

The Sun

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H. H. McCREARY, Editor and Publ'r.

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Marriage and Death notices inserted free. Obituaries, 5 cents a line.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.
The Sun and the Thrice-a-Week (N. Y.) World one year..... \$1 05
The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Weekly Constitution one year... 1 75
The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Semi-Weekly Journal one year... 1 50
The Sun and the Semi-Weekly Times-Union one year..... 1 50

We will not accept stamps of a larger denomination than 2 cents.

Hon. J. Walter Kehoe, State's Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit, is coming to the front as a successor to Congressman Lamar.

Lawyer Patrick has another extension of time on paying his debt with his life, and it will be 56 days before anything further need be done.

It is too bad that President Roosevelt is not a Baptist, so he could become president of Chicago University. But there is a big lake near Chicago.

Greene and Gaynor are afraid there will be something new sprung on them in the form of an offense different from the one for which they were extradited.

Live Oak has a very good write-up of that city in The Industrial Record. The business men of the thriving city have put their faith in printers' ink and are making it pay.

V. T. Sanford, at his second trial for the murder of George Wright at Rome, Ga., was acquitted by the jury at Rome, Saturday. The jury was out nine and three-quarter hours.

Florida is credited with only one lynching in 1905, but The Apalachicola Times thinks there is a chance for a better showing in the future, as we get more people from the more progressive States.

Mrs. Chadwick will have several new rugs put down in her cell at Columbus, Ohio, and will perhaps be hobnobbing with some of the leading statesmen in a few days. One thing is certain, she will be "at home" most all the time.

If Mr. Nathaniel Adams had only come out and said that "because he could not get the University located at Lake City, he would tender his resignation as a member of the State Board of Control," everyone in the State of Florida would have believed he stated the truth.

There are thirteen houses and several barns being moved and torn down in the north end of the city to make room for the erection of one fine residence and the grounds it will occupy. If you don't think Gainesville is growing, take a walk about the city and see for yourself.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Bro. Caldwell of The Jasper News for timely information on the astonishing number of "mysterious Federal questions" lurking coiled and ready to spring in the Buckman law. We never believed that the blamed thing was so dangerous, and we'll monkey with it no more. The Gainesville Sun has our proxy hereafter.—Live Oak Daily Democrat.

Don't encourage that boy in his idea that he has enough schooling before he has finished a common high school course. Keep him going, even at the expense of some rather stringent urging. The successful man of the future must be an educated man. Things have changed since you were a boy and are changing more rapidly now than ever before. The chances for the plug man are disappearing, so give your boy enough education to raise him out of that class.

A COTTON MILL.

On several occasions The Sun has called attention to the building of a cotton mill in Gainesville, and it seems to the writer that no better place could be found in the State, being as we are in the midst of the long-staple producing section, where cotton is grown and shipped away to the mills in Georgia and many other portions of the country to be manufactured. If we had sufficient timber to employ a sawmill to manufacture it into lumber, it would not be long before there would be plenty of mills in operation to clean it up in a short time.

A cotton mill would be just as profitable, for each year the raw material is raised in sufficient quantities to keep a large factory in operation and give employment to more people in the growing of the cotton, as well as to hundreds of hands in the mills. A factory in this city would increase the price of the raw material to the farmer, enhance the value of cotton lands and help every branch of trade in the city, and be of more permanent value than any other industry that would require many years to supply a second growth of the material used.

The investment of capital in the manufacture of cotton and the by-products, which of course includes the warehouses for storing the product, is steadily on the increase. By by-products, is meant, of course, the related interests which arise from the growth of the staple, such as seed oil mills, knitting mills, hosiery establishments, compresses, etc.

A few days ago a gentleman from Quitman, Ga., Mr. Sylvester Brown, who was in this county in search of help for the Atlantic and Gulf Cotton Mills of that city, said that they could give employment to 200 hands, and at the present time were running upwards of 175 hands, many of them women and girls. The girls were taken in the mills to learn the work and were paid 50 cents a day while learning. After a certain time they were paid better wages and could easily get from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day, according to their skill as artisans in the different branches. He expressed surprise at not finding a mill here and spoke in highest terms of the Sea Island cotton grown in this part of Florida.

Every year the demand for the products of Sea Island cotton is increasing, as it is the finest in the world, many fine fabrics being made from it. Take the threads of Sea Island cotton and place them alongside of silk and the lustre of the cotton yarn almost equals the silk, and it is no easy matter to distinguish one from the other.

Yet, here in the midst of this favored climate and soil, where the choicest of this fibrous plant is grown, we ship the entire product away to make into various articles instead of establishing works at home where we would be able to reap the full benefit from its growth and manufacture as well.

A cotton factory would mean more to our city than any other industry. It would be made permanent. It is worthy of consideration.

IMMIGRANTS OR NEGROES.

The Savannah News says that the delegates to the meeting of the Southern Cotton Association in New Orleans differed widely in their discussion of the labor question at Wednesday's session last week. Hon. H. S. Scott of Mississippi declared that as a laborer the negro had proven to be a failure, that his usefulness in the cotton field had about come to an end, and that before many years he would cease to be a factor in the labor problem of the south. Mr. Scott said that during last summer he visited several European countries for the purpose of finding out from which of them could be obtained a suitable and sufficient supply of labor for the South. He had come to the conclusion it could be obtained from central and southern Italy. The Italians from these sections, he said, are an industrious and peace-loving people.

Mr. Clarkson of Tennessee spoke of the wonderful development of the South since the Civil War, largely the result of negro labor, and said that if the negro were treated as well as it was proposed to treat the Italian he would be the better and more desirable laborer for the South.

Mr. Thompkins of North Carolina said there was no such scarcity of labor as there appeared to be from statements appearing in the public prints. "It is my observation," he said, "that the present situation in the South is more one where work is plenty and wages fair than one in which labor is scarce." In other

words, there is an ample supply of labor where fair wages are paid.

Here we have three opinions from men who are doubtless well qualified to speak of the labor situation. They differ widely in their views. The negro, of course, would be better than the Italian if the latter couldn't be assimilated, because he is more tractable, but there is no doubt that the Italian can be assimilated. He and his descendants will become thrifty farmers and wealth producing citizens. If Italians of the right sort should come to this country in sufficient numbers they would not only supply the labor demanded, but they would in a comparatively short time turn the vast wast lands into productive farms. They would increase the wealth of the South much faster than the negro will, even though the negro should be given as good treatment as it is proposed to give the Italian.

It may be that the negro is going through a formative period and will eventually be a better laborer and citizen, but just now he appears to become more thriftless and shiftless—and, as Mr. Scott said, is a failure so far as filling the South's labor need.

There is truth, of course, in what Mr. Thompkins says, namely: that the scarcity of labor is not as severely felt in localities where wages are high as it is where wages are low. In the production of cotton better wages can be paid now than when the price of cotton is below 8 cents. It cannot be predicted, with any degree of certainty, how long the price will remain above 8 cents.

CITY BOND SALE.

The sale of bonds advertised as "utility bonds" will doubtless bring forth some lively bidding, as they will be gilt-edge paper for any who may desire safe investment for their money.

The assessed valuation of the city of Gainesville is made at one-third the actual value of the same, and as there has been a large acquisition to the corporate limits since the assessment was made the value of the real estate is something three times what the figures would indicate.

The fact that the affairs of the city are in the hands of a most conservative set of business men will also have a tendency to give men of capital confidence in the stability of our thriving municipality and encourage progress in every way.

WHY MANY COME TO FLORIDA.

There are many people who come to Florida because they are compelled to, in order to live and enjoy life. They are sick and the doctors get tired of pouring medicine into them without any apparent good resulting, so they tell them to go to Florida or some other place where they can have the benefits of the warm climate.

The people that are driven here by the doctors frequently wait until it is too late for them to have any hope for recovery, and while they may receive some relief are too feeble to fully recover, or are so loaded with drugs that they cannot get relief in one winter. But a summer in Florida is very beneficial to such persons, and people who have not been able to attend to business one-half of the time in the North come here and keep busy the whole year and often fail to take the rest every person should at least once or twice a year.

Capt. W. J. Tucker of Fort Pierce, who is mentioned as a probable candidate for Governor, is a native of Alabama county, having been born in the town of Newmansville in 1840. He has received many favorable expressions from the press of the State and will out quite a figure in the primaries.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert

and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.



restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world. The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With woman assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

The Oldest Whiskey House in Georgia

Established 1881.



OLD SHARPE WILLIAMS
Pure fine old rye. By the gallon \$3 00. Four full quarts \$3 50. EXPRESS PREPAID

GEORGE J. COLEMAN
Pure Pennsylvania Rye. Rich and mellow. By the gallon \$2 75. Four full quarts \$3 00. EXPRESS PREPAID

ANVIL RYE
Pure substantial family whiskey. By the gallon \$2 50. Four full quarts \$2 90. EXPRESS PREPAID

CLIFFORD RYE
By the gallon \$2 25. Four full quarts \$2 65. EXPRESS PREPAID

OLD POINTER CLUB CORN
Rich and mellow. By the gallon \$2 50. Four full quarts \$2 90. EXPRESS PREPAID

OLD KENTUCKY CORN
Direct from bonded warehouse, fine and old. By the gallon \$3 00. Four full quarts \$3 50. EXPRESS PREPAID

We handle all the leading brands of Rye and Bourbon Whiskies in the market and will save you from 25 to 50 per cent on your purchases. Send for price list and catalogue. Free upon application.

THE ALTMAYER & FLATAU LIQUOR COMPANY,
MACON, GA., and BIRMINGHAM, ALA.