

The Daily Gazette.

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Campaign oratory is now booming at the outer breastworks.

To err is human, but the habit is a bad one for the people's representative in the legislature. Colonel Lusk has been a member of the lower house at Raleigh two times and has made "mistakes." Elect him again and it is to be feared he will break the record.

It will be entertaining to hear what Miles will say before the war investigating committee. Wheeler and Boynton and Lee could consistently with their previous utterances say nothing but nice things about everything they knew anything about and plead ignorance of matters that did not come under their personal observation, but Miles is supposed to know it all and has already committed himself to some criticisms.

During May and July the United States mustered into the military service about 200,000 men. Official figures show that we had about 1,500 men wounded during the war. The losses were:

Killed in battle.....332
Died of wounds.....750
Died in camps and hospitals.....751

Total.....1,833
In round numbers this will give 2,000 deaths out of the 200,000, or one man from every hundred; or, for a year, the rate would be forty per thousand. Now the rate of our healthiest cities in peace with all the care and comforts of home, is twenty-six per thousand. This gives us a fair basis for the calculation of the conditions that prevailed in the army, and as a contemporary remark, "a check on the reckless charges that are being made." It must be remembered, however, that every man in the army has passed a physical examination and was strong and healthy when he entered the service, while the deaths "in the healthiest cities" are largely of the aged and feeble.

HARD LINES FOR A FARMER.

A Texas newspaper—the Evansville Banner—paints a picture in the following that illustrates vividly why some farmers do not prosper:

"A certain farmer in Texas not a hundred miles from Greenville sat down with his family to breakfast. They sat in chairs made in Indiana,

the table was made in St. Louis, the dishes were made in New York, the knives, forks and spoons were imported from England; the biscuits were made of flour from Kansas, shortened with lard from Missouri, cooked on a stove made in Chicago, and his coffee was served with sugar from Louisiana. When breakfast was over he drove to town in a wagon made in Ohio, while his son went out with a \$40 gun made in Pennsylvania and an imported \$10 dog to kill five cent birds for dinner. His daughter went riding on a \$75 bicycle made in Massachusetts. His wife swept the floor with a broom from Cincinnati, took up the dust in a pan made in Vermont, with a brush made in Rhode Island. The farmer bought a plow made in Illinois, a cultivator made in Michigan, hoes and rakes made in Chicago. He took these home and set them out on a vacant lot, exposed to the rain and sunshine, where they were ruined in one year. That farmer is always complaining of hard times."

The man described here did not only badly by himself but by the community in which he lived by failing to get good deal of money but manufacturing home industries. He spent a good deal of money but nearly all of it went out of the locality upon which he mainly relied for his own living.

TOPICS OF TODAY.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has recently completed a new story dealing with an interesting phase of New York society. It is entitled "The Carcellini Emerald," and is said to be in Mrs. Harrison's happiest vein. The story will be published in the Woman's Home Companion, beginning in January.

States employ 35,000 locomotives, 26,000 passenger cars and 9,000 mail and baggage cars. These figures seem large till the number of freight cars is stated which is 1,200,000. The system, with its gigantic equipment, is practically the growth of a single generation. With the addition of another quarter of half century prosperity ought to stand out in all its stupendous proportions. But it will probably be gradually educated out of all its capacities of wonder, as we have been out of many of our own.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins' new serial is the humorous story of an up of a date city woman who attempts to reform a quiet village and educate the people up to the latest fads of the town. It is called "The Jamesons in the Country," and its serial publication will be commenced in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written out the story of "My First Fight in the Jungle," and has given the manuscript to The Ladies' Home Journal, which will publish it in the next number.

At the end of the century the whole Philippine group should be able to support fifty million of inhabitants, if we may judge by the experience of Java, which, in the course of a hundred years has seen its population expand from about two to over twenty millions. Nor is it only by their natural resources, capable, as they are, of almost limitless development, nor by the capacious market for our manufactures which they would, eventually, offer, that the Philippines would be of immense utility to the United States. Such is their strategic relation to China that our possession of them would give us an influence at Peking second only to that of Russia and Great Britain, an influence that we could use to thwart each of the European powers as they contemplate a thorough-going partition of the Middle Kingdom, and to cooperate effectively with those that are resolved to uphold what is left of China's territorial integrity and to keep at all events an open door to that most important and resourceful section of the Celestial Empire which is watered by the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is in a word, freedom of access for American manufacturers to the best part of China which would be powerfully furthered by our retention of the Philippines.—North American Review for October.

In the birth register of the 12th district, Paris, may be seen this entry: Born, Louis Lucheni, son of an unknown father and of an Italian subject, Luigia Lucheni, born in Albereto, County Borgonovo, province of Parma. This, then is the official announcement of the coming into the world of the child who was destined to become the assassin of the empress of Austria. Lucheni's mother, Luigia, or properly Lucheni, went to Paris from Albereto shortly before the child was born, and not long after his birth took him to the foundling asylum at Parma and there left him, going thence to San Francisco, where she is now supposed to be. The boy was sent to board with an old woman in Monici, a certain Luigia Foglia, who abused and ill-treated him to such an extent that the authorities had him sent back to the foundling asylum. It was out of the frying pan into the fire. A slight idea of the condition of these places in Italy is conveyed by statistics showing that out of every 100 children placed in the popular of these asylums from eighty to ninety die and those who are spared are almost all disabled, both bodily and mentally. From his 12th to his 20th year Lucheni wandered through Switzerland and Austria, undoubtedly in the worst of society. On August 1, 1894, he was drafted for the Italian militia and served for two years. He rebelled against the strict discipline during the first few weeks of his service and was punished for so doing. He went through the Abyssinian war and received a furlough in 1896, and a discharge shortly after.

EVENTS OF TO-DAY

—The whiskey production of North Carolina last year from the 467 registered distilleries was 620,716 gallons. It

is thought that the product of the illicit distilleries was fully as large.

—Snow fell all over the northeastern section of North Dakota Tuesday. About one-fourth of the wheat is still unthreshed.

—Emperor William of Germany has recently, in one week, had forty photographs made of himself in various costumes which he will wear during his eastern tour.

—It has been determined that the peace jubilee shall be held on October 26 and 27, the first day to be devoted to a great civic display—similar to that which took place during the bi-centennial celebration in 1826—and the second day to a naval and military display. The president has promised to attend, and it is reasonably certain that several vessels of the United States navy and some regiments of the regular army will participate. At the suggestion of the president the Grant statue in New York park will be unveiled, and it is probable that an evening will be devoted to illuminations and scenic displays.

—A wealthy syndicate, of which Senator Jones of Nevada, is a member, has recently purchased what is known as La Union gold mine, near San Mateo, Costa Rica. It lies on the famous Monte de la Aguacate, on the bank of the Seco river, near the town of Punta Renas, on the Gulf of Nicoya, fifteen or twenty miles from the Pacific coast. The mine has been worked for many years in a primitive way and yield both gold and silver. They are situated at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the sea, where the climate is fine, and water and timber are abundant. There are very good wagon roads to the railway, which runs north from Punta Renas. There is a twenty-stamp mill at La Union. The price paid for the mines is said to have been \$300,000. The new owners intend to introduce extensive new machinery and expect rich developments.

—One of the most gigantic projects for the combination of capital in the history of the country is being engineered in Cleveland. It is nothing less than an attempt to unite the ship-building interests and the armor plate and gun-making interests of the world into one great syndicate, whose factories shall be located near Cleveland. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal.

It is believed that every ship-building, gun-making and armor-plate making firm in the United States has been in the negotiations. The projectors claim they can raise a capital of 1,000,000. One of their fond dreams, which may or may not become a reality is said to be the securing of a canal from the great lakes to the sea, all on United States territory. The yards for building warships could then be located on the lakes.

CHILDREN'S BRAIN CELLS.

Length of Time Children Can Concentrate Their Minds—Frequent Changes of Occupation Necessary.

How much happier the lives of thousands of children entering school this month would be if only women—mothers and teachers—better understood the nature and limitations of their brain cells. Such knowledge is to be had, as very important experiments and deductions have recently been made by scientific investigators; but it always takes an unreasonable length of time for such knowledge to become general.

After 25,000 tests by the best educators in America it has been absolutely demonstrated, for instance, that the length of time that a child 6 years of age can concentrate its mind does not exceed seven minutes, and that all efforts to confine its attention upon one subject beyond that limit are worse than useless. This power of concentration increases slowly. At the age of 8 a child's attention may be easily held ten minutes; at the age of 12 his mind should not be riveted upon one subject longer than seventeen minutes. It is therefore a great mistake to keep a child of this age at the piano more than fifteen minutes; after a change of occupation another quarter of an hour's practice will be of incalculably more benefit than the attempt to continue work after brain and nerves have become fatigued. Indeed most of the inattention and restlessness of children may be explained upon the physical basis. A boy's brain, for example, undergoes a certain shrinkage at the age of 14 or 15. It actually weighs less than at the age of 12 and 13. This fact explains the carelessness, listlessness and general unreasonableness of boys of this age. Statistics show that a large proportion of boys leave school at about this time. It is altogether probable that if parents and teachers realized that the proverbial lawlessness of boys of 14 fact is a powerful argument in favor of manual training in the public schools. The majority of children are so active that they develop their own brains and nerves to a certain extent along these lines. Where they fail to do so we get the tramp and the sloven. It is a physical impossibility to acquire skill and dexterity in any art unless the foundation has been laid in the formation of brain cells and the training of the motor nerves before the age of 16.

The same tests have conclusively proved that the brain of a child is at its best between 8:30 and 11:30 in the morning. All lessons, therefore requiring the exercise of their reasoning power—such as arithmetic and grammar—should be at this hour. It has been further deduced that the average child, unhampered by grades and systems, may have easily mastered his arithmetic by the time he is 12 years old.

Scientists have also discovered that if the brain centers governing the motor nerves remain undeveloped until the age of 16 there is no chance whatever of any later development, which fact is a powerful argument in favor of manual training in the public schools. The majority of children are so active that they develop their own brains and nerves to a certain extent along these lines. Where they fail to do so we get the tramp and the sloven. It is a physical impossibility to acquire skill and dexterity in any art unless the foundation has been laid in the formation of brain cells and the training of the motor nerves before the age of 16.

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HOW TO SAVE MONEY AND TROUBLE.

By calling and paying your water rents at once, you can do this. After October 10 I will proceed to cut off all delinquents and to turn on again will cost you fifty cents. The city cannot afford to pay a man to call upon you so often for small amounts. Call and pay and save us all any further trouble. Respectfully yours, E. D. McCallum, water department, 204-104

Invest five cents and try Elastic Starch.

THE HAPPY PONDO.

Mr. Lons and Gumples While His Wives Work to Support Him.

One of the problems of civilized man is how to live with a wife. The question that worries the Pondo is how to get along with only one. Monogamy is to him a condition of abject poverty. When, however, he can afford the luxury of three or four wives, he is fairly assured of success in life, and with half a dozen or a dozen he is rolling in wealth. The explanation of this paradox is simple: Whereas civilized man is expected to support his wife, the Pondo leaves to his women folk the privilege of supporting him. This shows that a savage is not necessarily a fool.

Mr. James O'Haire, missionary of the Catholic church in Unstata, explains the working of the system in a letter. "Polygamy," says he, "is the very life's support of the Pondos. The number of wives a man has settles the question as to his previous wealth, for each wife was bought, and for her he must have paid her father from 8 to 30 oxen, and now his wealth may be estimated by the number of wives and children, because the whole affair may be simply described as natural human farming. Each daughter is worth, say, ten oxen. If she is well built and pretty, she may sell for 40; then, too, the sons work in the care of cattle, for the whole of the Kafir property consists in cattle. The wives work, and so do the daughters. But the head of the family, the man, works no more after marriage."

The "dignity of labor" is so noble a thing that one cannot but admire the complete self-abnegation of the polygamous Pondos in leaving it all to the females. And yet the absence of work does not seem to prey upon their spirits. "They are as happy as the day is long. They all smoke tobacco and drink beer and eat meales and beef or the flesh of wild animals or wild birds. They sleep a great deal, and then rise and laugh and sing and dance and play and work a little, and are without a solitary care, without sadness or sorrow."—South Africa.

Never put canaries in a painted cage or they will pick the wires and imbibe poison. When a canary droops and seems ill or shows signs of asthma by a wheezing sound, feed him for a week on boiled bread and milk and mix flaxseed with his bird seed.

On the occasion of a certain society marriage Chesterfield said "nobody's son had married everybody's daughter."

SUMMER GONE.

Summer is gone and winter will come, Tom Harris, the shoemaker, has begun at the old stand, No. 6 Patton avenue, to make either Kip, Calk or Patent leather shoes.

No comparison with cheap factory shoes. For only the best material he's going to use.

No corn or bunyon makers will you get. For the last to your foot he is sure to fit.

He will make you a shoe as cheap as can be.

It will feel good to you and look nice to me; He will mend your old shoes real nice and neat, And his prices for such are blamed hard to beat. 201-1m.

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