

PUZZLE WORD! G-N-I-T-N-I-A-P

The word spells (beginning at the last letter) the line of work in which I am engaged. And I guarantee if I do anything for you in this line you will be satisfied.

All Kinds of Painting.

"Outside" Painting, Kalsomining, Graining, Decorating, etc.
I have a shop where I do first class Carriage and Furniture Finishing.

Sign Writing a Specialty.

Get my prices before having your work done. Respectfully,
Shop—Dr. Young's Store Building,
Main Street, Brevard, N. C.

J. B. POOLE.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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T. W. WHITMIRE GIVES PREMIUMS

On Everything You Buy From Him.

Schnapps tobacco, Octagon soap and Arbuckle's coffee are all hot sellers. Why? Because you can secure nice things for the tags and signatures. The quality of the goods is no better than others. Now, by trading with me you can secure the same presents and buy anything you want. I have sent your name to the American Saving Stamp people at Cincinnati, and in a few days you will receive a premium book which will explain the matter fully. The proposition is this: I keep the stamps at my store, and every 10c worth of anything you buy from me entitles you to one saving stamp. These stamps are to be pasted in your book as you buy the goods, and one stamp is worth the value of three tobacco tags or Arbuckle's or Octagon signatures in securing presents. When you get your book filled with stamps you bring it to me and select your premium and I will have it sent you, freight prepaid. Now, the beauty about the saving stamp business is—

You Can Buy Anything in My Line and Secure These Premiums.

And to get premiums on sugar, lard, coffee, flour, meat, etc., is like getting money from home. Remember that this applies to the 30-day customer as well as cash or cash produce. When you trade with me you don't have to guess to win a prize; just as sure as you trade with me you will get a prize, and there is no guessing in it. And I wish to say while the 10-off sale was a grand success, I have this day called it in and have secured the American Saving Stamp people as my partner, and will have to send them the 10 per cent. to pay for the stamps that secures your presents. Now, if my prices are not right don't buy, but if they are buy from me and secure these nice premiums delivered at your door free of charge. Respectfully,

T. W. WHITMIRE

To My Fellow Citizens of Brevard and Transylvania County.

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 a 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

Brevard Banking Company

J. F. HAYS, President.

T. H. SHIPMAN, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business and solicits your patronage.

New Way of Advertising.

New Firm.

New Prices.

We invite the attention of the people of Transylvania and adjacent counties to our complete Stock of Goods, and especially want them to compare our prices with others. We have a good stock of General Merchandise, and intend to advertise them by selling at such low prices that all who hear about us will have to trade with us or lose money.

"High Quality and Low Prices" Is Our Motto.

Jenkins & Duckworth

Phone 20.

Pickelsimer Building.

King Edward as Mediator.

The report that King Edward of England has delicately tendered his good offices as a mediator in the war between Russia and Japan and that Czar Nicholas has intimated that such mediation would be accepted is interesting and significant and may prove to be extremely important.

As the titular head of the leading and most powerful European government the king of England is well fitted for such a pacific mission. He is peculiarly situated with reference to the rulers of Europe, being the uncle by marriage of the czar of Russia, Nicholas II.; the brother of the dowager empress of Germany and uncle of the emperor, William II., and son-in-law of the king of Denmark, whose family is closely connected with both Russia and Germany. While his age—he is sixty-three—gives him a natural prestige with his nephews, the czar and the emperor, he is still in the possession of his physical and mental powers and has the advantage of long years of personal intimacy with them, during which he is reputed to have won their affection and respect, a fact that may well re-enforce his position as the sovereign of a mighty and worldwide dominion. Though he may not direct the policy of his government, he can influence it indirectly and can very effectively co-operate with it. He has a broader and more intimate knowledge of the affairs of all the nations with which he is connected than any other ruler. He has also the reputation, no doubt well founded, of being a man of calm judgment and of peace loving temperament, with no suspicion of weakness in his attachment to the honor or the interests of his own people. What such a man in such a position may feel and think and do is likely to have a substantial and even decisive influence on the course of events.

While the interests of Great Britain and Russia may clash at various points, there does not seem to be any such irreconcilable difference between the national aims and purposes of the two powers as would forbid an understanding between them. The essential objective of Russia has been for several generations access to the ocean highway of the world through ports not frozen half the year, preferably through the Mediterranean, with possession or control of Constantinople, the first seat of the empire of the east and the birthplace of the Greek church. Motives of interest, ambition and religion combine to make this the strongest national desire of the Russians. Their failure to accomplish it has been largely due to British opposition, which has been inspired through fear of Russia's interference with Great Britain's interests in Asia. If now British opposition to Russia's possession of a Mediterranean port were withdrawn, the latter would no doubt be willing to forego her possession of Manchuria and an open port on the Yellow sea, which are essentially the things Russia is fighting for in the far east and which Japan so strenuously objects to her having. If Russia were enabled thus to reach the sea in the near east she would undoubtedly be glad to withdraw from the far east.

Some such arrangement as this would settle at once the questions of the orient and the Levant which have for generations vexed the statesmen of Europe. Of course it could only be done through the safeguarding of the essential interests of all parties. For Great Britain the first necessity is an adequate guarantee of her position in India. A second and hardly less important necessity is the security of her trade, present and future, in the Chinese dominion. For Japan the prime necessity is absolute safety for her island empire, which is menaced by Russian control of Manchuria and a fortified port on the Yellow sea. Security as to India is the crux of the situation. It must of course be adequate. With this assurance Great Britain could look with complacency upon Russian occupancy of Constantinople. If it be possible to safeguard all the interests involved, such a settlement would bring peace and honor to all. If it is toward some such understanding as this that King Edward is working, the whole world has reason to wish him success. It is a great and difficult mission, but it is not impossible of accomplishment.

It is apparent that Abdul Hamid means to carry out his Macedonian reform pledges in about the same way as Russia meant to carry out her pledge to leave Manchuria.

It may be noted that American sympathy for either Japan or Russia has not reached the point where children are being named after the heroes of the present war.

Business, Society and Scallions.

The perplexing case of a young man in a Philadelphia department store is of peculiar interest at this particular time, when the scallion, otherwise known as the young onion, makes its appearance in its most seductive form. In common with everybody whose gastronomic tastes are properly developed, this young man is fond of scallions. It appears that at a recent midday luncheon he indulged his appetite for this fragrant and succulent vegetable, and the floorwalker detected the odor, whereupon that imperious individual informed the young man that he must not eat onions, as the odor was offensive to customers, and that a repetition of the offense would mean his dismissal from the establishment.

Like a sensible young man, which he presumably is, he wrote to an editor for advice on the subject. The editor advised him not to eat onions until after the close of business hours, when he might eat them with perfect safety and to his heart's and stomach's content. This he decided to do. But his perplexities did not end here.

It seems that besides his passionate fondness for scallions the young man delights in the society of cultivated young ladies and is in the habit of calling on them frequently after business hours. So, very properly and sensibly, he wrote to another editor, who told him he should not eat onions when contemplating a social call. After the call he could eat with propriety as many onions as he desired. As a rule he does not return from his calls until late in the evening, when he is sleepy, and onions do not then interest him. Manifestly he cannot eat the fragrant scallion before attending church Sunday morning, nor can he indulge himself at his Sunday dinner if he expects to meet young ladies in the evening. And of course no department store young man would omit calling Sunday evening of all nights. With his onion eating privileges thus completely cut off, his position is painfully perplexing. He highly values his place in the department store, not only for the salary, but for the social prestige that goes with it. What is he to do? Shall he indulge his passion for scallions after business hours and spend his evenings in a hall bedroom remote from the refining influence of female society, or shall he seek female society and strive to overcome his natural passion for the odoriferous but toothsome diet? He might, however, simply cut the Gordian knot by eating onions as often as the desire comes upon him and cultivate female society just the same, trusting to luck and his redeeming qualities to carry him through.

Butter, Milk and Cheese.

An interesting monograph lately issued by the national department of agriculture observes that "Iowa is conspicuous as a producer of butter, New York of cheese, Wisconsin of both butter and cheese, New York again of market milk and Illinois of condensed milk."

The magnitude of the dairy interests of the country is shown by the fact that of the 5,739,657 farms in the United States 4,514,210 keep cows, and of the latter 357,578 derive 40 per cent of their income from the dairy and are properly classifiable as dairy farms. There are 67,822,336 cattle in the country, of which about 18,000,000 are kept for dairy purposes; nearly a million of the latter are what are called "town cows." In the total cow population 700,000 are "pure bloods," or about 1 per cent; 16 per cent more have at least one-half improved blood in them.

The average value of a dairy cow is about \$30. It takes 237 cows to supply 1,000 persons. Sixty years ago it took 283; that is a proof that improved breeding is increasing the milk production of the animals. The annual milk production is 7,728,583,349 gallons, or 101 gallons for every American. The annual value of our dairy products is \$605,315,354, of which butter accounts for about \$263,000,000, cheese \$28,000,000, condensed milk \$12,000,000, milk consumed \$217,000,000 and by-products \$41,000,000.

The eminent Norwegian explorer, Nansen, does not believe in modern sport. He thinks that the excessive praise bestowed on record breakers makes them vain and unfits them for practical life. Their bodies are unequally developed, and they fall easy victims to tuberculosis and other diseases. What the young folks should do, he says, is to go out into the woods and study nature. His motto is, "Plenty of bodily exercise, but no sport."

The census bureau has about completed the enumeration of the Philippine Islands, and Spain will learn for the first time what she lost.