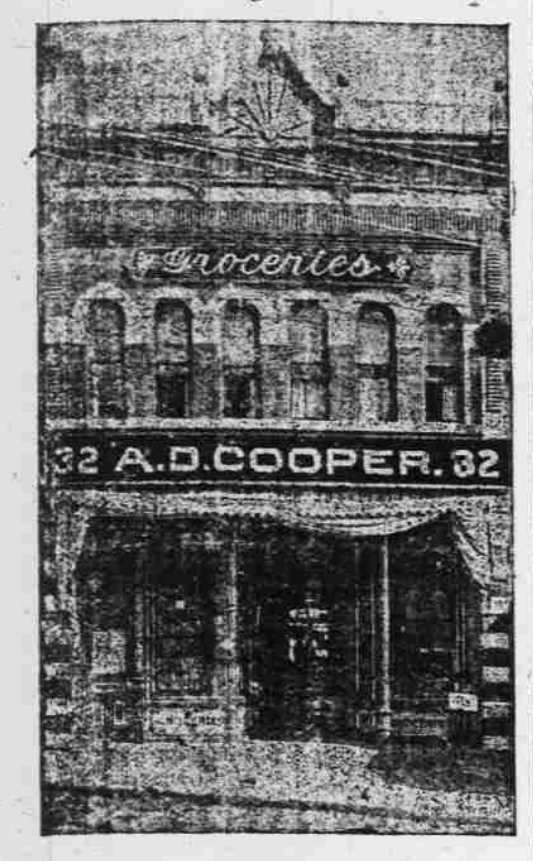


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Come to see us, whether you buy or not. You are always welcome. We are here to serve you.

The more you use us, the better we are pleased. Phone 471 was put in for YOU to use.

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Save You Money
A. D. COOPER,
32 S. Main St.

In Addition
to our large line of clothing, hats, shoes, and furnishing goods we have added a full line of trunks, traveling bags, suit cases and telescopes. All sizes; all grades.

Courtney's,
15 Patton Ave. Asheville, N.C.

RAMON'S LIVER PILLS AND TONIC PELLETS
Cure all forms of disease caused by a sluggish liver and biliousness.

The Pink Pill Cleanses The Tonic Pellet Invigorates

S. B. Moore, of Greensburg, Ky., says: "I was very bilious for a long time, had failed and getting in bad health. I began using Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets according to the Doctor's Book, and as a result I increased in weight 25 pounds, and feel like a new person."

"The Little Doctor's Book" tells all about them, and a week's treatment free, proves every word true. Complete Treatment, 65c.

SHOWING MFG. CO., N. Y. and Greenville, Tenn.

The Asheville Register.

The Largest Circulation of Any Paper in the Ninth Congressional District.
VOL. 6. ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 27, 1899. NO. 44.

Write for the free booklet "Merry Rhymes for Thirty Times."
Hires Rootbeer
time is here
THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

SENATOR PRITCHARD AT STATESVILLE

The Initial Speech of the Coming Against the Amendment.

A Masterly Presentation of the Reasons Why the Amendment Should be Defeated—An Immense Crowd of People Present—The Senator at His Best.

Statesville, Oct. 18.—Senator Pritchard spoke here to-night in the United States Court House, in opposition to the proposed Constitutional Amendment. An immense crowd was present, many from the surrounding counties. Senator Pritchard was at his best, and his remarks made a deep impression on all who were fortunate enough to hear him. He was introduced by Prof. J. J. Britt. Senator Pritchard spoke in part as follows:

I consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution the most important question that has been presented to the people of this state since the war. The right of suffrage is one that is prized very highly by the American people. It is a historical fact that those who have once enjoyed the high privilege of the elective franchise are loath to yield it without a desperate struggle. The Constitution of 1868 was framed by the republican party, and among other things it contained a provision which guaranteed free suffrage to the rich, the poor, the illiterate and the educated alike. The adoption of that constitution marked an era of encouragement to the common people of our state. Therefore there had existed a deep-seated prejudice against the poor and illiterate white man as a result of the system of slavery which had done so much to degrade labor and discourage those who earned their living by manual labor. There has never been a moment since the adoption of the Constitution when it had not been the intention of the leaders of the democratic party to do all in their power, if the opportunity should present itself, to amend the Constitution so as to restrict the right of suffrage and, if possible, prevent the poor and illiterate white people of this state from exercising that right.

It has been contended all the while by the republican party that, in the event the democratic party should be permitted to control our affairs, it would eventually attempt to amend the Constitution so as to exclude the poor and illiterate people of both races from the enjoyment of the privilege guaranteed them by the Constitution of 1868. On the other hand, the democrats have strenuously denied that such was their intention and in doing so have ridiculed the charges made by the republicans.

A VIOLATED PLEDGE.
During the last campaign Mr. Simmons, chairman of the democratic executive committee, devoted a good deal of his time in attempting to convince the people that his party was not inclined to restrict the right of suffrage. I call attention to the following interview which Mr. Simmons gave out on the 25th of September of that year and which was published in the Raleigh News and Observer, one of the leading democratic papers of this state:

"For the past twenty years or more, just before every election, the republican speakers, at their midnight meetings, have been in the habit of telling the negro that if the democrats came into power their right to vote would be taken from them. After the democrats came into power in this state they always had some reason to give these credulous beings why the democrats had not disfranchised them as they had before predicted.

"First, they told them that if the democrats got the state government they would disfranchise them. The democrats got the state government and did not disfranchise them. Then they told them that if the democrats elected a president they would disfranchise them. The democrats elected a president and did not disfranchise them. All along the honest white man of the state laughed at these lies, and marvelled that the negro did not have sense enough to see that he was being duped.

"Finally, the negro himself began to see through the trick. He had seen the democrats in full power in the state for twenty odd years and had learned through experience that that party did not propose to disfranchise him, and he began to laugh at these lies and finally refused to be frightened by their not any longer. So the old republican scarecrow had to be pulled down and put away."

The foregoing statement is in the nature of a solemn pledge made to the people of North Carolina by the democratic party through its state chairman, Mr. Simmons. At that time we were in the midst of a most exciting campaign. Mr. Simmons, as chairman of the democratic executive committee, realized full well that unless he, as chairman of the democratic party, made a full and complete denial of the allegations that were being made by the republicans against the democrats, that the voters of the state would again repudiate Chairman Simmons and his party.

There has never been a more binding and solemn contract entered into by any political party than the one that was entered into when the people of North Carolina voted the democratic ticket with the assurance from Mr. Simmons that there was no foundation for the statement that either white or black should be deprived of the right of suffrage in the event that his party should be successful. He even went so far, as to characterize the republican speakers as LIARS, hoping thereby to convince the most credulous there was not the slightest foundation for the statement. He undertook to show, by the foregoing, that it was absurd for any one to assert that the democracy of North Carolina would ever favor the abridgment of the right of suffrage in the slightest degree.

However, Mr. Simmons is not the only individual who made pledges to the people. I am informed that three-fourths of the democratic members of the last legislature made solemn pledges to the voters of their respective counties that if elected they would oppose any and all measures that might be proposed for the purpose of disfranchising any class of our citizens.

THE PROPOSED DISFRANCHISEMENT.
Notwithstanding the many pledges made by the democrats in order to obtain control of the legislature, we are confronted with a proposition to amend our Constitution, which, if adopted, will in my judgment disfranchise the poor and illiterate classes of both races. They were not content with submitting this proposition under the fair and impartial election law which had been enacted by a legislature composed of republicans and populists and under which they had so recently been able to gain control of the legislature; but, in order to enable them to carry into effect their scheme of disfranchising the unfortunate classes of our people to which it referred, they enacted an election law which was framed with the sole view of enabling them, by manipulation and otherwise, to thwart the will of the people, and thereby enable them to do that which the people would never consent to if given a fair opportunity to express their will at the ballot box and have the same recorded as expressed.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.
In order that we may have an intelligent conception as to the proposition which is to be submitted to the people, I beg to call your attention to Article 6, Section 1, of the Constitution of North Carolina, which it is proposed to abrogate and which reads as follows:

"Art. VI, Sec. 1. Qualifications of an elector. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years old or upward, who shall have resided in this state twelve months next preceding the election and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector. But no person who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall be adjudged guilty of felony or any crime infamous to the laws of this state and hereafter committed shall be deemed an elector, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law."

It will be observed that the foregoing article is in harmony with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States which reads as follows:

"Art. XIV, Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Art. XV, Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

THE STATES' PLEDGE.
It was expressly agreed at the time North Carolina was readmitted into the Union that the people of our state should retain a provision in its Constitution in harmony with the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and in order that there may be no mistake about the matter I call attention to the following provision contained in the enabling act which was passed on the 26th day of June, 1868:

"That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a state of the Union, when the Legislature of such states shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, upon the following conditions: That the Constitution of neither of said states shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said state, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof here recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said states."

The foregoing is plain and explicit, and leaves no doubt as to the precise conditions upon which the southern states were readmitted into the Union. While it does not effect this controversy in a strictly legal sense, at the same time it clearly indicates the nature of the compact that was to be observed by the people of our state as the condition upon which the state was to be readmitted into the Union.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, together with the compact which was entered into when the enabling act was adopted, the Legislature has submitted among other things, the following section as part of the amendment which is intended to be made to the Constitution of North Carolina:

"Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll tax shall be a lien upon all assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same, except against assessed property.

"Sec. 5. No male person who was on the first day of January, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in the state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this article, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The general assembly shall provide for a permanent record for all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908; and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote in all the elections by the people in this state, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article, provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax according to law."

It is a historical fact of which the courts will be compelled to take ju-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

RUSSIA AGREES TO ARBITRATE CLAIMS

Seizure of American Sealers In Behring Sea. OCCURRED LONG TIME AGO

Protocol Between the St. Petersburg and United States Governments Finally Drawn Up and Formalities Will Be Considered Soon.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Russia, it has been learned by the Associated Press, has at last agreed to arbitrate with the United States the claims resulting from the seizure of sealers in the Behring sea, which have been pending for about eight years. A protocol between the two governments has been drawn up. The final formalities are expected to be completed in the next few days and the arbitration will probably take the form of the Venezuelan court.

These claims originated in the seizure by the Russian authorities of the coast of Siberia of three American sealing vessels, and the damages claimed aggregated about \$150,000. The vessels were the James Hamilton Lewis, the Cape Horn Pigeon and the O. H. White. In each case the largest item of the claim is on account of sufferings of American officers and crew while under arrest.

The cases differ from those claims presented by British sealers, which were settled by the Behring sea arbitration in 1892. The British sealers' vessels were seized by the American revenue cutters on what the arbitration declared to be the high seas. The Russian vessels were seized within 7 miles of the Asiatic coast.

It is a matter of interest that for the first time the Russian government contends that marine jurisdiction of a country extends at least this distance from the shore line instead of being limited to a marine league, as laid down by the older writers on international law. The league was fixed originally because it respected the extreme distance from shore that a shot could be thrown from shore by one of the old cannon and the Russians hold that the limit should be extended to correspond with the range of modern ordnance.

The protocol through which the arbitration was arranged was prepared in St. Petersburg by United States Minister to that city, and in London by the British minister. It was agreed by the parties that there should be one arbitrator and the person selected for that post is Mr. Charles D. Walcott, Dutch jurist, who took a prominent part in the Hague conference. The case will be submitted to him just as soon as the papers can be prepared at the American state department.

SIX STATES REPRESENTED

Southern Commissioners of Agriculture Meet in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—When the convention of commissioners of agriculture of the southern states was called to order here this morning Louisiana, North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas were represented, while Commissioners of Agriculture of West Virginia and Collier of Virginia were expected during the day. The gathering was presided over temporarily by Commissioner Stevens of Georgia, who originated and called the convention to meet here. Its objects are to discuss the cotton situation and to attempt to bring about such legislation as will be beneficial to the farmers and to effect a plan for uniform classification.

Covering Dunes of Georgia was introduced and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. He spoke of the condition of the farmers of the south and said the Georgia farmers will welcome any movement along the line which the convention proposes to act. Governor Chandler said it was a fact that there had been no prosperity among the farmers since 1893. Whether it was due to federal legislation or a failure of the crops the fact remains that the farmers have not prospered. He said the present rise in cotton would not put any surplus money in the southern farmers' pockets, but only save them from inevitable ruin, which was sure to come from raising mortgaged crops.

Mayor Woodward of Atlanta welcomed the commissioners on behalf of the city.

The addresses of welcome were responded to by Commissioner Leon J. Jaramski of Louisiana, who represented the department of that state. He said the convention should pass a resolution looking toward preventing the business disturbances which arise every year over the wild and unreliable estimates published from time to time regarding the cotton crop.

Temporary organization was effected by the election of Commissioner Jaramski as chairman and Royal Danan of Georgia as secretary. The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A School Partially Burned.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 24.—One section of the barracks of Bingham's school was gutted by fire this morning. Five rooms were destroyed. The fire was caused by a defective fuse and was discovered at 8 o'clock. The barracks are so built that it is impossible to burn more than one section at a time. There are 180 students in the school and every southern state. Loss, about \$3,000, fully insured. There were no casualties. The school will not be interrupted.

REGULAR CABINET MEETING.

Treasury, Philippines and Yellow Fever Diseases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—At the cabinet meeting today the most important topic discussed was the condition of the treasury in its relation to the stringency of the money market. Nothing will be done at present to relieve the situation, as it is believed that in the natural course of events the heavy war expenditures will reduce the large surplus in the treasury.

The cabinet decided today to allow the purchase by American citizens of shares in the Philippine island trade. Under the laws of the United States, foreign vessels cannot engage in coastwise trade, and all the trading vessels in the Philippines flew the Spanish flag which embarrassed the trade.

Many of these vessels have now passed Key West and are being refitted for the war will shortly issue an order permitting them to fly the American flag and enjoy all the privileges of American register.

Information was placed before the cabinet showing that about 300 negroes employed by government contractors at Key West had been thrown out of their jobs by the yellow fever at that point and that many of them were in destitute circumstances owing to the suspension of work. The contractors will be notified that they must resume operations at least to the extent of employing these men.

Strike Harris Lumber Trade.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 24.—The strike at the mills in this vicinity and the refusal of the stevedores to handle any lumber that comes from the mills where the men are out has seriously interfered with the exportation of timber and lumber through this port. The aggregate tonnage of lumber and other exports last week was only 806,642 superficial feet, while, previous to the strike, the weekly average was from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet. Barks, Dunwoody & Co., one of the largest exporting firms, have loaded some of their vessels at Mobile recently.

Controls Fertilizer Output.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—A deal was closed today whereby the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company acquires the Edisto Phosphate company for \$300,000. The Virginia-Carolina company owns all but one of Charleston's fertilizer companies, and by the recent acquisition of properties in Savannah and Columbia, practically controls the fertilizer product of the south.

Bloxham Removes Officers.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 24.—Governor Bloxham demanded the resignation of Syd F. Hanford, clerk of the circuit court of Clay county, charged with intemperance in drink, and of T. A. Foltz, sheriff of Hamilton county, for continued drunkenness. The resignations were tendered and accepted.

Gun Quarantine Maintained.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Oct. 24.—A telephone message from Douglas says that the town is maintaining a shogun quarantine against Ocella, where it is claimed are 75 cases of smallpox. There is one case in the suburbs of Douglas, but it is isolated.

Four Dying of Hydrophobia.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Oct. 24.—Four negroes living on a farm near this place have been bitten by a mad dog and are dying of hydrophobia.

CANADA YIELDS GOLD LAND FOR A SEAPORT

Final Proposition Delivered to Ambassador Choate.

SETTLE ALASKAN DISPUTE

It is Proposed That the Boundary Line Be Arbitrated Upon Terms Similar to Those Imposed by America and England on Venezuela.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Associated Press is enabled to give authoritatively Canada's final proposition for a permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. It is very different from her former demands and was delivered to United States Ambassador Choate by the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, Sir Henry Louis Davies, the night the latter sailed, and dispatched today to Washington by the United States embassy. It is as follows:

"That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making 60 years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.

"That, as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skaguay and Dyea will be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid harbor.

In other words Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line.

The propositions of Sir Louis Henry Davies were made privately, and were, apparently, the result of an unexpected communication from his government, for Sir Louis, the day previous, expressed no intimation that he was empowered to make such sweeping proposals.

The Canadian statesman, heretofore, has insistently denied the United States contention that Dyea and Skaguay must first be ceded to the United States before further treating on the subject, and his sudden change of front and the concession of such important points are apparently intended as a coup, and Mr. Choate was found, to a certain extent, unprepared.

The only hope he could make was that he would inform the authorities at Washington and await their advice, as his instructions did not contemplate such a change of base by Canada.

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BON MARCHE, 15 S. Main Street.

Fall Goods.
Autumn is here; we must prepare for it. We are in a position to help you at the least possible cost for the best materials.

Wraps.
Our cloak department is full of excellent styles at bargains, and more arriving daily.

Underwear.
Is one of the first things to consider. We have the best assorted stock we have ever offered. Excellent, well made fleeced pants and vests, white or gray, each 25c.
Heavy camel's hair Jersey fleeced pants and vests, each, 50c.
Part wool pants and vests, each 50c.
Excellent stock better grades, including silk and wool and all silk.
Our line of union suits is very large. We can fit the smallest child or the largest woman. Prices, from 50 to \$2.50.

Dress Goods and Silks.
They are very important, therefore we have given them much consideration. In this department may be found most of the new weaves and shades, at quick selling prices.

Hosiery and Corsets.
These departments are very strong and are probably unsurpassed by any in the city. In a few days a large assortment of woolen hosiery will arrive.

Notions.
Almost anything you may take a notion for can be found in this department.
New things arriving daily in the Old Reliable.

KIDNEY is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and you don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake in using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

Doctors of Three States.
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 24.—The Tri-State Medical society of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia is holding its eleventh annual session in this city, with about 100 delegates in attendance. A session at Chattanooga Normal college and an X-ray exhibition were given today in their honor.

Vance Statue For Raleigh.
RALEIGH, Oct. 24.—Artist Elliott of Washington, who is making the statue of Senator Z. B. Vance, informs the committee that it will be completed by March or April. The unveiling will occur here on May 20, North Carolina state holiday. It is proposed that all the national guard of the state shall parade and that there shall be a large body of Maryland and Virginia troops and of confederate veterans in attendance.

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May we have the pleasure of showing you our goods?

Our supply of reasonable things is large—they were carefully bought for cash—they are marked at a moderate profit—we are selling very freely

We deal in Dry Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Fancy Goods, Smallwares, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Bags.

H. Redwood & Co., 7 & 9 Patton Avenue.

Good Goods, Honest Prices, Polite Service.

We've built up our large trade on these.

We always expect to use them or go out of business; and

WE ARE HERE TO STAY.

Asheville Hardware Co.,
S. E. Corner Court Square.

BON MARCHE, 15 S. Main Street.

Fall Goods.
Autumn is here; we must prepare for it. We are in a position to help you at the least possible cost for the best materials.

Wraps.
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Excellent stock better grades, including silk and wool and all silk.
Our line of union suits is very large. We can fit the smallest child or the largest woman. Prices, from 50 to \$2.50.

Dress Goods and Silks.
They are very important, therefore we have given them much consideration. In this department may be found most of the new weaves and shades, at quick selling prices.

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These departments are very strong and are probably unsurpassed by any in the city. In a few days a large assortment of woolen hosiery will arrive.

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New things arriving daily in the Old Reliable.

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The Blue Ridge National Bank,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Capital \$100,000.

We solicit correspondence and the accounts of banks, corporations, firms and individuals. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes for rent. We are prepared to give prompt attention to collections and remit at lowest exchange rates on day of payment.

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J. W. NORWOOD, President. E. R. LUCAS, Cashier.
Erwin Sluder, Assistant Cashier.

(continued on last page.)