

NEWS NOTES FROM RALEIGH

Matters of Interest Discussed at the State Capital.

Raleigh, December 13, 1897.

The whole town is on the "qui vive" for the hypnotic performances of "The Lees" which will hold the boards here for a week. Anything that touches the mysterious is largely patronized, and there will no doubt be a large audience every night. If there is such a power as complete hypnotism, the practice of it ought to be prohibited. In some states, it is said, that there is a law forbidding it. In one of the most prominent windows on the street a cot has been placed and tonight a man who will be "a subject" is to be placed on it and sleep forty-eight hours. This is a neat advertising trick of the firm in whose window the cot is placed, even if the man proves to be no "subject."

Mr. Greek O. Andrews has returned to the city from New York, where he went to purchase a typesetting machine and make special arrangements to perfect telegraphic news service for the "Morning Post" here.

Marshal O. J. Cornell has tendered his resignation as United States marshal of this district to take effect January 1, 1898. He gives his reason for so doing and says that the half of the fiscal year begins January 1, and his term ends January 15. It will be much easier for both himself and his successor to start on the first.

The supreme court will call the second district cases Tuesday. The following state cases will be called the succeeding week:

State vs. Bryant, from Johnston.
State vs. Apple, from Guilford.
State vs. Hairston, from Guilford.
State vs. Black, from Guilford.
State vs. Matthews, from Moore.
State vs. Call, from Wilkes.

The Baptist state convention Rev. Dr. R. H. March president, N. B. Broughton and M. C. Moore secretaries John E. White corresponding secretary, and J. D. Boushall treasurer. Miss Fannie Heck and Mrs. T. H. Briggs were re-elected president and vice-president of the Woman's missionary society.

The cadet german, given at the Park hotel Friday night by the Agricultural and Mechanical college cadets, was a very hand some one. It was a genuine pleasure to see the beloved gray uniforms so conspicuously in the lead in society here.

If the Atlantic Coast Line railroad does build a line from Newbern to Kinston, as it is now said is intended, the Atlantic and North Carolina railroads will be badly damaged. There are some who doubt the plan being carried out.

Miss Mary Wilson Pseud of this city and Mr. Percy P. Lynch of New Orleans, will be married at the bride's home here on Wednesday.

Commissioner Hamrick in his report, says there are 290 newspapers in this state, 132 democratic, 68 independent, 39 republican, 14 populist, 8 Methodist, 6 Baptist, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Moravian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Primitive Baptist, 1 Catholic, 1 Free Will Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Reform Church, 1 Disciple, 1 A. M. E. Church, 2 medical journals, and 12 others, are neither religious or political. In this report the striking interest of Craven county is as follows: 80,000 crates cabbage, 45,000 bushels Irish potatoes, 1,500 crates tomatoes, 55,000 crates snap beans, 61,600 crates peas, 10,900 bushels radishes, 18,900 crates lettuce, 5,000 crates spinach, 5,500 crates kale, 28,000 bunches asparagus, 10,000 crates of strawberries.

Mr. Thomas J. Penne, who has been one of the managers of the Academy of Music, has severed his connection with the academy. The managers have put on only good troupes on at the academy and they have been well patronized.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S POLICY.

Augusta Chronicle: It has been currently published that George Vanderbilt before leaving for a trip around the world took out a policy of insurance for \$1,000,000. It is on the twenty-year payment plan, and the annual premium is a small fortune in itself. Fortunately George is able to stand it, and more fortunately it is a great pick-up for the insurance agent who wrote the policy. This is a view of the case which has been lost sight of in the gossip over the Monte Cristo size of the policy. But it is a big thing.

Some writer who has looked into this phase of the question says: "The story goes that his annual premium is \$35,000. The agent who secured the policy received not less than 80 per cent. commission the first year and a renewal of 5 per cent. annually for fifteen or twenty years, according to contract. He realizes by the transaction \$28,000 to start with and draws \$1,750 a year thereafter until his contract expires."

The fellow that wrote that policy can afford to have a good Christmas, and in fixing himself snugly against the accidents of travel and the chances of death, Mr. Vanderbilt has at the same time done the handsome thing by the friend who wrote the policy for him. This is a pointer for rich men to remember. When they

Biltmore Dairy

The herd, consisting of high bred Jerseys is under the daily inspection of a qualified veterinarian, formerly inspector for the New Orleans board of health.

All the cows have been tuberculin tested and are in perfect health.

No expense or labor spared to secure cleanliness through all operations connected with the milk.

To do all the above costs money, and lots of it; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are supplying customers with pure milk.

Perhaps you can buy milk a little cheaper, but just think it over.

want to take out a big policy like this, or though much smaller, yet comparatively large, let them look up some friend in the insurance business, and let him share in the profit of the investment. If they have no such friend who needs the help, tell him to attach himself to the company in which the policy is desired, and then give him a start.

COLORED MAN FOUND DEAD

In the Basement of N. P. Chedester's Store.

Yesterday morning about 11:30 Will Roberts, who was in the employ of N. P. Chedester, the South Main street merchant, went down to the cellar to split kindling. Those who were about say they heard him at work only a few moments; then the noise ceased.

Adam Avery, a colored man, was the first to discover the steps and there he saw the dead man stretched across.

Calling the name of the man and getting no answer he rushed back up stairs to tell the news. Dr. Walter E. Hilliard was summoned and found the body still warm, but no heart action. The corpse was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. T. Sevier.

Dr. J. T. Sevier summoned C. F. Gudger, T. R. Long, T. L. Gilder, J. T. Harris, C. W. Sikes, and A. C. Roberts and after an examination, an inquest was held, and decided that the deceased came to his death by the bursting of an artery. The vessel was enlarged near the heart and the hemorrhage produced almost instant death.

Roberts was brown skinned twenty-six years old and has been in Asheville for a number of years, but has no family or relatives here. Some years ago his brother died of a similar trouble. For a day or two Roberts had been complaining, but was well enough to be out on the street and order dinner one-half hour before his death. His relatives at Canton have been telegraphed to.

IN THE COURTS.

In the superior court yesterday most of the day was consumed in motions and orders. Most of the important cases were either continued for the term or put to end of the docket, under a rule made by Judge Norwood last week, that no cases would be tried, unless by consent in which any of the lawyers who had to attend the supreme court appeared. One divorce case and a small action of debt were the only trials had. In the First National bank cases, it was stated that not less than 100 suits had been instituted. There was much discussion over orders and motions in some of the cases. Summons in many cases growing out of this bank failure have not been returned into court.

We are informed by Clerk Cathey that more cases on appeal go up to the supreme court this term than at any other time since his term of office began. The following are the cases on the docket: *First National Bank vs. State*, *Lipecombe, Doubleday and Lambie vs. Ice and Coal Company*, *Edwards vs. Lyman, Berry and Budd vs. Southern Railroad Company*, *C. A. Moore vs. W. O. Wolfe, Ledbetter vs. Graham, Battery Park Bank vs. Loughran, Woodcock vs. Merrimon, Morrison vs. Chambers, Wilson vs. Featherston, Sims vs. Blumre Laundry, Miller vs. Alexander, Alexander vs. Gwaltney, Southern Commission Company vs. W. Y. Porter, Roberts vs. Brittain*, besides several cases from clerk Wilson's office. There are four important appeals from Madison county and a number from the western counties.

Each district has but one week in the supreme court, and under the rules the court sits each day from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and the proce pect is that this district will furnish material to go to the end of the docket, and that several of our attorneys will probably attend until the call of such cases as failed to be reached this week. The twelfth district may obtain place at the call of cases at the foot of the docket.

The following lawyers either have or will leave this week for Raleigh: Jas. H. Merrimon, J. S. Adams, C. A. Moore, J. H. Tucker, W. R. Whitson, Geo. A. Shiford, J. D. Murphy, H. B. Stevens, Lewis Bourne, J. C. Martin and perhaps others. Martin, Moore, Whitson and Shiford have already gone.

"A STRANGER IN NEW YORK."

Next Tuesday at the Grand opera house will be a red letter occasion, the event being the presentation of "A Stranger in New York," the newest work of Charles Hoyt, the popular writer of farce comedies. The new piece was produced late last season and the unanimous verdict of all the critics was that "A Stranger in New York" was by far the best effort of this clever playwright. From all accounts, as a success it began where the famous "Chinatown" left off. It is played by the best cast in the city and has ever organized. Every member being an artist, and each individual having a part especially written for him. The specialties are numerous and best of all, every one of them is said to be absolutely new, while the music is particularly bright and catchy, and there is such a wealth of it, that at times the piece takes on an air of comic opera.

Hoyt's plays have a strong hold upon the theatre-goers of this city, and the coming of anything new from his pen is an event always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. The sale of seats is now in progress.

AFFRAY IN THE MARKET.

Yesterday morning Market-house Keeper Starnes, after a few words, was attacked by D. Slagle because he had reproved Slagle's children for violating some of the City hall rules. Slagle insisted on using his knife, whereupon Mr. Starnes brought his blivet into play. Slagle was brought before the recorder and bound over to court in the sum of \$50.00. Starnes went the bond for his appearance.

NO BOURBON RESTRICTION

Louisville, Dec. 13.—The scheme for an agreement to restrict the production of Bourbon whisky this year to 20,000,000 gallons has failed. Only seven distillers have been received by the secretary of the Distillers association and as the distilling season begins January 1 it is not likely that an agreement can be put through.

LAWYERS GONE TO RALEIGH.

F. A. Sondley, W. R. Whitson, George A. Shiford, Walter B. Gwyn, Henry B. Stephens, J. D. Murphy, Theodore F. Davidson, J. M. Gudger, Alf. S. Barnard have gone to Raleigh to attend the session of the supreme court.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

J. A. Reagan to George Robertson, one-fourth acre in Weaverville, \$500.
H. N. Hawkins to J. R. Hawkins, 15 acres on Turkey creek, \$300.

APRON BAZAAR POSTPONED.

The Apron Bazaar which was to be given this week by the ladies of the Christian church has been postponed indefinitely.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Blue Pills are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles.

BISHOP DUDLEY'S LECTURE.

(Continued from First Page.)

the church of England, the effect it had upon the bishops and others of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, and the opposition of the Presbyterians and of his own church there was but one bishop (himself) and two priests who participated. As for himself he felt that he would be dishonoring his master if he did not participate. He dared not stay away. He believed the church of England lost the opportunity of its existence by refusing to participate.

There was present an almost complete presentation of the religious opinions of the world and the opportunity to bear testimony for Christ was a glorious one.

A fragment of the bishop's lecture, "The Historic Christ," is here given:

"Beyond a controversy in or about the year 750 of the building of the city of Rome, a man named Jesus was born in the province of Judea. Equally beyond a controversy, this man was crucified under Pontius Pilate, a Roman governor at Jerusalem, in or about the year 783. Of this man Jesus millions of men believe that according to his own sure word of promise he came back from the grave on the third day after his crucifixion; that forty days thereafter in the presence of chosen witnesses he visibly ascended into the heavens; that there he now liveth to make perpetual intercession with the one God, his own Father, for us men whom he did redeem, and that in the fullness of time he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead; and that of his kingdom there shall be no end. They believe that of his birth prophecy had spoken continual promise for thousands of years, and that in his life and death was realized, perfect and complete, of all that had been thus foretold; that therefore he is the Christ, the anointed of God; further, that in the fulfillment of his own prophetic declaration that his church, which is his body, should be animated by his spirit, and thus empowered, with mightier miracles of deliverance, than his own hands did perform. In this they find assurance of the reality of his Christhood. Because he lifted up upon the accursed tree has drawn unto himself the hearts of all men who have looked upon him; because he was drawn near, rather than drew near to men who believe in him; because he has not left men comfortless, but has and does come unto them and comfort them, therefore, they believe in him, the historic Christ, even that God who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son.

"Let us begin our consideration of the claims of this historic personage with the briefest enumeration of the results of the preaching of him and of the consequent discipleship of the nations which is a direct reference to his nature. Be he fallible man or infallible God, he hath by an extraordinary development of humanity or the miraculous incarnation of Deity, the proper object of men's worship, being, the highest, holiest manhood. No matter in either case I affirm that the teaching of the moral precepts enunciated by Jesus of Nazareth, the proclamation of his message of hope to the world, the uplifting before men's eyes and hearts of the portraiture of his character, the gathering into organized community of men that received his message, that this agency has had mightier results in the education and development of mankind than all others whereof we can take cognizance. Remember the words of the historian of rationalism and morals that it was reserved for Christianity to present to world character a standard which filled the hearts of men with an impassioned love and has shown itself capable of acting on all ages, nations, temperaments and conditions; has not only been the highest pattern of virtue but the highest incentive to its practice, and has exerted a deep influence on the world; truly said that the simple record of three short years of adult life has done more to regenerate and soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers and all the exhortations of moralists.

"I dare affirm that every peculiar feature of our civilization which we are so boastful comes directly and immediately from the production which was begun by a little band of Hebrew peasants now nineteen hundred years ago, that God is the Father of all men, that sin and death has been conquered, that redemption has been purchased at a dear and costly price, that reformation is easy, because all men may share the conyuring life and grow up into likeness of him, the conqueror.

"Who will dare deny that the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, as to the very conception of God, has been a supreme energy in the sphere of the moral life and the uplifting and the liberating of mankind. Grant all that may be claimed as to the general exaltation in the world of a pre-mative monotheism, yet beyond all question in the progress of the ages, in the development of civilization, the world's wisdom had ceased to know itself. The highest society of Rome was simply one of powerful animals. The noble conception of Jehovah, God, which had been the inspiration and the life of the ancient Hebrew people, had been overlaid with Rabbinic speculations until it remained but as a memory of a dead faith. And upon this world, hopeless and dead, bursts the cry of the Nazarine, Hear, O Israel. Nay, hear ye, men of every region, race and age. The Lord thy God, the Omnipotent, the Infinite, the Eternal, is Person, is Spirit, is Father, and like as a father piteth the little children about his heartstone, so the Creator, the Ruler of the universe loveth and piteth every man.

"And behold how of necessity in this very doctrine of the nature of God is involved and included a new and noble conception of the recorder and bound over to court in the sum of \$50.00. Starnes went the bond for his appearance.

PLEASANT DREAMS.

After using the Fish and Oysters, Corn Beef and Spicy Juice, Pickled tongues at Goodlakes, 33 East street.

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AN AFRICAN LEGEND.

The Story of How the Monkey Came to Be Created.

Negro legends and interpretations of Scripture are often extremely ingenious and even poetical, and it frequently happens that when the makers of traditions and folklore happen to have African blood in their veins they rely entirely upon their inspirations and imaginations. It is in this wise that their account of the creation of the monkey was constructed. This story runs as follows:

After God had made man, the devil regarded this new-creation with a great deal of interest and admiration and was filled with an ambition to do something of that kind himself. He therefore studied the form and features of the human being which had been recently placed upon the earth, and set to work with great earnestness to make a living creature which should, as nearly as possible, resemble a man, but he did not try to make his work quite as large as his model, wisely thinking he would better begin with something on a smaller scale. The result of his labors was the monkey.

This animal was a good deal like a man, but he failed in some important particulars to resemble the original. One of these was his inability to speak, and the devil tried to remedy this fault, but found it impossible. He also discovered that his little man did not possess the intelligence of the larger being he had tried to imitate, and disgusted with the impossibility of making his monkey speak or of impressing upon his mind that he should act as a reasonable being, he gave up the attempt in despair, and in order to compensate the creature he had made for the great failures in his construction, he gave him a tail. This would not enable him to speak, nor would it bestow upon him the intelligence he should have, but it would be a very great help to him in getting through life, and this the little burlesque of man as doubtless would be true.—Youth's Companion.

DAUDET AS A YOUTH.

He Played the Heroic and Was Told to Get His Hair Cut.

When he was a boy, Alphonse Daudet's father failed, and for some time the two lived together in poverty in Lyons. An elder brother, Ernest, however, got a position in a glass store in Paris, and finally, when 17 years old, Alphonse went to live with him and to try his fortunes in the great city. Ernest's wages amounted to only \$20 a month, and Alphonse brought nothing with him from Lyons except about 40 cents and a voracious appetite. He is even said to have worn rubber boots on that memorable journey. The two brothers took lodgings in an attic and for several years led a poverty stricken life. Nothing, however, discouraged the two boys. Both had confidence that there was a future in literature for Alphonse, who in these trying years wrote a volume of poems which he had succeeded in getting printed. A copy of the volume fell under the eye of Empress Eugenie, who persuaded her brother-in-law, the Duke of Morny, to hunt the young man up and help him. The result of the empress' interest in the young poet was that the duke invited him to call upon them. When Daudet entered, the duke asked:

"Can you write?"
"Yes, sir," replied Daudet.
"Very good. I want a secretary. Pay, 5,000 francs. Good morning."

The boy was nearly overcome. He had never imagined that any one was paid that much a year—about \$1,000. But he suddenly remembered that he differed in politics from the duke and drawing himself up announced the fact.

Instead of being deeply moved by his heroic course, the duke said: "Oh, go and get your hair cut. I don't care anything about your political beliefs."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

History in Novels.

Save in one or two of Cooper's novels, says Paul Leicester Ford in *The Atlantic*, it would be hard to find any one who has a romance dealing with Revolutionary history which does not make the Whig of that war the patriot and the Tory the loyalist, and usually evil acting man. Yet the student of history knows that the loyalists, if a minority, were largely composed of the gentry and educated classes of the country; were, in fact, the equivalent of what today are termed the "better element," and were superior in character to many of the men who opposed them. No American novelist has ventured to write of John Hancock and Jonathan Trumbull as men suspected of smuggling, or of Samuel Adams as a public man who sought, as other officials have done more recently, to vindicate himself from the charge of defalcation by an appeal to the ballots of the masses.

Would any American author, striving to write popular fiction, dare to picture one signer of the Declaration as selling the secrets of his country to the French ministry for a paltry pension, or another taking advantage of information of the need of the continental cause for wheat to corner the supply at once so far as he was able? In one case alone have our writers dared to draw an approximately faithful portrait of a man who came to the front in early Revolutionary days, to describe the bounty hunter, deserter, smuggler and drunkard, who nevertheless rose to high honor in the American cause, and the reason for this exception is explained when the name of the man is given as Benedict Arnold.

The Railroad Worm.

The railroad worm has done a vast deal of damage to the apple crop. It is often mentioned, but rarely described, and many people are not aware of what this mischievous creature is or of what his work consists. Some day they may pick up an apple, beautiful, smooth and bright on the outside. It is cut open, and numerous dark lines appear in it. These are what may be called underground channels of this pest. It would seem that "tunnel worm" would be a better name for it, as its progress is a series of chambers burrowed through the best part of the apple, sometimes going around and around the core and often approaching the outside, but only occasionally touching the skin. It is almost impossible to find any amount of good in some of the specimens examined, the whole space between core and skin being invaded by the worm.—New York Ledger.

Not Hampered.

"Would you be mean enough to give a bad piece of money to a blind man?"
"Of course. He can pass it off with a better conscience than I can."—Chicago Record.

The wall of Severus, separating England from Scotland, was 86 miles long and protected by 21 forts. It was 50 feet high and 24 feet thick, and to the north was protected by a moat 40 feet wide and 80 feet deep.

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where he makes his headquarters during the Yuletide festivities, is the establishment that makes the finest display of rich and delicious bon-bons, caramels and chocolates. He finds it here. We have an array of exquisite confections put up in tempting boxes, handsome packages suitable for Christmas gifts and the adornment of the Christmas tree.

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Tea sets, Toys, Dolls, Books, Stationery, Cameras, Leather and Silver Goods, Canees, Umbrellas, Pipes, Cigars and Silver Goods up stairs.

Down stairs are the 1c., 5c. and 10c. Bargain Counters. Big values for the money.

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