



LIEUTENANT BOWMAN.

IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna.

"I have been particularly benefited by the use of Peruna in the head and throat. I have been able to fully give myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack.

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."

—Chas. W. Bowman.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

Peruna is sold by your local druggist. Buy a bottle today.

So. 3-'07.

MUST WORK TOGETHER.

No town will become a good business center so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only ones that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his part to attract people to come to town to trade in helping the entire business community, and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible and trying to bring a larger territory in the circles in which the town is the business center.

Tommy—"Pa, what is a limited monarchy?"

Pa—"Anything less than four kings."—New York Sun.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine for Woman's Ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female illnesses or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing all forms of Female Complaints, Inflammation and Ulceration, and consequent Spinal Weakness.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Local Weakness than any other one remedy. It dissolves and expels tumors in an early stage of development. Irregularities and periodical pains, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it; also damaged organs, causing pain, dragging sensations and backache. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system.

It removes that wearing feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues". These are indications of Female Weakness or some derangement of the organs, which this medicine cures as well as Chronic Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

THE DUTIES OF MERCHANTS TO THE HOME PAPERS.

In an address before the Corn Belt Editorial Association, at Storm Lake, Iowa, Mr. A. M. Foster, a local merchant delivered a thoughtful address on the duties of merchants to home papers. He said many things that it will be profitable to call to the attention of the business men of their respective cities. Duty and advantage go together, and it is part of the work of the press to educate its patrons as to both. He placed good will at the first obligation of the merchants to the local press and said:

"If you will pardon me for a personal illustration, this is what I mean, partially at least, by good will. Last fall for the first time we devoted our store basement exclusively to Christmas toys and novelties. We advertised the fact generally in the local papers, but one day I saw one of our regular customers coming in with a lot of toys. I asked her if she could not find what she wanted in our toy department. 'Why,' she said, 'I have you a toy department? Where is it?' I asked her if she did not see our ad. in the papers, and she said she did not take any papers. I said to her: 'My good lady, if I were you the first thing I would do would be to go over and subscribe for one and then read the ads. You will save your subscription many times over.' And the best of it is she subscribed."

Another duty the merchant owes the local paper is his patronage. It has been said by those who have watched the order of events that no merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another, and up to this day and age of the world no medium has been found so satisfactory as the newspaper to convey information to the public.

And what is advertising but informing the people what you have to sell? I say it is the duty of the merchant, and I would also include the professional men and mechanics, who have business of their own, to patronize the local paper not only by their subscriptions, but by advertising as well. If we help to build up the papers they will help to build up the town and bring to us increased trade and greater opportunities.

I firmly believe that if a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in it is good enough for him to spend his money in, be he an editor, merchant, farmer or anybody else. Some merchants have told me they don't believe people read their ads., for they don't see that they get any benefit. Well, suppose for the sake of argument people don't read some ads. Whose fault is it—the newspaper's? Not much. It is the man behind the ad.

It is a rare exception for the public not to read anything that is interesting. Perhaps we ought to dress up our ads a little. For example, fifty men can go down our streets on a hot day in their shirt sleeves and you would hardly notice them, but let just one man go down dressed in the height of fashion, and I'll tell you everybody will sit up and take notice. Why? Because there is something about him that attracts. That is what we ought to do—dress up our ads, and make them attractive.

BIDS LOW ON CANAL CONTRACT

Cost of Construction of Canal by These Contractors Would be \$9,450,000 if Estimate of \$140,000,000, Frequently Spoken of in Congress, is Accurate—Much Discussion Made as to Great Difference in the Only Four Estimates Submitted—Both Oliver and Bangs Have Done Much Important Construction Work According to Statement Submitted.

Washington, Special. — Proposals opened by the canal commission for the entire construction of the Panama canal were as low as had been expected by experts on construction work. For some time it has been known that several members of the commission believed 7 per centum upon the estimated cost of the construction would be a fair remuneration for a contract, or under the form of contract prepared by the commission.

The lowest proposal, that of William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Anson M. Bangs, of New York city, who offered to do the work for 6.75 per centum of the estimated cost, falls even lower than had been hoped for.

Granting that the estimate of \$140,000,000 for the construction of the canal, which had been frequently spoken of in congress, is accurate, the remuneration of the Oliver-Bangs combination would be \$9,450,000 in case it were to be awarded the contract.

William J. Oliver and Anson M. Bangs have both been in the contracting business for many years, and the statements they furnished with their proposal show that they have done much important work. Mr. Oliver states that he has completed \$18,100,000 worth of work in the past ten years now has \$31,500,000 worth of work in progress. He gives his assets at \$3,000,000. Mr. Bangs gives his assets at \$2,000,000.

The other bidders were George Peirce & Company, of Frankfort, Maine and New York city, who offered to do the work for 7.19 per centum upon the estimated costs, the North American Dredging Company, of Los Angeles, California, who offered to do the work for 28 per centum of the estimated costs, and the McArthur, Gillespie Company, of New York, whose bid was 12.5 per centum.

Strike Leaders Are Shot.

City of Mexico, Special.—Late advice from the Crizaba strike district are to the effect that 5,562 of the 7,083 men who were out, have returned to work. Although everything is quiet at present, swift punishment was inflicted by the government upon the men who were leaders in the late rioting. Just how many men were executed for the part which they took in the trouble is not yet known, but seven of the ring leaders were shot in the sight of hundreds of witnesses. The shooting of these leaders, among who were Rafael Moreno, vice president, and Manuel Juarez, secretary of the Working Men's organization, was dramatic. It was at 5:30 o'clock in the morning when 5,000 of the already half-starved strikers determined to turn back to work. The factory whistle was blowing and throngs of men were about to enter the open doors when they saw a squad of soldiers leading the condemned men to the ruins of the stores that had been razed by the mob. Placing the men on the piles of smoldering rubbish the soldiers stepped back the desired number of paces and the volley that followed closed this dramatic chapter of the strike.

Walker Hanged.

Graham, Special.—The negro Henry Walker, condemned to death for having shot Mr. L. Banks Holt, was on Tuesday hanged promptly at 1 o'clock. He was pronounced dead at the end of 17 minutes.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, testified for the defense in the licorice cases.

Letters to Pope in Interest of International Peace.

Rome, By Cable.—W. T. Stead, in connection with his efforts to interest Pope Pius in an international peace movement, wrote Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of State, enclosing a letter to the Pope in which he described his ideas as to the action the Vatican should take and pointing out the enormous moral influence such action by the Pope would create. It is reported that Mr. Stead's desire is that Pope Pius issue an encyclical in favor of peace and the limitation of armaments.

Revenue Cutter Launched.

Wilmington, Special.—The revenue cutter Pamlico, built for the government by the Pusey & Jones Company, was launched Saturday. The vessel was christened by Miss Appie Camille Cahoe, of Newbern, N. C. Officers of the revenue service were among the invited guests. The Pamlico is 158 feet long and will cruise on Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

TILLMAN ON RACE QUESTION

Goes After the President With His Pitchfork

BROWNSVILLE RIOT THE TEXT

Nothing Involved in Dismissal of Negro Troops Except Race Question—Present Administration Responsible for Present Acute Situation in South—President Encouraged Negro to Assert Equality Then Wrought Vengeance On Whole Battalion.

Washington, Special.—The senate listened to a debate on the race question Saturday in which Senator Tillman was the principal participant, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, his opponent, which brought into striking contrast the ideas of the South and North on this question. President, he maintained, had encouraged the negro to assert his equality and then had wrought vengeance on a whole battalion for following that encouragement. He condemned the President's action in both respects.

At this point Mr. Tillman was interrupted for the first time. Senator Nelson asked: "Would you deny those privileges to white soldiers?"

"I will go as far as any man in giving white men, either soldiers or citizens, their rights," answered Mr. Tillman.

"Why should not the colored soldier, if he conducts himself as a white soldier, have the same consideration?"

"For the simple reason that God Almighty made him colored. He did not make him white," retorted Mr. Tillman, who added that caste feeling was universal; that it pulsed even in the bosom of the senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson).

Mr. Tillman characterized the President's action in the Brownsville matter as "nothing more or less than lynching." He challenged any one to produce in the army regulation or elsewhere any foundation for the charge of conspiracy of silence, mutiny and treason made against the soldiers, although he declared that there was no doubt that the soldiers were responsible for the "outrage at Brownsville."

"The whole issue involved is one of race, and the President is primarily more responsible than any other man for the position the negroes in the South have taken on the question of negro rights. He gave recognition to Booker Washington in a social way. He did it knowing he was flying in the face of caste feeling among seventeen millions of Southern white men and against the same feeling of two-thirds of three-fourths of the Northern people. He does not understand the negro or the deep and vital character of the issue involved. He made a mess of it in the first instance and he has made a worse mess of the last."

"The well-known attitude of the administration on the racial question has been the cause of a great and noticeable change in the demeanor and action of the negroes through the South and the greater question of relationship between the races cannot be much longer kept down." He predicted in the near future a race conflict to determine whether the negro is the equal of the Caucasian.

Something should be done. "It is high time something was being done to have this great and vital question brought before the country in some practicable and sensible way. The deep interest shown in the Brownsville tragedy is ample evidence that the people of the country are beginning to feel a deep concern in the various phases of this question, and it is absolutely useless for doctrinaires and politicians to undertake to pool-pool the question and dismiss it with a wave of the hand and for one, I am ready to go to battle under the slogan 'America for the Americans,' and 'This is the white man's country and white men must govern it.'"

Senator Tillman convulsed the galleries and amused many senators by illustrating the discrimination between the races in Washington. "Negroes are not allowed to drink at all the bars in Washington, as you all know," he said. The last three words were given especial emphasis, and the senator waved his hand to include the whole senate.

Mr. Tillman said there were some times when he wished to be dispassionate and deliberate, and he had prepared in writing, his discussion of the race question and would read it. The war had settled the question of slavery and also the question of whether we were to be a confederation of a nation. We were, he said, a nation with a big "N," but the Southern half of the country had no conception of the word "Nation," except as it is connected with the word "Nigger," and more's the pity.

and to follow the discussion of the question, would involve another two hours' speech. It had simply been his object to point out that the people of the South were on the crest of a volcano and confronted with a situation of which the people of the North had no conception. As to the Brownsville matter he stood on the proposition that the innocent ought not to be punished because there were some guilty, "and I think the President has made some very grave blunders in dealing with this subject."

SHREP ON SMALL FARMS.

Sheep are now the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. A good ewe will produce herself and will yield more than enough wool to pay for her keep. Besides this, sheep are valuable in cleaning up the rough spots on a farm and keeping down the weeds that horses and cows will not touch. The statement is made that of six hundred plants common to a section of Iowa the sheep eats five hundred and fifty, against eighty-two for the horse and fifty-six for cattle. In many places the farms are said to be "sheep hungry"—that is, they need just this kind of grazing to keep the foul stuff down.

It is comparatively easy to care for sheep. There is little to do in feeding them, and no stable to clean. This does not mean, however, that they need no care at all, but with a sheep-pasture fence they will do well with less attention than any other farm stock.

There is a present tendency to undertake sheep culture more generally upon small farms. A company with large capital has been recently organized, which will let out flocks to the New England farmers to keep on shares, and a similar movement is taking place in other sections of the country.

Sheep are high in price now, and the likelihood is that they will remain so, as the demand for mutton and lamb has grown enormously within the past few years. The sales for marketing purposes in Chicago for one week recently were more than double those of the corresponding week of six years ago. A farmer may, however, begin with a few breeding ewes, and by the time his flock has reached the size he wishes he will be experienced in caring for them.

Ewes three years old are the best age to purchase in starting. Younger than that they should not be bred. The teeth indicate their age; yearlings have one pair of broad front teeth; two-year-olds, two pairs; three-year-olds, three pairs, and over that four pairs. For strong, healthy lambs the ewes should be in good physical condition when bred. The best blooded ram possible to use is none too good for building up a flock.

Sheep do not need a warm place—except at lambing time—and do well in a shed where they are protected from the wind. They should have plenty of room and air and good water. Their quarters and pasture should be dry underfoot. Clover hay with some oats make good feed for them.—The Circle.

ALLOWANCE FOR A GIRL.

Every girl—even small ones—should have an allowance for their own personal use, because it teaches them the value of money and incidentally the principle of economy. Even if it is only twenty-five cents a week, a girl should have it regularly and should be made to understand that when that has been spent on either necessities or luxuries no more will be forthcoming until the next week and teasing and begging for additional sums will not be considered by either parent. Thus the only way that there will be a chance for a small girl or an older one to get more money than the regular allowance is by earning it and in this way a certain amount of industry is secured.

There is no better way to train a young girl to be economical and to attain a normal business-like point of view, than by insisting that she keep all expenses within the limit of her allowance. In this way a girl, whether she is 6 or 16 years old, will grow to understand that if she wants a thing and hasn't enough money to purchase it she will have to save every penny until the sum is large enough to pay for the article.

The giving of an allowance is a strong moral factor in developing character, for it undoubtedly checks many fancies and silly whims that would otherwise be indulged in and brooded over until an easy-going mother or father would supply the extra funds just to have the girls in good spirits again.—The Epitome.

FRIENDLY OLD DISHES.

The silver vaults in Mrs. S.'s house are filled to their utmost capacity with everything for her table's adornment. Her butler's pantry, two stories high has a gallery that gives access to the shelves, which run from floor to ceiling, and are stocked with china and glass, but with all this wealth of table service, she clings to some old plain white dishes much the worse for wear and age, which when alone she uses in preference to all her other possessions. These dishes include a little white teapot, cream jug and sugar bowl and a vegetable dish, minus a cover. Her butler knows her fondness for these "old friends," and when the other members of the family are out for luncheon he always makes it a point to trot these out for Mrs. S.'s special delight. No body has been able to account for this peculiarity of taste on her part, though some friends aware of her idiosyncrasy, think it is due to memories of her childhood days when she lived in Brooklyn and the S. millions had not crossed her horizon.

Professional Cards

H. S. Anderson
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Hendersonville, N. C.
Removed to office over new bank

Bartlett Shipp
Attorney-at-Law
Office in Bank of Hendersonville Bldg

A. L. Holmes G. H. Valentine
Holmes & Valentine
Attorneys-at-Law
Office over Bank of Hendersonville

Dr. H. H. Carson
Surgeon-Dentist
Office over Bank of Hendersonville
Hendersonville, N. C.

Walker A. Smith
BAKERY
FINE BREAD, CAKES AND PIES
Cakes made to order
a specialty.
Main St. opp. Bank of Hendersonville

COMPLETE LINE.
OF
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES
AT
Burekmyer Bros.,
North Main Street
Hendersonville, N. C.
Your larder supplied with
the best the market affords

Bill Goods as Represented
AT
A. Fickers
Grocery and General Provision Store
Hendersonville, N. C.

THE BLUE RIDGE INN
Hendersonville,
North Carolina.

Bargains in Furniture
SAVE MONEY ON
SEWING MACHINES & ORGANS
Selling Below Cost
Full line of Baby Carriages. Select stock of new goods. Call at our store in the handsome new brick block.
J. M. STEPP, N. Main.
Hendersonville, N. C.

THOMAS SHEPHERD
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

I carry a fist class line of funeral Supplies.

Opposite Hotel Imperial. Phone 25.

Open day and night.