ADVERTISING RATES LOW.

ASHEVILLE, N. C, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1886. PRICE: 5 CENTS

CITIZEN JOB OFFICE. WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARF.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

BLANKS, &c And Tob Work of all kinds done with promptness and at low prices.

Balbriggan Underwear, Linen Bosom no chance to reply.

Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts, Tennis I thereafter publis Shirts, Half Hose. Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs, Kid Gloves, Scarfs and Ties, &c. codt29 H. REDWOOD & CO.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

Salisboay -Mail train arrives 6:14 m. m.

Departs 6:19 a. m.

Tennessee-Arrives 9:56 a. m.

Departs 10:01 a. m.

WAYNESVILLE-Arrives 4:39 p. m.

Departs 9:58 a. m.

The Waynesville train reaches that point at 12:19; returning, -eaves Waynesville at 2.25.

Judges of good Lager Beer should try the Cincinnati "Nonpareil" at the

Just received, a fresh line of hats and bonnets. Just the thing for the season, 3t. MRS. R. R. PORTER'S.

We expect a good quality of Black Surah H. REDWOOD & CO. The newest styles of Trimmings, just

MRS. R. R. PORTER'S.

Mr. M. P. Williams has received a lot of fine champagne cider, to which he invites the attention of the public. Mr. Zeb Baird, now in the Treas-

ury Department of Washington, is at home on a visit. Col. Frank C x2 arrived on Fri-

day evening to look after the progress of his new hotel. We invite attention to the card of Mr.

The Rev. C. T. Carroll, Presiding Elder

of this District, is in attendance upon the General Conference of the M. E. Church South now in session in Richmond, Va. Capt. J. E. Fry has been removed from Balsam, and is here at Mr.

Messrs. Zachary & Jordan have established a branch house of their grocery

would be pleased to serve the public. Sawyer ought to be satisfied with his

move; everybody else is on the ground his place. Everything looks so neat and. at the same time, wears such a busines like air, that we are very sure he will

Monday afternoon, and will give a Temera Hall, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Also a lecture Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The lectures are free, and all who can do so should avail themselves of the privilege of hearing this earnest temperance lecturer.

The Pastor, W. W. Bays, will deliver a special sermon or lecture to "Working advising this course, was Dr. Eugene Men," at the Methodst Church to-night, Grissom. at 81 o'clock. All "working men," -me the public generally.

TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asheville Tobacco Association will be held at the Farmer's Warehouse on Monday evening at 4 o'clock. Full attendance desired E. I. HOLMES, Sec.

ASHEVILLE TOSACCO MARKET.

Saturday is always a dult day at the market. Yesterday was no exception, though there was nothing special to com- nest received a note "which he underplain of. The offerings were mostly of stood to be a challenge to fight a duel? low grades, and sales were not large. No sales at the Farmers worth reporting. We quote those of the other houses: ASHEVILLE.

BUNCOMBE. Sales 2,946 pounds. Common stock. BANNER.

Sales 1,824 pounds: J S Glance, 5 lots: 161, 28, 10, 71 25. Glance & Co, 3 lots, 111, 31, 15. J M Hays 1 lot, 18.

KNIVES AND FORKS-PRICES AT LAWS'. White handle knife and fork, with affected by hot water, \$200 per set. Carring knife and fork, \$2.75. Six warrant-

ed triple plated knives and forks, \$3.75. My stock of best plated knives forks and spoons is very large and complete, and is offered at lowest possible prices. All-wool Dress Goods, Silks, Rhadame

Velvets, Satins, &c., in great variety. eodt29 H. REDWOOD & CO. We expect to show this (Wednesday) mo ning a beautiful Tufted Velvet for trim ming Spring dresses. eodi29 H. REDWOOD & UO.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Of ered for one onnce of ADULTERATED CANDY found at Jones and Prater's Candy Store on Main street near Post Office. Manufactured fresh every day. Every body buys it and it always gives satisfaction. Always found at the Tent.

diw. Jones & Prater.

men who constitute the State Guard of North Carolina, and as such his utterances are entitled to attention.

He makes a deliberate and public charge of cowardice, and whatever pious people or progressive moralists may say, the day has not yet come in North Carolina when a man can live under such a charge unrefuted and be respected.

That which men call honor will sac-

VOL II.-NO 17.

I thereafter published a statement of facts, to which Gen'l Jones replied in a card in which he made against me a distinct charge of cowardice. The facts are cas follows: I was excited to the Levislan outer with earnest instructions from my constituents to bend every energy to fo ce the conspiction of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railcond. This was the peramount issue of the campaign, and to its consummation I devoted my time and means. My course on this question and particularly my course in New York city. where I had gone to gain information about this Railroad, provoked the vic-lent displeasure of Mr. R. Y. McAden, President of the road, and caused him to publirh in a Charlote newspaper a severe criticism against me. On the 4th of March 1885, Lieut. Gov. Robinson, after a long and hot fight on a Railroad bill, asked me on the floor of the House in debate why I had not noticed the news-

paper criticism above referred to.

I replied instantly without calling Mr.
McAden's name, "I regarded that article as unworthy of my notice;" within half an hour after this remark Mr. McAden made a violent assault upon me the particulars of which are notorious. Before my blood had time to dry upon the pavements of Raleigh, I wrote a cha!lenge to Mr. McAden and asked my colleague to bear it and to aid me; he declined, saying the challenge was couched full of interesting and abiding recolin language too strong. I asked him to correct it and to put it in proper form;
he declined. I then asked him to tele,
graph for Capt. Francis Randolph Curtis with the view of asking him to second me. In the mean time Gen. Jones Confederate government then overwent up to the House and refused to vote thrown by the force of arms, them-

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Asheville, N. C., March 25, '85. My Dear Pearson:-As you placed the

decision as to your course in the McAden affair in the hands of Messrs. A. W. Hay-wood, Calderon Carlisle and myself, I Halyburton's, to go to Newton when deem it best to send you a memo-he is a little more improved. of the advice we gave you, to use in any manner you may think fit. After a careful consideration of the store and beef market at the corner of case, we decided that no middle course

Patton Avenue and Depot street, and could be adopted. As there was a difference of opinion as to what should be done, and as Mr. Carlisle was not a North Carolinian, we decided to ask the opinion of some older man, whose position in of his own benefit. We miss his famil- the State, and whose known courage iar sign, but we have learned the way to would make his judgment of weight, that we should advise you from a North Caro lina standpoint.

This we did, and after a full discussion of the circumstances, he agreed with us that there could be no middle course; Mrs. Lathrap will reach Asheville and we, in the full sense of the responsibility of having your honor in our keepperance talk to ladies alone, at the Op. ing, decided, and advised you, that from era Hall, at 4 v'clock Tuesday afternoon, the nature of the assault, and the very different positions held by the parties in the community, you should, as a man of honor, choose the alternative of letting the matter drop, and ignoring the man and the assault.

Very truly yours, F. RANDOLPH CURTIS. Richmond Pearson, Esq. The gentleman above referred to as

The motive for this course plainly chanics of all kinds, invited, as well as stared was the suspicion that Mr McAden might pursue the course which has been reserved now for General Jones, to-wit: -to make show of fight, receive a confidential communication, refuse to return it to its author and then call for his dis-

He abandoned me in the anguish which only sensitive honor knows when wounded and unavenged and comes back home to the people who elected us both, and publicly proclaims that I "have yielded

my reputation for courage."
I am strongly opposed to duelling, and
I know that the world would unanimously applaud General Jenes for declin ing to fight a duel on the "broad ground of principle."

Why then did he not say so when he

Why did he not return the paper with a prompt and manly avowal of his religious and constitutional convictions? Why does he still refuse to return that

Sales 3 191 pounds: W T Reynolds 3 For three days and nights he made such show of fight that it could not occur to even his own second that he had any ter, 4 lots 141, 161, 121, 16.

scruples against duelling.

Why did he employ a second at all?

A discriminating public can judge.

General Jones states in his letter in so many words, "Mr. Gudger refusing to accede to your new demand brought back your original challenge."

If this demand was ever a challenge it cou'd only be so construed when Mr. Gudger announced that all "amicable" adjustment was impossible, and at this precise juncture General Jones declares double bolster, \$1.25 per set. Solid white handle knife, only \$1.35 per set; carving knife and fork to match, \$1.50. Best steel knife, with c lluloid handle, not and General Jones volunteers the evi-dence to disfranchise his own second,

> informer against both friend and antag-This master stroke completes the story of jealonsy, ingratitude and

> and General Jones stands as a common

General Johnston Jones is a manwhose ancestors have been gentlemen and gentlewomen; his name has been distinguished in this State and has heretofore been free from any stain of cowardice or Opposite Farmers' Warehouse, South falsehood. He has been my social equal falsehood. He has been my south equal and my political colleague, and is now the Commanding General of the brave men who constitute the State Guard of men who constitute the State Guard of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

DAILY EDITION.

THE DAYLY CITIZEN

Will be published every Morning (except Monday) at the following rates stretly cash:

One Year, \$6 00
Six Months, 3 00
Three " 150
One Week, 50
One Work of all kinds to the city to our subscribers, and parties wanting it will please call at the Curizen Office, if you want it done neatly, cheaply and with dispatch.

Balbriggan Underwear, Linen Bosom Laundried and Underwear, Linen Bosom Laundried and Underwear, Collers and Solution of the sacrifice is the test and medives of my life, but this is must say that I have lived in this world five times seven years. In the first two sevens i had my childigh broils and boyish fights; at four temper brought grief to my father and without my knowledge and without reproach but without fear. There have been caractly six Richmond Pearsons in this State who lived before me, if I had snifered to have lived without reproach but without fear. There have been derived from an attack against me by Gen'l Johnstone Laundried and Underwear, Linen Bosom Laundried and Underwear, Collers and the carbit of facell leaves world in the sacrifice is the test and measure of courseg. I dont wish to obtained upon the public acts and medives of my life, but this is must say that I have lived in this world we this with the world five times seven years. In the first two sevens is had my childigh broils and boyish fights; at four temper brought grief to my father and without reproach but without fear. There have been derived from an attack against me by Gen'l Johnstone have lived in this write two strent of the sacrifice is the test and measure of course. In the first two sevens i had my childigh broils and boyish fights; at four temper brought grief to my father and who was my sould my brother to an untimety grave. Since then I have lived without reproach but without fear. There have been derived from measure of course, I dont with the without reproach but without fear of the sacrifice is the test and

RICHMOND PRARBON.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. May 1st, 1886. Gen'l Johnstone Jones, Asheville, N. C .replied that it was only because I believed you to be a man of honor that I permitted and bore to you a communication at once so delicate and confidential.

You have not justified the trust I placed in you, not because you deem it your duty to your God to decline Mr. Pearson's request set forth in the note in question, for the code which you condemn, with almost Christian charity permits you to do this, and the dragged the name which I bear into a criminal court where it has never be-

fore been in the history of the Carolinas. Your people have been with my people for generations, and with a tender regard for that past, in which I more live than in the future, believe me that I write these lines without anger, and publish them with excessive pain. Yours obediently,
J. R. HANILTON.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES. Yesterday, the 1st of May, in the memories of Gen. Johnstone Jones is lections. It was the anniversary of the day on which he met, for the first and last time, the chiefs of the J. J. Summerlin, who has opened a gen-eral grocery store on North Main street. The next step is told in Capt. Curtis' victorious pursuers. Gen. Jones

C. That gentleman at the time was a prisoner on parol and his son was a comrade of Gen. J., both belonging to White's battalion of Infantry.

On that day the gentleman comprising the Confederate cabinet rode up to the door of General Wallace's residence and halted. They were under the escort of General Ferguand urgently tendered, and as frank . only for dinner; that meal was ex- tern North Carolina offers. temporaneous, but elegant.

The party consisted of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States; John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of war; Judah P. Benjamin Secretary of State, and Gen. Reagan, Post Muster General Gen. Braxton Bragg was also of the party.

The demeanor of Mr. Davis was quiet, courteous and self possessed. tle daughter of Gen. Wallace upon his knees, with whom he interchanged many playful words. · Mr. Benjamin was bright and cheerful; the others were quiet and thoughtful.

When the party had dined, they resumed their ride. Mr. Davis bade the ladies and guests a cheerful we may meet under more favorable auspices.

A few days thereafter he was captured. The others made their escape; and their subsequent history is well known.

All-over Lace goods, just received at 3t Mrs. R. R Porter's. Stamping for Kensington Embroi ry neatly done by Irving Love at It. H. REDWOOD & Co.'s.

Paris Bustles at MRS. R. R. PORTER'S.

New Stock of Carpets, Rugs and Matnake your selections at W. B. WILLIAMSON'S, Patton ave. Also the finest assortment of baby car-

And on draught Cincinnati Nonpariel Lager Beer at the "Bonanza."

A small remnant of Hardware and Saddlery at a large discount. codt29 H, REDWOOD & CO. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the will of Nathan Brown, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said frown, to exhibit the same to them at or before the lat day of May, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said Brown will come forward and make settlement at once, or legal proceedings will be instituted against.

F. M. STEVENS, Executor.

Asheville, N. C., 1886.

Summerlin

-AND-

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds, fresh and reliable. CIGARS AND TOBACCO. Highest prices paid for chickens, eggs

ttee on Citmatology of the Morthern Settlers' Association of Western

PARTER CLIMATOROGY

"is defined as an investigation of the causes which form or modify a climate; the science which treats of climates. In accordance with this definition of climatology there is presented to you the following report on the climate of Western North Carolina, in particular; as regards temperature, wind, moisture (including rainfall and humidity) sunshine and the topographical features of the country.

The Appalachies Mountains dividing near the North Carolina fine, in Virginia, and two ranges through North Carolina with a South-westwardly trend to South Carolina and Georgia. The country between these ranges, (the Blue Ridge on the East and the Alleghanies on the West) called by courtesy Western North Carolina, with an area over 1 that of the State of Massachusetts, and a genulation of the the State of Massachusetts, and a population of 136 of that of Massachusetts, is convoluted by transverse ridges of mountains, solitary peaks, valies,—narrow and wide, table-lands, and ridges. The genrarrow and wide, table-lands, and ridges. The general level of this region is over 2000 feet above tide water, with peaks, by the scores, rising above 6000 feet. These high peaks are not found only in the main ranges, but in the transvense as well. The mountains being wooded to their very tops influence the temperature and hold moisture which is precip-

itated in showers in the summer months.

For each 300 feet of elevation above sea level the mercury in the thermometer is lowered one degree.

This is more perceptible in summer than in winter. It is conceded that, in elevated regions the air is purer than at lower levels; contains more ozone (an extinuous cont active germicide) and is stimulating to the surface circulation, thereby tending to relieve internal organs of congestion, as well as causing increased transpir-ation from the skin—throwing off impurities from the system in greater quantities than at sea level.

SUNSHINE.

Sir W. Temple thought that was the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without inconvenience, the most days of the year and the most hours of the day.

It is sufficient to say that, there is an average of 259 clear days in the year at Asheville, the only point in the region from which information is obtainable. The writer knew of 281 cloudless days at Colorado Springs, Col., in one year. But one tires of the con-stant down-pouring rays of the sun with seldom an intercepting medium. Dr. Huntington Richards, of New York, says, in writing of Asheville: "Short of the often incommitted distant Rocky Mountain was a guest of Gen. Wallace, at his plateau, no better elevated winter and summer resort residence at Union Court House, S. | for physicial patients exists within the United States, probably none so good." for physicial patients exists within the territory of

Your committee cannot give better information on that point than to quote from a pamphlet written by the late Prof. H. P. Gatchell 17 years ago, which has been depended upon to great extent for facts and quoted by most writers on our climate since: Sierra Nevada, and more especially this side of the Rocky Mountains, is a climate of extremes, comparing in this respect with Asia rather than with Europe. The mercury rises to one hundred degrees and son's cavalry, and were on their upward at St. Paul and Quebec, and the orange trees of Louisiana and Florida occasionally perish with talities of the house were gracefully and urgently tendered and as frank. ly accepted, the halt however being of California or that of Western Europe. We can only expect a climate relatively mild; and that Western Europe.

"It is, for our country, remarkably exempt from great extremes, especially those of heat. The average of the extremes of heat for three successive years at Asheville exceeds by only three degrees the aver-age of Mackinac, famed for the coolness of its summers, for the same number of years. Yet the mean summer temperature of Asheville is eleven degrees above that of Mackinac, affording a warmth sufficient to perfect the grape; and the peach. And while its extremes of heat are so little above those of Mackinac, its extreme cold is nearly thirty degrees less.

"Among two hundred and eighty-six points east of He was cheerful, and he passed a the Rocky Mountains only three reported as low a part of the dinner hour with the lit-tle daughter of Gen. Wallace upon ville. Of eleven points in the State of Wisconsin, cooled by the great lakes, only three reported as low a mean for July; and of these three, one Bayfield on Lake Superior, while it afforded a mean slightly lower, gave a maximum ten degrees higher.

"While Asheville has a mean summer temperature but one degree higher than that of St. Paul, its manimum is from twelve to fifteen degrees less. Its winter mean is about twenty-two degrees, and its exthe ladies and guests a cheerful tremes are from thirty to forty degrees above those "good bye;" and as he shook hands of St. Paul. Asheville has nearly the summer mean of with them he said "I am going across St. Paul, with a winter mean of Fayette-the Mississippi, and I hope some day ville, in Northwestern Arkansas, two places that differ nine degrees in latitude. Those who have summered on Lake Superior are impressed with the similarity of the summer atmosphere of this mountain region. They find the climate equally invigorating, and the country comparatively exempt from insect-

> "The climate of Asheville is no Eden-climate. It: partakes more or less of the variableness that perpartakes more or less of the variableness that per-tains to the most of our territory. It has some severe winter days and some blustering March weather; but it is on the whole, the best climate we have. If it lacks the uniform mildness of a portion of Cali-fornia, it does not on the other hand heget that ex-cessive sensitiveness which is engendered in Cali-fornia. It develops a more robust constitution. It seems to afford a favorable medium between the en-ervating influence of the warm or uniformly mild! seems to afford a favorable medium between the enervating influence of the warm or uniformly mildiregions and the overpowering cold of high northern
> latitudes. The snow seldom remains many days at
> a time, even on the highest mountains, and its stay
> in the valleys can generally be measured by hours,
>
> "To aid the reader in judging of the merits of the
> climate of Asheville, I append the following table,
> comparing it with that of Geneva in Switzerland,
> Turin and Milan in Italy, and Vienne in the Valley
> of the Rhone, East France. Turin and Vienne are
> situated in famous vine districts, and all of them are situated in famous vine districts, and all of them are noted for pleasantness of climate.

Spring. Summer. Autumn. Winter, Year-Geneva 52:77 53:12 55:31 34.0 Turin Asheville 71.3 55-3 55-7 55-9 72.8 Milan In a communication to the Asheville CITIZEN in: the Spring of 1885, Prof. Gatehell contributed the

following, in review of what he wrote in 1869: "Last winter the mercury fell in Gaston county.

N. C., at an altitude of about 800 feet, to five below zero. It fell equally low at Atlanta, about one degree further South, with an altitude of \$100 feet, and not any lower in Cashier's Valley, N. C., in the same latitude as Gaston county, but with an altitude 2800 feet greater. I am informed that the minimum in Asheville was the same. And the mercury has been two below zero at Augusta, Ga.

It appears then that the climate of this mountain region is county in comparison not mercury with

It appears then that the climate of this mountain region is equable in comparison not merely with northern regions, but with some to the South, and which are of a much less altitude. The average summer of Asheville is 71 and a fraction; that of Atlanta is not less than 76; that of Augusta not below 80. The extreme heat of Asheville is not above 90; that of Atlanta is not below 100; that of Augusta is 105. The difference between the extreme cold of last winter and the average summer of Asheville was 76 degrees; between the extreme cold and average summer of Atlanta 81; between the extreme cold and average summer of Augusta 85. The difference between the extreme cold and the extreme heat of Asheville was 95 degrees; of Atlanta 105; of Augusta 107.

There is nothing anomalous about this. It is common during a temporary, though extreme, refrigeration for the mercury to range as high at elevated as at low places, sometimes higher, though both the average and the extreme heat may be considerably, or even

and the extreme heat may be considerably, or even much less, at the greater elevation.

The tendency to build inverted pyramids, to jump from a single case to a general conclusion, is conspicuous in regard to climate as well as in regard to other things. Most persons think they know all about a climate in which they have passed a year. Or, if they have spent a single season, they know all about the climate of that season, summer, winter, spring or autumn. They regard any investigation of the average, or of the general climate, as superfluous.

It appears that I attributed to this region not absolute but relative mildness. The comparison is not with tropical regions, but with those that lie to the North. That this may be more dictinctly seen I append the following table of winter temperature:

WINTER. St. Paul,

RAINPALL,

From the Georgia line on the Southwest to Asheville, in an air line of about 50 miles, there is a marked limination of rainfall. At Highlands, in Macon county, near the Georgia line, the annual rainfall is 71 inches, while at Asheville it is 40.2 inches. High lands is a small village on a ridge about 3700 feet above the sea, surrounded by vallies and coves. The country breaks off from it into Georgia, and the moisture laden South winds rise and precipitate their moisture on the ridge and surrounding mountains. moisture on the ridge and surrounding mountains, giving a rainfall as great as is that of the Northern Pacific Coast.

Pacific Coast.

The same winds that convey moisture to Highlands, having lost a great deal there, lose more in passing over intercepting ridges and on reaching Asheville have comparatively little left.

The rain'al is shown to be slight at Asheville by

compactson with that of prominent points in other

regions in the South : ASHEVILLE, . 40,2 INCHES 55.0 Aiken, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla, 65.5

Wegetation grows luxuriantly in Western North the genering season as does in Ohio, Indiana or

RELATIVE HUMIDITY. The following extract from a pamphlet on the climate of Western North Carolina, recently issued by the Doctors Catchell, will give an idea of the com-

parative dryness of this region : "The valuable "Climatic Maps," prepared by Dr. Charles Dension, of Deaver, and based on the reports of the Signal Service, show that the country surpoint East of the great plains; during the spring this air in as dry as that of Middle Kansas; in the summer the air of Asheville corresponds in dryness to that of San Antonio, Texas; and in autumn it is as dry as it is a few miles East of San Antonio, Texas. And owing to the dryness and elevation, the heat and cold are felt much tess than elsewhere; at lower levels, these qualifies making a difference of 10 to 15 degrees to the sensations, in favor of Asheville. Asheville,

possessing a medium altitude and temperature, the climate suits a very great number of invalids

One going from the North to the extreme South, or from the South to the extreme North, must become anclimated. Invalids coming here from North or South usually begin to improve at once, acclimatiza-

tion being unnecessary.'

The winds are never felt in the shape of a hurricane or cyclone. While the air is generally in motion, and the it may at times be disagreeable still, it forms a healthful feature of the climate.

From Stanford E. Chailli, A. M., M. D., in a valuable contribution to "The New Orleans Medical and Surgery Journal, May, 1876," quotes Dr. C. T. Williams, who in his Lemsomian Lectures upon "The Influence of Climate in the Treatment of Pulmonary

Consumption" says, as follows: "A bracing though Gusty climate avails more than a mild, still and somewhat relaxing one; and instead of seeking for a sedative atmosphere to allay the cough and reduce britability, we should in most cases select a stimulating one to increase the appetite, and to invigorate system of our patients." Dr. Williams also asserts, that, "neither excessive hu nidity nor excessive dryness of air are favorable." The climate of the country about Asheville is one with medium humidity : 65-100." Prof. Chailli says, in regard to Western North Carolina: "It is conced d that in cases far advanced in consumption no benefit can be

expected from change of climate. stages, and above all, as a prophylactic [any means employed for the preservation of health], when the dreaded disease [consumption] is threatening invasjon, the climate is pre-eminent in arresting it—gen-erally prolonging life, often fully restoring health." When it is considered that 8 out of every 100 deaths in the United States are from consumption, t is country, with its small ratio of deaths from that disease, as the appended table (A) will show, offers a resort for those on whom it has fastened itself, and to thousands of families in the United States having one or more members threatened with the disease, when a long life of comfort may be confidently look-

In support of arguments for this region as a resor for consumptives, the following opinions are quoted Prof. Gatchell says, in the pamphlet referred t

CONSUMPTION. "The lowlands of the South generate a much less ratio than the co'der regions of the North; and yet, as the statistics of mortality in the army clearly show, they tend quite as much, if not more, to prom

progress when existing.

"Their hot, moist atmosphere, by inducing debility said fever, hastens the progress of disease. On the other hand, the extreme cold of high northern latitudes proves fatal, by exhausting the small heat-producing capacity of the consumptive.

"A moderately cool and highly invigorating atmosphere has been found to be by far the most favorable.

"Altitude has come to be recognized as indispensable to any considerable proportion of recoveries. It is, perhaps, as important as any other condition."

Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, writes that Asheville has offered the essential advantage of being of greater altitude than any other Southern health-resort of easy reach by rail, with a dry, pure and invigorating air.
Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, of New York, states that

been obtained in mountain regions 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea. Also, stating that his most decidedly beneficial and permanent results have been obtained in Asheyille, N. C.

Surgeon G. K. Wood, U. S. A., says that the injudicious course of sending consumptives to the hot, low and moist coast, and the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, should be abandoned. In disease of debility, the remedies are tonics and stimulants. What is more debilitating than affections of the lungs? And

his best results, when consolidation existed, have

what less tonic than heat and moisture? According to Ruehle, it may be regarded as a fact, that an elevated region protects against phthisis. A height of at least 1,800 or 2,000 feet seems requisite

height of at least 1,800 or 2,000 teet seems requisite for this purpose.

Dr. Pelix von Niemeyer, in his valuable work, states that a continued residence in elevated regions is also advisable for consumptives, when their discesse depends upon chronic pheamonic.

But not only to the consumptive does Western North Carolina offer health.

In treating consumption, at elevations varying from sea level to nearly cleven thousand feet above tide-

sea level to nearly eleven thousand fe t above tide-water, the writer has nowhere seen the inflammatory condition accompanying phthisis yield as readily to remedies as in Western North Carolina. The absorb-tion of material consolidating the lung has been, in many cases, remarkable. In line, the low ratio of pneumonia, (see table C.), taken in connection with the small proportion of cases of consumption, places Western North Carolina in the front of resorts for phthisical cases. The prevalence of climatic con-ditions favorable to the production of pneumonia,

are to a greater degree, promotive of destruction of

CHILDHOOD

the cool nights, pure water and air soon produce a change in the baby wasted by the diseases incident to the period of teething or, from marasmus.

Dr. D. J. Cain, eminent as a physician, says that, in a practice of twenty years in Western North Carolina he has known but one infant brought from the low cc untry suffering from such conditions that did not recover health, and they have come to Asheville by the hundreds.

Table B. shows the healthfulness of the section of the section

Table B. shows the healthfulness of the region for children. Of course, what reduces mortality of those under five years of age reduces the general mortality.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER DISEASES. To persons with such affections it offers such climatic conditions as did the physician in treatment and make recovery almost a certainty.

MALARIA. ("bad air.") This is an unknown quantity among the mountains. For more than fifty years, the wealthy clanters of the low country have spent their purposers in these mountains, to be exempt from the baneful influences of malaria, and to rid the system after its having been invaded by it. The freedom of this country from malaria may be easily understood, when, according to Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, "Not a lake or a swamp is to be found in the entire region."

Those who are filled with this poison, whether contracted in the lowlands of the South or the river vallies of the North, unfitting them for the enjoyment of life or the career of money getting, can here

ment of life or the career of money getting, can here find a region where malaria is unknown and recovery from its effects is assured.

TO WOMAN, the heiress to diseases that sap the fountains of health and leave thousands to drag out a miserable existence, the climatic conditions aid the physician to restore them to health as no other climate seems to. Dr. John Hey Williams, whose extensive practice in this class of cases, here and in the North, has given him ample opportunities for comparison of results of treatment, says that "conditions that in New York and Philadelphia would require a tedious treatment will here yield to simpler measures and a like result obtained in shorter time than there." The diminished atmospheric pressure relieves organs of congestion; the air acts as a tonic and the cool nights tend to that rest so necessary to woman,

Finally, Col. Hatch furnishes the following as having a bearing on the subject of the climate. The three persons quoted by him, in their lives, stood among men as the peers of any in trustworthiness and clear. ness of judgment:

"Fifty years ago Dr. Sam'l Henry Dickson, then of Charleston, S. C., made his summer home in Buncombe county, near Asheville. He was afterwards connected with the Medical Schools of New York and Philadelphia. The year after the war I told him in the latter city that I intended removing from Charleston to Buncombe. With emphasis he said, "You will then live on the best climate in the world;" immediately adding, "I will take that back,"
"I do not know about all the climates of the world,"
but I will say the best climate in America, and I think I do know as to that." His brother Dr. John Dickson almost as well known as a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher, once said to me in Charleston, I can not stand March here. In Buncombe I can with slight clothing do hard work. He too had built and lived here. Over confident as to his regained health he took charge of a large Female School in Ohio, but had to seturn here where he died. I had known the elder Dr. Hardy for thirty years, curing all of which time I had supposed him to be as robust as the best of the Broadway policemen. To my surprise I heard him say when he must have been seventy, "I came to Buncombe more than forty years ago

with less than one lung." Years ago I used to hear Dr. Hardy's name spoken of in Charleston in connection with difficult and successful surgical operations. These cases and others of seemingly impossible recoveries fixed my attention and caused me to urge the importance of considering this section of country for our hospitals during the

TABLE A. Table of deaths from Consumption in 10060 of White Population, excepting in Western North Carolina, where the estimate is for Whites and Blacks;
Four counti s in W. N. Carolina,
Three counties in South Carolina, with Aften as central point. 10.2
Minnesota Minnesota,

Four adjoining counties in Georgia with Thomas
ville as central point,

Penin-uta of Fiorida,

Mainland of Florida, Plains of Colorado (excluding Denver.) ..

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHING ON, September 2, 1885. |
"DR. H. T. GATCHELL, ASHIVILLE, N. C.

Acting Secretary."

Accompanying the above letter was a copy of the schedule used by the supmerators in 1890. One of the questions on it is: "IF THE DESCARS WAS NOT CONTRACTED AT PLATE OF DEATH, STAFF FRE PLACE."

This should settle special pleading and put all resorts on an equal footing in quoting from the Census Reports for 1890, as all of the material for tables in this report has been derived from that source. And, it is believed by the writer, that he has been impartial in his selections and accurate in his estimates.

TABLE B.

Tables of deaths of males under one and five years in 1,0° of White Population, excepting in Western North Carolina, where the estimate has been for Whites and Blacks, separate data not being available: los Angeles Co., California..... Maryland . New York UNDER 5 YEARS.

On the basis of two deaths among the Blacks to one am the Whites, W. N. C. would stand as having 30.5 deaths der 5 years of age and 103 of those under 1 year in 1,00

Table of dea he from passuments in 1000 of White population, excepting in Western North Carolina, where the estimate is for Westers and Blacks:

W. N. C. 4.5

Los Angeles Co., California 5.3 cen ral point.... R. T. GATCHELL, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 17th, 1886.