

Republican Platform

We pledge our continued loyalty to William Howard Taft, President of the United States, and leader of our party. We heartily congratulate both him and the republican majorities in the Sixty-first Congress on the extraordinary number of wise measures which, in accordance with the promises of our national convention, have already been enacted into law. Our history hardly affords another instance in which the party in power has so promptly made good so many of its promises to the people.

We renew our allegiance to the Republican policy of protection. The southern states, and North Carolina in particular, have profited by that policy in the past, and have every reason to expect increased benefits from it in the future.

We heartily approve the plan of a tariff commission which, by investigating carefully the conditions and the cost of production of protected articles in this country and abroad, aims not merely to put that policy on a scientific basis, but to enable all men to judge for themselves of its fairness and justice. Firmly believing, as we do, that it is the best policy for this country, that that no country will adhere to it, we hold that it is plainly to the south's interest to send to Washington representatives and senators of the party that supports it. We hold that the south is shamed by the glaring insincerity of Democratic senators and representatives who, while posing as bitter opponents of this policy in their speeches and their party platforms, nevertheless show by their votes that they believe in it; who seek to secure its benefits for their constituents not by the manly avowal of their convictions, but by secret intrigues and bargains.

Out of the great number of wise and progressive acts which stand to the credit of this administration and this congress, we especially commend their treatment of the difficult subject of interstate commerce, and we heartily endorse the policy embodied in that legislation, to-wit: Regulation of commerce carriers by a commission of experts, subject to appeals to a court so organized that it will become a court of experts. We call attention to the contrast between this firm and definite and sound policy and the utter failure of the opposition to agree upon any policy whatever in this field.

We commend also the vigorous measures already taken to conserve our national resources for all the people.

We also cite, as another example of the efficiency of the republican party, the admirable work of the national monetary commission in preparing the way for the much needed reform of our system of currency and banking, to the end that the irresponsible control of credit by powerful and selfish private interests shall be stopped and that adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the business of the country against financial panics. We commend the work of that commission to business men, and ask them to contrast the republican attitude on this issue with that of the democratic party, which while loudly crying out against existing evils, offers no plan of its own for reform, but contents itself with opposing, like the proverbial dog in the manger, every specific suggestion that is made.

On all the great national issues our party has proved its competence to manage the government by adopting policies which all men can understand. Our opponents, by their failure to agree upon any clear program of action, have proved their unreadiness and unfitness for the trust. They are not even agreed on the tariff issue, on which they have chosen to make their campaign. Some are for moderate protection, some are free traders, some are high protectionists in disguise, some are for free raw materials, some against free raw materials. To put the affairs of this great country in their hands would be to turn from the tried and the untried, from experience to blind experiment, from order to chaos.

We favor the reclamation of swamp lands in the south by drainage as arid and semi-arid lands in the west have been reclaimed by irrigation.

Turning to the affairs of our own state, we have no need to juggle with words in order to conceal a lack of convictions, or to make use of fatuous platitudes, after the fashion of our opponents. On what may be called the permanent issues, we need hardly do more than repeat the plain language of our own platform of two years ago, on which we won so great an increase of support from the people.

We repeat our declaration in favor of the most liberal policy concerning education that the state's resources will permit. Our children must all have the opportunity to obtain a good public school education. Our institutions of the higher learning must all be maintained; we favor giving them such support that they may put within reach of our young men of talent and industry the highest attainable training, both general and technical. A great state can make no better investment of its means than for the training of its youth of both sexes and of all classes. There is no right place for ignorance in modern civilization. We favor the policy of the state furnishing, free of charge and under proper regulations, to every child in the public schools all necessary textbooks.

We favor an equally liberal policy with our institutions of charity and with our charitable veterans.

We believe in the dignity of labor and the elevation of the wage-earners, and pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will best promote this end.

We believe that labor and capital are co-ordinate branches of our industrial life—each necessary to the other—that neither can prosper without the other, and looking to this end we pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will, so far as possible, create the kindest feeling between labor and capital, remove all causes for conflict between the two, and promote the unbuilding of both classes in North Carolina.

We believe in good roads, and favor the good roads policy, both as an economic necessity and one of the chief means to make country life—the life of most of our people—more attractive. We hold that the best employment for the state convicts is on the public highways.

We again call for the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals of both sexes, and juvenile courts for our cities. These are reforms clearly demanded by the best public sentiment everywhere, and in which North Carolina must not lag behind.

We denounce the extravagance of the Democratic party in the management of the finances of the state, whereby they have increased the bonded indebtedness of the state and caused a constant depreciation in market value of our state bonds.

We demand a fair election law, which shall permit every voter to cast his ballot voluntarily, prevent dictation and bribery, and make for a free expression of the people's will. The failure of the party in power to pass such a law is inexcusable. Every advocate of pure politics is in favor of it. None but partisan and unworthy motives are arrayed against it, and we demand effective legislation that will insure punishment of election officers who act corruptly in the discharge of their duties.

In the matter of the state's policy with common carriers and other great corporations, we take issue squarely with the declaration of our opponents which, if it means anything, means that all great combinations of capital are to be destroyed outright. We hold, on the contrary, that much of the work of modern society will continue to be done, and must be done, by the great corporations. What is needed in the state as in the nation is not wanton destruction or ignorant intermeddling, but careful and expert and just regulation. We repeat, therefore, the pledge of our last platform—the pledge to set ourselves against two kinds of injustice, the injustice which permits great corporations and other combinations of wealth to prey upon the poor, and the injustice which sacrifices property and endangers business in order that cheap damagages may get or keep office. We reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principle of local self-government and we denounce the successive betrayals of that principle by our opponents, who long vaunted themselves its champions.

We demand that our judiciary, and particularly our higher courts, shall be kept above the atmosphere of partisan politics, and demand that the judicial emolument shall never be conferred as a reward for mere political service. The sole test of fitness for judicial honors and duties should be professional eminence and ability and exalted character.

Believing, as we do, that in state and nation alike the policies for which our party stands are right and wise, we invite all patriotic citizens, whatever their party affiliations in the past, to join with us in supporting them. We believe that in the south particularly it is of the first importance that our party shall continue to grow. It is universally conceded that the southern states, by their blind allegiance to one party, have for years deprived themselves of the power and influence in the nation, which our forefathers once possessed and vigorously exercised, and which we ought to have today. Whatever reasons may in the past have justified southern people in that course, they do not exist today in North Carolina; and North Carolinians are breaking from the control of outworn issues and prejudices. We welcome all such citizens to our ranks, and to the end that we may be worthy of their alliance and confidence we make this declaration of independence:

The Republican party of North Carolina, a party made up of men who love the south and love North Carolina, a party which in the election of two years ago cast 114,000 votes for its platform, electing three representatives in Congress and carrying five congressional districts for its electoral vote, utterly and emphatically repudiates that notion of its character and function which would make of it a mere machine for distributing federal offices and electing delegates to national conventions. We proclaim ourselves a true party and no machine. We need no dictator, and will submit to no dictation. We ask of our national leaders and managers the same treatment they would accord to a Republican organization of the same strength in any northern state. We invite our fellow Republicans of other southern states to join with us in this stand; and to our fellow citizens of North Carolina, to our fellow southerners everywhere, we again declare our conviction that a Republican vote cast in the south today is not merely a vote for Republican policies and candidates, but a vote for freedom. It is a vote for freedom from the slavery to prejudice, for freedom from the slavery to conditions and issues that are past. It is a vote for the right of all southerners to follow their individual convictions concerning public affairs. It is a vote for the right of the south to a full share in the control of both the great political parties and in the guidance of the destinies of the American republic.

North Carolina
Henderson County
In the Superior Court

Jno. M. Lance vs. Lela M. Lance

NOTICE
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Henderson county for the purpose of obtaining a divorce absolute from her; and the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in September, 1910 at the court house of said county in Hendersonville, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Oct. 18, 1910. C. M. PACE,
Clerk Superior Court.

BLUFFED AND WON

A Dramatic Incident of the Fateful Hundred Days.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S COUPS.

The Way of the Great Military Genius Overcame the First Opposition He Encountered on the March to Paris After His Return From Elba.

A striking incident in the career of Napoleon is described by Camille Coucaud in his book, "Le Retour de l'Isle d'Elba" ("The Return From the Island of Elba"). It describes how he met the first opposition offered to his march to Paris after his escape from Elba: "Meanwhile Napoleon had traveled by the Alps to Dauphine, advancing into the interior of the country. Having received information on Sunday, the 4th of March, the prefect of l'Isere had immediately, in concert with the military authority, taken measures to deal with the startling situation. A detachment composed of a battalion of the Fifth regiment of the line and two companies of engineers was dispatched to prevent the further advance of the emperor. "The meeting between this detachment and the little troop from the Isle of Elba took place on the 7th of March near Vizille, but not before the peasants had had time to hasten to inform Napoleon of the antagonistic disposition of the officers commanding the troops which had been sent from Grenoble. In order to avoid the shedding of blood the emperor ordered Cambrouse, who was accompanied by a small escort, to enter into treaty with the *cordes blanches* (white cockades). Cambrouse found the detachment ranged in order of battle. The commanding officer refused to enter into communication, and the soldiers remained silent and gloomy. "Napoleon immediately took his share in the proceedings. He gave the order to his grenadiers to put their rifles under their arms, in order to give proof of their pacific dispositions. Then he advanced alone, while some of his friends cried to the soldiers of the line:

"Friends, do not fire! There is the emperor, who wishes to speak to you."

"Napoleon now found himself about thirty meters from the Grenoble detachment. He dismounted and, his arms crossed on his breast, remained standing in the middle of the road.

"Soldiers of the Fifth, he said in a loud tone—soldiers of the Fifth, do you recognize me?"

"Yes, yes! they all replied.

"Then Napoleon, throwing open his gray cloak with a dramatic gesture and pointing to his breast with his hands, replied:

"If there is one among you who wishes to kill his general, his emperor, he can do it. Here I am!"

"The response was unanimous, sublime: 'Long live the emperor! Long live the emperor!'

"Breaking the ranks, their shakos at the ends of the swords or on the bayonets, the soldiers of the Fifth, to whom were joined the engineers, ran toward Napoleon, surrounded him, embraced him, kissed his hands, called him their preserver, their father, their general, their emperor. Finally the two detachments mingled together and became consolidated. Napoleon then had 3,000 men with whom to march on to Grenoble.

"They took the road, and it was a triumphal march. The people of the district came to meet the column, acclaiming Napoleon as the liberator of the nation and as the living incarnation of the revolution.

"The peasants wept with joy. At this sight the emperor, turning toward his officers, Drouot and Bertrand, said to them:

"Everything is now in good order. Within ten days we shall be at the Tuilleries!"

FRIENDSHIPS.

There are three friendships from which you can derive good and three friendships which are injurious. Friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere and friendship with the man of observation—these are advantageous. Friendship with the man of specious airs, friendship with the insinuatingly soft and friendship with the glib-tongued—these are injurious.—Confucius.

SAMPLE SALE!

Pants, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Hosiery

We have just bought a big line of the above named articles at less than cost of raw material

They are Drummer's Samples and are made up better, look better and are better than regular goods, for they were made to sell by, and not to sell. Samples are made with all the skill that can be put into them for they are to be inspected by thousands of buyers, and if they were perfect they would not sell. So now is your chance to buy goods for less than manufacturers' cost.

Don't Miss this Chance of a Lifetime

Pants	Sample Hats	Underwear
200 pair wool Pants you can't buy anywhere for less than \$1.50 our price while they last 98c	200 worth up to \$3.00 your choice 98. Don't miss seeing them they are values.	We have a big line of good weight and best wear, regular \$1.00 value now, suit Also big line of other underwear cheap. Heavy ribbed Hose for Misses and boys regular 15c values 3 pair for 25c A big lot of shoes for boys and girls to close for less than you can buy the leather to make them.
200 pair Pants all wool and cheap at \$2.50 now while they last \$1.48	10 doz. heavy cheviott outing Shirts, neverbefore sold for less than 50c yours for 39c	
100 pair \$3.00 Pants \$1.98	Dress Shirts in fancy percales and fancy shirtings best yet 39c	
100 pair \$4.00 Pants \$2.48		
100 pair \$5.00 Pants \$3.48		
The above pants are heavy fall and winter weights.	12 doz Ties worth 50c each now 19c	

We forgot to mention our line of sample Suits for men and boys. The best and cheapest. We can't mention all our extra values. A visit to our store will convince you. We buy goods to sell, not to keep. Our stock is complete, we carry everything. Look for the red striped awning in front of the court house, that is our store, the store of quality and low prices.

Staton & Jones

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage deed executed by H. S. Anderson and wife, Ellijay Anderson on Oct. 28, 1907 to O. V. F. Blythe, and duly assigned for value to me, securing certain indebtedness therein named, which said indebtedness is past due and payment thereof having been demanded, I will sell at the court house door in Hendersonville on November 14, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in order to satisfy said indebtedness secured by said mortgage the following described pieces or parcels of land conveyed in said mortgage lying and being in Hendersonville township, Henderson county and state of North Carolina and known and designated as follows:

Tract No. 1. Beginning at a stake and pointers on the east side of a hill, T. G. Barker's line at E. G. McDowell's west corner and runs with said McDowell's line N 43 1-2 deg E 62 poles to a stake and pointers in the original division between Duncan and McDowell in a road leading from the Clear Creek road to the Edneyville road; thence with said road N 39 1-2 deg W to Fred McCurry's beginning corner in said road; thence with his S W line 64 poles to T. G. Barker's line; thence south with said Barker's line to the beginning, containing 7 7-8 acres more or less.

Tract No. 2—Beginning on a stone in a road leading from Nathan Duncan's to the Edneyville road and running with middle of said road 40 deg W 16 1-2 poles to a stake, the 3rd and N W corner of said original line; thence S 55 deg W 20 poles to a stone, J. P. Israel's corner; thence with his line S 43 1-2 deg W 36 poles to a stone and pointers, his corner; thence with the T. G. Barker line (now J. P. Israel's) S 47 1-2 deg E 19 1-2 poles to a stake; thence N 44 deg E 64 poles to the beginning, containing 7 15-16 acres more or less.

This Oct. 15, 1910.
O. V. F. Blythe, Mortgagee.
M. F. Whit, Assignee.
By McD. Ray, atty.

H. H. CARSON,
Dentist.
HENDESONVILLE N. C.
Office over Bank

The Times Job Printing Office

"Printing that Attracts"

Members of the Hendersonville Retail Association

M M Shepherd, Hendersonville Mercantile Co., J O Williams, W C Brannon, Wetmur & Houston, W H Hawkins & Son, R C Clarke, F V Hunter, W H Justus, Walker A Smith, Thos Shepherd, Wilsons Department Store, H M Flynn, Ramsey & McNeely, H D Hyder, Rigby-Morrow Co., A C Morris, Edwards H'd'w. Co., Times Printing Co., B L Brooks, French Broad Hustler, Baker Art Gallery, J W McIntyre, Wm Lott, J A Rusher & Son, First National Bank, Laundry, Ice & Fuel Co., Star Dray Co., Sherman & Shipman, J M Dickens, A Ficker, Burckmyer Bros., F B Johnson & Co., J M Stepp, Pullin & Kincaid, Citizens Bank, Few Bro. & Co., Peoples National Bank, J B Lyda, Lanning & Justus, Patterson Bro., H P Jones, Staton & Jones, R L Jones, T B Carson, H Patterson, J H Hines, Byers Bro.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

Pursuant to the powers conferred upon the undersigned bank by virtue of two mortgage deeds, one of which was executed to said bank by Jesse F. Pace and wife, Mary Pace, on the 15th day of November 1909, and the other executed by the same parties to said bank on the 21st day of February, 1910, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Henderson county in book 28 at page 98, and in Book 28 at page 280, reference to which is hereby made, the said Carolina State Bank will sell, for cash, at public auction, at the court house door in the town of Hendersonville at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 21 day of November, 1910, all the following described lands, to-wit:

That piece or parcel of land lying and being in the state of North Carolina, county of Henderson and township of Green River, and known and designated as follows, viz: Beginning at a water oak on the south line of Nancy Ann Pace, on the north line of B. O. Morris, and running thence west 48 poles to a stake at an old burned locust stump on top of the ridge; thence north 18 poles to the public road at Luther Revis' corner on the ridge; thence with the road north 80 deg. east 4 poles, and north 40 deg. east, 8 poles, and N. 42 deg. E 10 poles, and N. 24 E 6 poles to a small poplar on the east side of the public road, thence down the hollow south 22 deg. east 24 poles to a chestnut on the bank of the hollow, thence south 49 deg. east 18 poles to a blackgum, thence south 43 deg east 19 poles to the water oak at the beginning, and containing 9 3-10 acres more or less.

The object of said sale being to satisfy the indebtedness secured by said mortgages, default in the payment of which has been made.

This Oct. 21, 1910.
CAROLINA STATE BANK,
by Staton & Rector, its Attorneys

MONDAY, Nov. 7. GREAT BARGAIN DAY AT

WILSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Sacrificing Ready Made Clothing

\$25.00 Strouse high art Suits	\$19.00
\$0.00 " " " "	16.00
\$18.00 Schloss Bros. Suits	12.00
15.00 " " " "	10.00
12.00 Suits big loss	5.98
10.00 " " " "	4.98

\$4.00 to \$6.00 men's Coat \$1.98 to \$2.98
See our new arrivals ladies Suits at bargain prices
Extra values Wrights high art Shoes, Battle Ax Shoes, Kneelands, Nesmiths, Buster Brown, Ziegler and other Shoes warranted

GREAT CUT IN GROCERIES

Granulated Sugar 18 lbs for \$1.00
Best Flour in town Majestic 85cets for Monday 69cets
Fine toilet Soap 1c Soap 2cets Gold Dust 2cets
10cets Starch 5cets
\$70.00 Ranges \$33.69 \$20.00 Stoves \$14.69
\$60.00 Sewing Machine \$23.98 \$70.00 Buggies \$52.69

Malays Rich in Tin.
About 65 per cent of the tin consumed in the world is produced in the Malay States. Last year's exports were worth \$40,597,935.

Work Early in Trinidad.
On Trinidad island the hours of labor for most classes of clerks have been limited to the time from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Lady Gordon's Dress Ideas.
Lady Duff Gordon thinks that every woman should dress according to her face and form. Middle aged women, she thinks, should not follow the fashions, but should have fashions of their own, as a dress that suits one's own face and form doubles the chances for looking well, which is all middle aged women may expect.