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PELHAM'S PHARMACY, 24 PATTON AVE. "Live and Let Live Drug Store" Watch for Our Next Ad.

This Date in History—Dec. 29. 1170—Archbishop Thomas a Becket assassinated in the cathedral at Canterbury; born about 1120. 1702—Sir Archibald Alison, historian, born at Renley, Shropshire; died 1871. 1808—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president, born in Raleigh; died 1875. 1809—William Fawcett Gladstone, British statesman, born in Liverpool. 1874—Joachim Ealdvinder Espartaco, Spanish statesman, died; born about 1772. Espartaco was the son of a mechanic. He enlisted in the army while a mere youth and won high rank in the South American war. He defeated the Carlists and became regent of Spain during the minority of Isabella. The revolution headed by Narvaiz sent Espartaco into exile and finally caused the overthrow of Isabella. 1890—Battle between Sioux warriors and United States troops at Wounded Knee; 250 killed.

Col. W. M. Slingerly having made the Philadelphia Record it is only a decent thing that the newspaper should turn about and pay his debts. The autonomy bubble in Cuba has apparently burst. It did not wait to reach a great size. With the Cuban insurgents more aggressive than ever and Spain having played their last card ineffectively, it would seem that there ought to be some decided developments soon.

It would be a novelty if a Wellington and a Bonaparte should sit side by side in the senate of the United States. Wellington is there already and Charles Jerome Bonaparte, a grandson of Napoleon's brother, is trying to get there from Maryland. The prevailing opinion seems to be, however, that Governor Lowndes will be elected.

The report that Senator Pritchard has frankly acknowledged his candidacy for the judgeship of the Western District, to take the place of Judge R. P. Dick, is denied by some of the senator's friends in the city. Judge Dick has not yet resigned nor expressed any purpose to do so. As it is not rather premature for the hungry to be pressing their claims at this time, there being no vacancy even apparent or actual?

As stated by our Raleigh correspondent some days ago the supreme court has decided that the act passed by the last legislature to cause criminal indictment to be brought against persons who failed to pay their taxes within a stipulated time is illegal and void. The decision causes no surprise, the only wonder is that even the legislature of 1896-7 should have blundered into such an absurd piece of legislation.

PLENTY OF MONEY. The Philadelphia Record, a day or two before the failure of Col. Slingerly's bank had an interesting article on the benefit the East was receiving from large crops and high prices in the West. The article is no less important because the wave of prosperity was not sufficient to float the Record owner's ventures and we submit here an extract from it for the encouragement it may contain to those who see only the blue side of the financial situation in this country: "As a result of the big wheat and corn crops in the Western states last summer and the high prices which the farmers have been receiving for their products," says the Record, "there has for the last few months been a steady stream of money pouring into the East in liquidation of mortgages and debts. No financial centre contributed its capital more freely for western mortgages and other investments in years past than Philadelphia, and the returning tide is all the more gratifying in that thousands of investments that were until recently considered worthless are again paying interest, or being entirely liquidated without loss. . . . Not only are defaulted interest charges and back taxes being paid up, but in a large percentage, if not an actual majority of cases, the principals of the debts are being cleared up. Even the

most doubtful class of securities are being heard from in this favorable manner. "The return of this money from the West means much for Philadelphia, when it is considered that millions of capital were sent during the '80's in the blind rush to buy mortgages. From 1883 until nearly as late as 1890 the investing companies of this city could not acquire these mortgages fast enough to accommodate all the investors who were anxious to send their money along with the flood. The amount of money that is estimated to have gone from this city alone into western mortgages is estimated at anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and the greater figure is probably more nearly correct than the lesser. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were completely wiped out when the boom collapsed, and as much more was so poorly secured as to be considered extremely doubtful. Some of the least promising investments are now being returned, along with the general ebb of the tide. Good times in Kansas and Nebraska. If our system of finance permitted or encouraged the proper distribution of this wealth, instead of favoring its diversion and centralization in the hands of a few men, the benefit of all this would be much more apparent throughout the country. Only a suitable part of the money that goes into the hands of capitalists now flows back into channels helpful to legitimate trade.

THE STOMACH. That the stomach is not a vital organ is a startling discovery, at least to the majority of people, whose knowledge of surgical accomplishments is not complete. The case of the removal of the stomach from the human body during life has never been successfully accomplished, perhaps never tried, until the remarkable operation performed in Zurich, Switzerland, by Dr. Carl Schlatter, on September 6. In the account given in the Medical Record of December 25 the following facts are given: "The subject was Anna Landis, fifty-six years old and a silk weaver. This woman had complained for years of stomach trouble. Dr. Schlatter diagnosed the case and found she was suffering from an exceptionally large oval tumor in her stomach. . . . Seeing that the organ was useless, Dr. Schlatter freed it from its delicate attachments. . . . When Dr. Schlatter had excised the entire stomach he firmly united a small coil of intestines to the oesophagus, thus making a direct connection between the alimentary canal and the bowels. The work of joining the intestines and oesophagus was most delicate. They were bound together with sutures. The organs were allowed to drop back into their positions, the abnormal wound was sewed up and all there was to show that Anna Landis had lost her stomach was a slight retraction towards the diaphragm. The period following proved that the sterilization had been perfect and the operation wonderfully performed. The patient, although old and feeble, exhibited but a few of the serious symptoms that usually follow a vital operation. Minute quantities of liquid food were given to her at short intervals. With the exception of occasional vomitings, this food seemed to be assimilated, despite the absence of a food receptacle. In the second week after the operation she was given solid food. It was retained and digested without discomfort. . . . On October 11, a month and five days after the stomach had been removed, Anna Landis left her bed. By November 25 she was feeling perfectly well and was walking about. Her weight increased and apparently she was in far better health than before the operation."

This operation that appears so daringly radical is, after all, in the line of evolution in surgery. It is the last step in a long line of operations that have been done in various ways to eliminate the work of the stomach in order to save life, though it is the first in which the entire stomach has been removed. Dr. Schlatter, of Zurich, is not the only daring surgeon in the world and as his achievement is not copyrighted or patented it is safe to predict that stomachless individuals will soon cease to be a novelty, if they do not grow as numerous as people minus their appendix vermiformis. The cases of persons who will require the operation will grow with the supply of surgeons who can perform it. But the achievement is a consoling one in that it offers means of saving life, and removes the apprehension of sure death as the result of certain ailments. It ought not to remove any man's stomach from his respectful consideration, for the stomach will continue to retain the capacity of being a man's good friend or his bad enemy, largely as he wills to treat it.

It seems to be generally conceded throughout Europe that Russia is going to possess herself by fair means or foul of the Chinese seaport, Port Arthur, as an eastern terminus for her railway. The German emperor's seizure of the port he now holds may be a retaliatory measure to keep Germany even with Russia in her eastern acquisition. If that be its purpose then a general division of China is at hand and it is hardly to be supposed that England and France will fail to step up to demand their share in the division of spoils. The Richmond Times speaking of this matter says: "It may be that Port Arthur being tacitly conceded to Russia, as a thing that is indispensable to her, the other powers propose to do no more than divide China off into districts, in each of which one European Power will exercise an influence without actually disturbing the theoretical ownership and control of China over all as one autonomous country. . . . Meanwhile, what are we going to do about it? That is a question which seems to be giving all Europe the very greatest concern. But it may quiet its mind entirely. . . . We are not going to do anything at all about it so long as Europe and the Chinese respect the rights of Americans there and interfere in no way with those trading rights which our treaties with China give to Americans. We want no Chinese country and we want no sphere of influence in China. All we want is the liberty to our citizens to trade and traffic with the Chinese upon terms of perfect equality with the people of all other nations, which our treaties now secure to us, and that being left undisturbed, the United States will have nothing to say about what takes place in China.

POSTSCRIPTS. —The Hamburger Nachrichten denies that Prince Bismarck's gout is better and says he can not walk or sleep and is unable to read or answer his friends' letters. —The Overman Wheel company of Chicago Falls, Mass., manufacturers of the Victor bicycle, made an assignment to-day to President H. H. Bowman, of the Springfield National Bank. Liabilities, \$539,000; assets, \$1,318,000. A meeting of the creditors has been called for December 31. The shops were closed Monday. —A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that the United States have made overtures to Denmark for the purchase of a narrow strip of land in Southwest Greenland. The despatch adds that the United States contemplates the establishment of a coaling station there without delay. —The annual dividend list of the Fall River textile mills, just issued shows that eleven mills have passed dividends this year, as against three which did not pay dividends in 1896. The earnings of the mills as represented by the amount paid out in dividends were \$776,300, against \$1,268,875 in 1896, and \$1,742,625 in 1895. This is an average on the total capital invested of a little over 3.33 per cent., against 5.9 per cent. in 1896 and 8.18 per cent. in 1895. —The Neues Wiener Journal of Vienna, publishes an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, who is considered a high authority on foreign affairs. He says that the situation in Eastern Asia is very threatening, and that he knows for certain that Japan is making warlike preparations with great activity. That country seems to project an attack on China or Corea. Sir Charles declares that he has no faith in Japan's pacific professions. He reminded the interviewer that England occupied Port Hamilton in 1885 and 1887, and said that Great Britain greatly needed a naval station in North China. —Senator Lodge proposes to revive his bill for the annexation of the colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, down in the West Indies, which the government of Denmark is willing to sell to the United States whenever we are willing to pay for them. A year ago the senate passed a resolution instructing the secretary of state to ascertain whether the islands were still for sale, and he has reported in the affirmative. Thirty years ago the purchase was completed by Secretary Seward, but Senator Sumner prevented the passage of the bill which appropriated the money to pay for them. Mr. Lodge urges the purchase on account of the need of a southern repair station. There is not a vessel in the United States navy that could carry enough coal to steam from New York to San Francisco to Valparaiso. —Secretary Alger has received the following telegram from Capt. Brainard: "Chicago, Dec. 25.—I believe the nutritive value claimed for condensed foods somewhat exaggerated; besides these foods are difficult to pack, and tin packages add greatly to the weight. I deem the most satisfactory food for Alaska to be bacon, beans, flour, peas, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, the necessary condiments, and a small quantity of butter and condensed milk. These articles possess proper nutrition, are easy to pack, and, except butter and milk, have no extra weight for packages. Brainard has been ordered to advertise immediately for a prepared list of rations, consisting essentially of the army rations, for 1,000 people for 100 days, a weight approximating 250,000 pounds. These supplies are to be delivered at Dyea by February 1.

For Rent. The Carroll House, furnished, if taken at once. Two other furnished houses, well located. Two small unfurnished houses. For Rent or Sale—"The Breton," with six acres of ground, within six minutes' walk of the postoffice. Weaver & Rogers. Box 244. No. 45 Patton Avenue.

W. H. LAMBERT. 83 Patton Avenue. Manufacturers' Agent for Mantels, Grates, Tiles, Electric Fixtures, Venetian Blinds.

The house keeper who wishes to set a good table without unduly taxing her purse, buys her Groceries from us. Pure Flour, pure Sugar, Tea, Coffee etc. and pure Butter and fresh Eggs, will last longer and give more satisfaction than inferior goods. JENKINS BROS. 45 South Main Street. Phone 125.

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IF YOU THINK OF PURCHASING ANY Furniture or Carpets soon, let us show you how complete our . . . stock is. You can't guess what we have by looking in the front. We use 6 floors and are always anxious to show goods. W. B. Williamson & Co. 16 PATTON AVENUE. ALL MEN'S \$3 \$4 and \$5 GRADES of Pointed Toed Shoes going for \$2.50 a pair. WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND SEE THEM. J. D. BLANTON & CO., 39 Patton Avenue. P. S.—Our Business for sale at a bargain for Cash.

Leonardo Da Vinci's Famous Picture "THE LAST SUPPER" Persons not properly informed are inclined to look upon this Great Picture as associated with one particular creed, Not so. It stands for Christianity. Occupies a prominent place in the homes of religious people of all denominations.—Hence the everlasting demand for this Great Master Piece. We give a copy free with every CASH sale of \$2.50 until January 15th, 1898. See Picture in our window. The Mens' Outfitter, 19 PATTON AVENUE. STORE FOR RENT.

Grand Opera House Wednesday Dec. 29. The Society event of the season. Benefit of the Woman's Guild Trinity Parish. Polk Miller, Oscar Sisson, Ester Wallace Company. Fun all the way through. Sisson and Wallace. In the Funny Musical Comedy 'Cousin Ella's Visit from the Country.' POLK MILLER. The famous Negro Dialect Impersonator, Stories, Banjo Picking, Songs, Impersonations, and as "Uncle Daniel" in "Old Times Down South." Two and a half hours Music, Mirth and Merriment. Three Acts. Price 25, 50 and 75c. Seats on sale at Heinitsh & Reagan's and by the Guild.

Holiday Goods Cheaper Than Ever Before. Call Early. Morgan's Book Store, 3 W. Court Square. A. STERNBERG —DEALER IN— Hides, Skins, Furs, Tallow, Beeswax, Wool, Etc. I will pay the highest market cash price for the above articles. Address me at 53 Central Avenue, and I will call. 253-26. LIVERY Good horses; good vehicles. Safe and an accommodating driver. Prices down. Before making other arrangements ask for Larkin Gwyn's carriage on Court Square, or call Telephone 92.

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Racket Store News. 30 SOUTH MAIN ST. People are so much alike that the thing that catches you will catch me. Now the thing that catches me is the lowest cash price on all I buy. I just don't like to pay a big profit on any thing. I don't care if it is Christmas goods, novelties or what not. If you are like I am this will catch you, because we have marked only one very short profit on all our Christmas goods. Of course you don't know this, but I can't help that. I do my part when I buy right, mark them right and then tell you about it; and if you don't believe it it is not my fault. Sterling Silver Thimbles . . . 25c. Sterling Silver Shoe Horn Brush, etc. 75c. White Metal Salts and Peppers Boxes 20c. Decorated Mugs . . . 10c. Lots of Christmas goods. J. M. STONER.

HAULING. Any one wanting to get J M Lorick to do hauling will please call at 34 Patton Ave., the old stand, No change except the phone, which is 141. J. M. LORICK, 34 PATTON AVE.

The Daily Meats for Today: For Breakfast, Breakfast Bacon and a Steak. For Dinner, Rib Roast and Smoked Tongue. For Supper, Lamb Chops. We Have It. F. Zimmermann.

\$4.00 WONDER! The New EUREKA Camera, a genuine Kodak, made by the Eastman company. It holds six glass plates, 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches in size. It has a fine lens, takes splendid picture and those sold are delighting the purchasers. B. H. COSBY, The Reliable Jeweler, 27 PATTON AVENUE.

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