

To My Fellow Citizens of Brevard and Transylvania County. A SIGNIFICANT BANQUET

This is to remind you that I am still in business. And notwithstanding the fact that I have to compete with so-called "spot cash" and "cut price" stores, I am still doing some business; and if good goods, fair dealing and accommodation (where it is deserving) is appreciated as it should be, I expect to do even more business in the future than I have in the past. Having been to market and personally selected my stock, my line of

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS

is especially strong; in fact my stock is strong in nearly all lines that I keep. I want your business, but I want you to understand that I don't think it treating me right to go and spend your money elsewhere and then come to me to buy on credit, and if I find out that is what you are doing I will send you back to get your credit where you spend your money. I have an assortment of

Good Clothing

which I am going to close out and on which inducements will be offered, as I want the money for other purposes.

I am yours for business,

T. D. ENGLAND

\$7,500 Cash Contest

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S

Great New Offer Upon Receipts of Cotton at All United States Ports From September 1st, 1903, to May 1st, 1904, Both Inclusive.

Contest Opened Jan. 18th, 1904, Closes April 20th, 1904.

DIVISION OF PRIZES.

For the exact, or the nearest to the exact, estimate of the total number of Bales of Cotton received at all United States ports from September 1st, 1903, to May 1st, 1904, both inclusive.....	\$ 2,500.00
For the next nearest estimate.....	1,000.00
For the next nearest estimate.....	500.00
For the 5 next nearest estimates, \$25.00 each.....	125.00
For the 10 next nearest estimates, 12.50 each.....	125.00
For the 20 next nearest estimates, 10.00 each.....	200.00
For the 50 next nearest estimates, 5.00 each.....	250.00
For the 100 next nearest estimates, 3.00 each.....	300.00
	\$ 5,000.00

Additional Offers for Best Estimates Made During Different Periods of the Contest.

For convenience the time of the contest is divided into estimates received by The Constitution during four periods—the first period covering from the beginning of contest to February 10, 1904; second period, from February 10 to March 1, 1904; third period, March 1 to 20; fourth period, March 20 to April 20, 1904. We will give the best estimate received during each period (in addition to whatever other prize it may take, or if it take no prize at all), the sum of \$125.00.

The four prizes thus offered at \$125.00 each amount to.....\$ 500.00

TWO GRAND CONSOLATION OFFERS.

First—For distribution among those estimates (not taking any of the above 188 prizes) coming within 500 bales either way of the exact figures..... \$ 1,000.00

Second—For distribution among those estimates (not taking any of the above 188 prizes and not sharing the first consolation offer) coming within 1,000 bales either way of the exact figures..... 1,000.00

Grand Total..... \$7,500.00
In case of a tie on any prize estimate the money will be equally divided.

Conditions of Sending Estimates in This Port Receipts Contest.

- Subject to the usual conditions, as stated regularly in The Constitution each week, the contest is now on. Attention is called to the following summary of conditions:
1. Send \$1.00 for The Weekly Constitution one year and with it ONE ESTIMATE in the contest.
 2. Send 50 cents for The Sunny South one year and with it ONE ESTIMATE in the contest.
 3. Send \$1.25 for The Weekly Constitution and Sunny South both one year, and send TWO ESTIMATES in the contest—that is, one estimate for The Constitution and another for The Sunny South.
 4. Send 50 cents for ONE ESTIMATE alone in the contest IF YOU DO NOT WANT A SUBSCRIPTION. Such a remittance merely pays for the privilege of sending the estimate. If you wish to make a number of estimates on this basis, you may send THREE ESTIMATES FOR EVERY \$1.00 forwarded at the same time estimates are sent. If as many as ten estimates are received at the same time without subscriptions, the sender may forward them with only \$3.00—this splendid discount being offered for only ten estimates in one order. A postal card receipt will be sent for ALL ESTIMATES RECEIVED WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTIONS. Where subscriptions are ordered, THE ARRIVAL OF THE PAPER ITSELF IS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT YOUR ESTIMATE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND IS CAREFULLY RECORDED.
 5. The money and the subscription and the estimate must come in the same envelope every time. The estimate, the money and the subscription go together. THIS RULE IS POSITIVE.

Secretary Hester's Figures Covering the Period of the Contest.

COTTON SEASON.	TOTAL PORT RECEIPTS. <small>from 1st September to 1st May (inclusive) of following year. The period covered by this contest.</small>	BALES IN COTTON CROP. <small>This is merely for your information and is not the subject of this present contest. It is given only as an additional aid to an intelligent estimate.</small>
1897-98.....	3,333,862	11,199,994
1898-99.....	7,993,451	11,274,840
1899-00.....	6,843,134	10,383,422
1900-01.....	6,346,312	9,436,416
1901-02.....	7,218,179	10,680,680
1902-03.....	7,378,627	10,727,559

The figures above are certified by Secretary Henry G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who will furnish the official figures to decide this contest.

Address All Orders to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Supreme Court and Trust Magnates Dine With President.

PASSING OF THE TRUST BUSTER.

The Reported Opposition of Wall Street to President Roosevelt Rebutted—Corporation Magnates and Trust Millionaires Enjoy White House Hospitality.

The evidence has at last come out that all the talk of President Roosevelt's opposition to the trusts and Wall Street was sheer political buncombe. The list of guests present at the White House at the dinner on Jan. 28 in honor of the supreme court included A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad; James Stillman, president of the First National bank of New York and head of the Rockefeller banking syndicate; William F. Draper, head of the cotton machinery trust; Representative Littauer, charged with illegal profits from army glove contracts; Norman B. Ream, director of the steel trust, besides other great financial magnates and corporation attorneys. As these great banquets are in the public eye and are exploited in the society columns of the newspapers, the invitation to the trusts and financial millionaires shows plainly that all the talk about their being opposed to the nomination and election of Roosevelt is but an endeavor to captivate the "plain people" with the idea that the Republican candidate is opposed to the trusts and will stay their extortion. The president of the United States, like other people, does not invite guests with whom he does not wish to associate or with whom he is not on the most friendly terms. The state banquet to the supreme court is one of the great events of the Washington social season, and to be invited to meet the chief justice and his associates is considered a great honor and much sought after. The guests are carefully selected and with premeditation. It is therefore strangely significant that the president should select the head of the great Rockefeller syndicate and one of the leading members of the Morgan steel trust to meet the judges who have an important trust case now under consideration and would, if the administration was really opposed to the trusts, have these very men on trial for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Whatever object President Roosevelt may have had in thus bringing the judiciary in touch with the trusts, he has most certainly served notice on the voters that he is on the most friendly terms with the great corporation interests and the most important members of the Wall street crowd and the money power.

Those Republican newspapers that have been attempting to fool the people into believing that they had a trust buster in the White House will soon have to be singing a new song, the burden of which will be that the great financial interests of the country are united in support of the party and its nominee, who alone will conserve the great business interests. The exigencies of the campaign may require this open alliance between President Roosevelt and the trusts that the campaign coffers may be filled, without which the wheels of the Republican chariot would drag heavily and the voice of their spellbinders be hushed. The trusts are still in the saddle and looking forward to another long lease of prosperity if Mr. Roosevelt is elected president of the United States.

"Get There!" Is the Cry.

The gentlemen who are managing the affairs of the Republican party are more for policy than for principle. They do not allow a matter of faith or doctrine to stand in the way of adopting a harmony platform and nominating a harmony ticket. The party is divided on the tariff, on the Philippines, on the Panama revolution and on nearly every other leading question. The party champions are walloped nearly every day in congress. They stick to one line of action, though. When any man of consequence shows an independent disposition oleaginous missionaries are sent after him, and he is speedily brought back to the fold. "Get there!" is the party cry. Not much time is spent in philosophy and disquisition.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Conundrums.

Besides wages, mention something that has been reduced by the trusts. Why does Theodore Roosevelt insist on digging that canal by hook or by crook (especially crook) to facilitate the exchange of foreign commodities, while both he and his party favor a prohibitive tariff to exclude them? Why is it that articles manufactured in this country are sold cheaper in Europe than they are here?—Dan Cavanaugh.

What Will the Voters Say?

"Stand pat on high taxation, protect the trusts and pray for prosperity!" is the Republican cry. The voters will have a chance to say how they like it next November.

TIPS FOR CORTELYOU.

He Can Catch a Big String of Trusts if He Will Fish in Earnest.

Secretary Cortelyou is at the head of the new department of commerce, whose bureau of industries has been trying so hard for a whole year to find a bad trust. If such a trust is found the life is to be frightened out of it by publishing the facts in regard to its crookedness.

Although Mr. Cortelyou has frequently been told where to fish if he wants to catch a big string of trusts, yet there is no evidence that he has as yet got a nibble. His patience must be nearly exhausted. The trade and commercial papers and journals are filled with information about old and new trusts, many of which are of the most obnoxious type.

The Iron Age of Feb. 4 is filled with such information. Thus, the manufacturers of axes have just formed a new trust, which at one jump advanced the prices of axes \$1 a dozen. The hatchet manufacturers have behaved in a similar way. "Their organization," says the Iron Age, "is a strong one, regulating prices and production, and in its general features resembles the Shovel association."

The ax, hatchet and shovel trusts, when they put up prices from 25 to 100 per cent, are most obnoxious to farmers, carpenters and others. They should be ferreted out and held up to public scorn. Then, if publicity doesn't make them ashamed of themselves and cause them to mend their wicked ways, perhaps it will occur to some bright member of President Roosevelt's official household to take away the tariff that protects these pestiferous trusts.

Mr. Cortelyou may remember the story of the bad boys up in the tree stealing apples who laughed at the farmer while he tried to drive them out by throwing tufts of grass at them, but who changed their tunes and ran away when he began to throw stones. That farmer was not such an everlasting chump after all.—B. W. H.

Republican Rakeoff From Panama.

When the inside history of the secession of Panama is given to the world it will make interesting reading to these ardent friends of the strenuous occupant of the White House, who, they claim, had no knowledge of the conspiracy that hatched a rebellion to order when needed. The regular correspondent at Washington of the Chicago Chronicle in a special telegram on Dec. 22 said:

"One of the sensational charges Senator Gorman is prepared to make hereafter is that a coterie of New York men subscribed a war fund to the Panama revolutionists amounting to \$300,000 with the understanding that they would be repaid tenfold from the \$10,000,000 Panama expected to receive and the \$40,000,000 which ostensibly will be appropriated for the French company. Senator Gorman is said to know the names of the men who advanced this money.

"He will charge in connection with this disclosure that the fund was subscribed only after definite and positive assurances were conveyed to the subscribers by responsible persons connected with the administration that substantial aid would be extended to the revolutionists and the republic of Panama would not only be recognized by this government, but that its independence would be guaranteed as well.

Several Democratic senators will charge in addition that the lobbyists and promoters, who are expected to receive a large share of the \$40,000,000, have agreed to make a substantial contribution to the next Republican campaign fund. The Democratic senators believe the story. One of their number said in discussing it that he had been informed that the amount set aside for political purposes was \$5,000,000. "If that is true," he said, "no wonder the president's political friends are not worrying about the hostility of Wall street."

The fact that the receipts of the first ten performances of "Parsifal" in New York were nearly \$200,000 would seem to indicate that the clerical protests and the indignation of Frau Wagner were pretty good advertising mediums.

Not a little surprise is expressed because the German crown prince talked back to his royal pa. How does it happen that the royal family has been thought hitherto to be different in this respect from other families?

Now that the bear has walked into the China shop it is possible that the bull will go in after him. With both the bull and bear in the China shop there would be a great smashing of crockery.

There is one good thing at least about the Louisiana Purchase exposition stamps, which are to be ready for the philatelists on May 1. A complete set of them will cost only 21 cents.

The surprise of Russia that she is not very popular among the nations is decidedly touching.