

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA.

(Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Makes Invalids of More Women Than all Other Diseases Combined.)



Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 North Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: 'I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. I took Peruna for five weeks, and am glad to say that I am completely restored to health.' Mrs. Leone Dolahan, in a letter from the Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: 'I suffered so long, with indigestion and dyspepsia, and tried many things to cure me, without relief, I finally took a bottle of Peruna and in just five days I was well by the aid of this medicine.' Miss Louise Matt, 1210 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., writes: 'Peruna is a most wonderful medicine for catarrhal and stomach troubles. I am constantly troubled with colds, cough, etc., but thanks to your good medicine, Peruna, I always find a prompt cure.' Mrs. F. E. Warren, F. E. Warren of Wyoming: 'If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.' Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Have the People any Rights?

The people of a little place in Mississippi requested the establishment of a post office by the name of Vardaman, in honor of the Governor of that commonwealth. In view of the fact that more than thirty post offices have been named Teddy, Theodore or Roosevelt, it ought not to surprise anybody that some Mississippi people should wish one post office named in honor of their Governor. The Postmaster General returned the application with the request that another name be suggested. It seems that at one time in his life Governor Vardaman indulged in free and severe criticism of the President—was guilty of the crime of treason—and his name is on the presidential black list. Mississippi's Governor has hardly been guilty of as unwarranted and a hostile criticism of the President as Mr. Roosevelt has been guilty of wanton detraction of good men. If criticism of public officials is to prevent a post office being named for the critic, the Postmaster General should get in a hurry to give new names to the towns named Teddy and Roosevelt. North Carolina has no love for the President, and yet it has a post office named Roosevelt Theodore and Teddy—a trio of names that indicate social equality and other distasteful things.

A year or so ago because the people of Indiana, Miss, did not wish a negro woman as postmaster, they were denied all mail facilities, and their post office was abolished. Now because others wish to name a town for their Governor, they are denied the post office they desire. This leads to the question: Have the people any rights? Who gave authority to a little Postmaster General who has made reputation only for harboring crooks and grafters in his Department, to dictate to the people of a community the name they should give to their post office? To refuse them the right to name the post office they wish established because the name they wish is distasteful to the administration is a high handed piece of political detraction that Diaz would denounce as "unscrupulous and puerile." These are post offices named after almost every man that has lived and almost everything else. Why draw the line on Vardaman? Has he unjustly criticized public men? So has Roosevelt. Is he spectacular and over strenuous? So is Roosevelt. The rejection of the name Vardaman shows the temper of this administration to be one of blind fury against critics, and utter disregard of the rights of the people if they run counter to the will of the monarch who rules with a rod of iron. It marks the spirit of an Empire, and not of a Republic—News and Observer.

A Million Men to be Taught How to Shoot.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Under the authority of the War Department the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice has announced the plan adopted for the formation of a national reserve of qualified men, the main points of which are as follows: All members of the national Rifle Association and of affiliated organizations are eligible to compete. They must be citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The United States magazine rifle or a rifle reviewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association must be used, together with the United States service ammunition or private makes that come within the rules. All those who qualify will receive a national marksman's button. In introducing the subject the board points out that as our permanent military establishment or regular army must be small, in view of a war with one or more of the first class powers of the world, we must depend very largely upon the militia and the volunteers for our fighting force. With the modern long range small arms it is all-important that the soldier should know how to shoot and to hit what he shoots at. If he cannot do this the chances are 10 to 1 that the shot is lost.

"By the plan proposed," says the report of the board, "we believe that the United States will within a few years have more than one million men who will have for practical purposes on the line of battle nearly all the requirements of the most efficient soldiers in the world. That is, we propose to educate our young men and boys over 15 years of age to be an army of expert rifle shots. To those who are accustomed to the use of firearms we believe one thing is evident beyond all question, and it is that a high degree of skill in rifle and revolver shooting and the confidence which a knowledge of this skill gives will make a timid man brave and a brave man courageous." The board proposes to encourage rifle practice in the state militia where necessary, in military and other schools, and among those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war. The report of the board points out that it is especially desirable to induce practice by the younger man, because by far the larger part of an army in the field will be made up of very young men, so that every endeavor should be made to carry on more particularly the practice of young civilians. This, it is recommended, should be done by means of shooting galleries and field ranges and the report suggests, in treating of the former, that in erecting armories for the national guard additional range facilities can be provided at little additional cost.

General Miles Wife Dead.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Nelson A. Miles died here last night of heart disease. She and General Miles had been visiting their son, Sherman, who is a student at the military academy. General Miles was not present at the time of his wife's death, having gone out of town yesterday. He returned today. Mrs. Miles was 62 years old. She made a number of calls yesterday and apparently was in her usual health. At her bedside when death came, were her son-in-law, Colonel Samuel Reber, U. S. A., her son Sherman, and her nieces, Misses Fitch and Hoyt, of Washington. Mrs. Miles was the daughter of Judge Charles Sherman and a niece of the late Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and General William T. Sherman.

Washington, Aug. 2.—President Roosevelt sent to Lieutenant-General Miles a telegram expressing sympathy of himself and Mrs. Roosevelt in the General's bereavement. Mrs. Miles was well known to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who held her in cordial esteem.

Gov. Bob Taylor to Wed.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 4.—The surprise which followed the published announcement two weeks ago of the granting of a divorce between ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, famous platform lecturer, writer and politician, and the wife with whom he had lived many years in apparent happiness was further increased by the announcement today of his engagement to a prominent Virginian girl, Miss Mamie St. John. His fiancée is well known in social circles in that end of the State, and she is a beautiful and accomplished young woman. The announcement was publicly made at Chulhowie this week, and it is said the marriage will follow soon. The ex-Governor has recently invested in newspaper property in Bristol, and will contribute to the editorials of the paper.

Is Crime Increasing?

There are those who believe that crime is increasing. The Wilmington Messenger asserts that such is the case in North Carolina. It says: "Crime seems to be greatly on the increase in this state. Not a day passes that the newspapers do not chronicle a homicide, a burglary or some other serious violation of the law." It may be as bad as the Messenger fears, but the evidence is not conclusive. It is conceded, however, that the criminal instinct is strongest in summer and that crimes are most numerous in hot weather. This may account for the increase which troubles the mind of our contemporary at the present time. A Philadelphia paper calls attention to a fact which has often been observed, that "whenever a crime of unusual turpitude is committed, and particularly whenever a number of such forbidding events occur in quick succession," we are apt to hear something about an epidemic of crime and sundry lamentations about the increasing wickedness of the world. Although there are many who believe that the human family is rapidly gravitating to the bad, the evidence does not support the theory, though it must be admitted that at best the state of affairs is bad enough. The view of the matter taken by this writer is that much of the apparent increase of crime may be accounted for by the improved facilities for gathering and printing the news, to which may be added the prevailing idea, both with purveyors of news and readers of newspapers, that crimes must be reported, whatever else may be overlooked. There is no reliable data, we are informed, from which a just conclusion may be drawn either as to increase or decrease of crime relatively to the growth of population in the country at large. In the absence of criminal statistics in North Carolina we are not prepared to believe that more crimes are committed in the state than formerly, or that any class of our population has developed an increasing criminal tendency.—Morning Post

Condition of The Crops.

Washington, August 5.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions, says: "Cotton has made good growth in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, too rapid growth being reported from portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Complaints of rust and shedding are more general than in the previous week in the Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Shedding is also generally reported from Texas, where most of the crop would be benefited by rains, drought being most serious in the north central counties. Much of the crop in Mississippi and Louisiana is grassy. Picking continues in southern Texas, where it is expected to be general by the middle of August and has begun in Alabama and Florida. "The condition of tobacco is less favorable in the Ohio Valley, where much of the crop is in need of rain, but from Virginia northward, tobacco has made good growth and topping is in progress. Curing is progressing in the Carolinas, the crop in North Carolina being much lighter than usual."

Over A Million Dollars For Strawberries.

Making money by shipping strawberries and truck was almost unknown in North Carolina twenty-five years ago. They are yet far from full development, and with the modern refrigerator cars and transportation this industry will go forward by leaps and bounds. Most of the early strawberries are grown on the line of the Atlantic Coast Line and that railroad system has issued a circular letter showing the shipments of strawberries over the route of the road in Eastern North Carolina for the season of 1904, has closed. The growers have had successful crops. The total number of refrigerator cars shipped for the berry season of 1904 amounted to 2,317 car loads, as against 1,965 last year. In addition to the shipments handled in refrigerator cars, the Southern Express company handled 71,000 crates during the past shipping season, which, when added to the shipment in refrigerator cars, brings up the grand total to 607,369 crates, as against 575,000 crates during the famous season of 1903, or a grand total of 2,917 car loads this season. The net average to the grower per crate has been about \$2.00. At this rate it will be seen that over \$1,216,738 has been turned into the hands of the farmers from the one item of strawberries alone. These figures ought to be widely disseminated, for there is much good land yet not utilized that should be devoted to the growing of strawberries. Hundreds of farmers from Northern States have settled in the strawberry belt and made money growing these delicious berries. The Atlantic Coast Line is doing the State a great service by printing and distributing circular letters containing the above facts. It will attract a large and desirable class of immigrants to Eastern North Carolina to help develop the fertile lands of that section which are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of strawberries and early truck. The State needs the right kind of immigrants and labor.

Uncle Sam Interested.

Vladivostok, August 4.—The prize court has decided to confiscate such portions of the cargo of the Portland & Asiatic Line steamer Arabia, as was consigned to Japanese ports, namely 50,000 pounds of flour and the railroad equipment, this portion constituting less than half the bulk and weight of her cargo, the remainder consisting of 142,500 pounds of flour consigned to Hong Kong. The confiscated portion of the cargo is now being unloaded. As soon as this is completed the steamer will be released. Washington, Aug. 4.—The Arabia case is likely to develop strongly the important contention on the part of this government, namely, that foodstuffs on a neutral ship are not subject to seizure even in the war zone provided they are not intended for the use of the navy or army of a belligerent. It has been supposed that the Russian government itself ascribed fully to this rule and that is why Washington is waiting to learn what unknown and qualifying conditions were developed before the Vladivostok prize court to justify the confiscation of American flour consigned to Japanese individuals and not to the government nor intended for its use. Counsel for the Portland Milling Co. were before the Department yesterday and insisted that the entire cargo of the vessel was individually consigned and consequently that there was not one pound of contraband goods liable to seizure abroad the ship.

Burglars Make a Good Haul.

Remington, Va., August 3.—Burglars forced an entrance into P. H. Lewis' mill last night, secured about \$2,000 in bonds, checks and currency, besides carrying off insurance policies, receipts and private papers of value only to Mr. Lewis. The hinges and combination to the safe containing the valuables were broken with a heavy sledge hammer, the cracks filled with powder and the safe was completely wrecked. A large oil tank was cut open by flying pieces of iron and everything was deluged with oil. A pocket knife, a piece of candle and a sledge hammer, marked with a cross and a line, are the only clue the burglars left.

Asheville's New Depot.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 6.—The contract has been let for the building of Asheville's new depot, the successful bidder being J. A. Jones of Charlotte. By the terms of the contract the old building must be moved away from its present location and work commenced on the new structure by August 18. The amount of Mr. Jones' bid has not been made public but it is believed that it was in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The Value of Expert Treatment. Everyone who is afflicted with a chronic disease experiences great difficulty in having their case intelligently treated by the average physician. These diseases can only be cured by a specialist who understands them thoroughly. Dr. J. Newton Hathaway of Atlanta, Ga., is acknowledged the most skillful and successful specialist in the United States. Write him for his expert opinion of your case, for which he makes no charge.



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