DR. HERRICK EXAMINES CRATER.

Eminent Geologist Dose Not Regard Gallup Velgano as Dangerous. Albuquerque, N. M., June 7.-Dr. C. L. Herrick, former president of the New Mexico university, and one of the most eminent geologists in the west, has carefully examined the supposed He gave a description of the locality

and said: "Here there is a fold and fault which is interesting because of the metamorphososis that is going on From cracks in the sandstone overlying the lignite there is issuing a constant stream of heated air, carbon dioxide, sulphurous oxide and vapor. The solfatarie action may be attributed to the slow oxidation of shales in the presence of water. From this point eastward is a series of cracks that have been filled with iron and lime, serving still further to show that along this fold and break water at one time ascended."

Dr. Herrick does not believe there is any possibility of dangerous eruption from this crevice.

MARGARET TAYLOR AT HOME.

Kidnaped Girl Given Ovation by Neighbors and Friends.

Cincinnati, June 7.-Margaret Taylor, who was kidnaped from this city over four years ago, arrived here today, accompanied by her parents and her brother, Edward, aged 3 years, whom she had never seen till they met in New York this week.

Baby Taylor, as she became known here, was met at the depot by a force of newspaper reporters who interviewby talking Italian. When the party reached their home in Cumminsville sympathizing friends. Interest here now centers in the extradition of the aunt, Clara Taylor, from Italy and the application at Columbus for the pardon of the grandmother and Miss Francis Taylor, another aunt.

KITCHENER CONGRATULATED.

War Office Pleased With His Conduct of South African Campaign.

London, June 7.—The war office has government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery and discipline and also of their humanity shown private owners. throughout the trying period.

the army in South Africa, tendering its owns one-ninth. The ruin caused by sincere thanks for the congratulations i floods and by the drying up of streams of the government, which, he was sure. from deforesting the mountain sides the troops would receive with grati- led one of the ablest statesmen of fication.

Ladies' Day at Epsom.

som was marred today by the weath- als, are under the direct supervision er. King Edward, the Prince of Wales and control of the department of agriand other members of the royal family started for the course in a downpour of rain, and consequently the roads leading to the Downs lacked much of their usual picturesque appearance. A intervals between showers the inclosures were gay with bright dresses.

Race for Oaks Stakes.

London, June 7.—At the Epsom sumwas won by R. S. Sievier's bay filly. chestnut filly, Glass Jug, was second and Simoon was third. Fourteen horses ran.

Fatal Wreck on Big Four.

Bellefontaine, O., June 7.-A special horse train on the Big Four railroad was wrecked west of here this morning, killing Brakeman Jim Borden outright and severely injuring Engineer Daniel Kunkel and Fireman George Brown. The train consisted of seven horse cars of export animals and a large number of these also perished. The cause of the wreck was a defect

Mother and Babes Murdered. St. Joseph, Mo., June 7.—A careful Belle Smith and her two children at Hardin, Mo., who were found dead in ing all the expense of their care. the ruins of their home, revealed a triple murder which had preceded robbery. Mrs. Smith was a widow and kept in her home \$1,000 received on an insurance policy carried by her husband. The victim had been murdered with a hatchet.

Dymoke Accorded a Peaceful Task. New York, June 7.- In the coronation procession, says a London dispatch to The Tribune, F. S. Dymoke, who claimed the right to appear in Westminster as the king's champion and to chaffenge all sundry persons to mortal combat, has been accorded the peaceful task of carrying the English flag.

He Was Determined to Die.

Richmond, Ind., June 7.-After saturating his clothing with kerosene and setting fire to himself William A. Armstrong, 70 years of age, fired a bullet through his brain. He had been suffering from rheumatism.

their revenues are inedequate to carry

out this plan. Federal action is obvolcano crater 15 miles from Gallup. viously necessary, is fully justified by reasons of public necessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate re-

(Continued from 1st page.)

Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts of forests to the United States that the important question of their preservation has been neglected too long. The attacks of the settlers upon the woods for clearings and a home have been indiscriminate and wasteful in the extreme. The settlers were not to blame, nor are the lumbermen. The destruction which has been going on with such frightfully increasing rapidity during the last fifty years is due to the lack of that governmental supervision in the interest of the whole people which can only come from education and experience. The lumberman wishes to realize at once upon his purchase, and as a rule vast fortunes are made in deforesting the land. Railroads are run into the woods, all the appliances of modern inventions and machinery are at work, and this magnificent inheritance is being squandered with a rapidity which is full of peril for the future.

Intelligent conservation of the forests of a country is the highest evidence of its civilization. The climate, the soil, the productive capacity of the farm, the equability of the rainfall and the beneficent flow of the streams are all dependent upon the science of forestry. We have wisely set apart already in the west forty-one natural forest reserves -about 46,000,000 acres. One of them is ed her, some of whom she confused already paying expenses and yielding a slight revenue.

The experience of the older countries there was an ovation of neighbors and of the world is of great value in this investigation. Forestry has been practised in Germany for hundreds of years. Except for this wise and thoughtful care by the government, the fatherland would be wholly unable to sustain its crowded population. Twenty-six per cent. of the land in that are very steep, varying from 20 degrees ernment owns two-thirds. We have left in our own country only 26 per cent. of our territory in woods. Germany has special schools of forestry for the education of the youth in this science. The young forester is taught all that books cabled congratulations to Lord Kitch- and lectures can give, and then is placed ener on the energy, skill and patience in a course of from three to seven years with which he conducted the long cam- in the practical application of his work paign in South Africa and has asked and personal study upon the ground. him to communicate to the troops the In that way he becomes fitted for his career. The government not only cares for its own forests but it, brings under its supervision, laws and rules those of

In France 17 per cent. of the country Lord Kitchener replied, in behalf of is in forest, of which the government Louis XIV, in 1669, to prepare and put in force a code of forest laws. Under this code, as perfected, all the forests in France, whether owned by the gov-London, June 7.-Ladies' day at Ep. ernment, by communes or by individuculture.

The same is true in Italy, in Switzerland and in Austria. European governments are going still further in the line of forest preservation. The Italian government found that their valley farms majority of the racegoers preferred to ernment found that their valley farms travel by train, but a good sprinkling were being destroyed by the floods of people adhered to the time-honored which in the rainy season poured down custom of attending The Oaks in from their deforested mountain slopes. coaches and other conveyances and at They came to the conclusion that it would be true economy for Italy to reforest those hills. They have arranged for the expenditure of \$12,000,000, and this reforests only 500,000 acres. France feeling the same disastrous effects upon her agriculture and from the same mer meeting today the race for the cause, expended \$12,000,000 in the refor-Oaks stakes of 4,500 sovereigns for 3- esting of 800,000 acres and has made ar year-old fillies, about 1 mile and a half, rangements for the expenditure of \$28,-000,000 more to complete her plan. It Scepter. Colonel H. McCalmont's costs for this reforesting \$24 an acre in Italy and \$50 an acre in France. Notwith standing this large expenditure it will be half a century before the full benefit of the reforesting can be felt. It will be many generations before the soil in the woods will have acquired that quality of absorption and retention of the water which makes it both a reservoir and a protection for the farms be-

The proposition before us is not to reforest at \$24 an acre, as in taly, or at \$50 an acre, as in France, but at an expense of about \$2 an acre to preserve the forests which have been forming for over a thousand years in trees and soil. Scientific forestry in Germany, France and Italy gathers an annual crop from the trees which have reached the point where they are commercially valuable and can be cut not only withinvestigation into the deaths of Mrs. the benefit of the whole forest, of from the mountain sides, have left nothing tunes which will disappear in a genera-\$1 to \$5 an acre per year net, after pay

There are many villages in Germany which pay all their taxes from the revenue derived annually from forests which they own, while other communities which sold or deforested their common lands have poor lands and are pau-

perized by their burdens. Switzerland presents for our mountain regions a remarkable illustration of the necessity as well as of the benefit of forest culture. The Swiss discovered, centuries ago, that with the deforesting of their steep mountain sides, after every rainfall the soil was washed down into the valleys and ran off in the streams and that their country was likely to become a desert. They were the pioneers in this industry of industries. As early as the beginning of 1300 they had a complete system of forest preservation and control. In the six hundred years of which they have many years without turning into a their system to such perfection that the try. This process of destruction is con-Swiss forests not only are the salvation

der such conditions are a perpetual and ernment on the one hand and to the fluence upon farms and harvests and upon industries.

been nothing done in the East. The in every way, unequaled for richness and rarity and for the value of its product, in the redwood forests of the Pacific slope. Through carelessness, simply, congress yielded to the shrewd representations of the speculator, who under that homestead plea, which is secured the enactment of laws by which any settler could secure 160 acres in these forests of priceless value. Then came the harvest of the lumbermen. Each of their employees staked out 160 acres. The sailors upon the vessels that carried off their lumber were induced to make claims for their 160 acres each, and the land was then transferred to the lumber companies, until, for a mere song, this magnificent inheritance of the people fell, into the hands of different corporations who are mercilessly destroying the timber. Negligence of this kind on the part of congress becomes almost a crime. Those

wonderful woods should have been preserved, not for speculators and bogus settlers, but for the whole people of the country. They would under scientific forest management, have been for all time to come, not only self-supporting and revenue producing, they would have been more-they would have been the source of supplies of wood for all purposes for the inhabitants of the Pacific coast. They would have been additions to the rural scenery, which in every state and country, when attractive, helps culture and civilization. They would have been the home of game, where sportsmen could have found health and pleasure. But, instead, the land will become an arid waste, the streams will dry up, and the country will lose not only one of its best possessions but there will be inflicted incaluculable damage upon vast region which otherwise would have remained always full of homes and cultivated farms.

The Appalachian forest preserve as proposed in the pending, measure is about 150 miles in length and of varying breadth. It is from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It runs through the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The slopes of these mountains at the lowest to 40 degrees. The waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic and on the tecting them in order to preserve the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are the tributaries of these important rivers: The James, the Roanoke, the Catakba, the Savannah, the New (Ken. awha), the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yadkin, the Chattahoochee, the Broad, the Hiawassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuckasegee, the Watauga and the Holston. The region affected by these streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on lain arid. Here, however, is a propothe other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country in the United States. The timber in this forest is all hard wood, and is the largest body of hard wood on the North American continent. It is a museum of forest growth in temperate, semitropical and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interlacing of tree roots and humus, of grass and leaves, there has been created an enormous sponge for the absorption, retention and distribution of the

The rainfall in this region is greater than in any other part of the United States except the North Pacific coast. It ranges from 60 to 100 inches a year. The downpour at one time during the past year was 30 inches. Where the forests are intact the water finds its way through this thick and porous soil, goes into the crevices of the rocks and into the gulches and forms springs and lection of the rainy season that during perpetual revenue. the rest of the year it flows out naturally and equably through the rivulets into the streams and through the streams into the rivers, and waters and

fertilizes half a dozen states. The results of an attack upon this fortress created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly-populated and fertile country. They kill, they carry off captives, they burn make it a luxury, is certain if this forand they destroy, but after the war est denudation goes on. From the cotthe survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the ruin old, big and little, surrender to the ax and the saw. Then the soil is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant har- ple by the government entering upon vests in its primeval richness. For this process of scientific forestry. Inabout three years he gathers a remunsees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear. his stock. At the end of five years individuals may accumulate in a short out injury to, but, on the contrary, for the rains and floods have washed clean time large fortunes by deforesting, forfarm to a desert, and created a ruin which can never be repaired.

gone down with the torrents, which all time. have been formed by the cutting off of the protecting woods, into the streams over the farms of the valleys and plateaus. It has turned these peaceful waters into roaring floods, which have at over \$18,000,000.

This destruction can not be repeated had the records they have brought desert the fairest portion of our counyear. It is a form of revenue which is so as to reach the heretofore inacces-not subject to accidents, but can be sible depths. The giants of the moun-and at the same time be self-sustaining realized upon with absolute certainty tains, which are four or five hundred and a source of everlasting revenue to under all circumstances. Forests un- years of age, and many of them seven the government.

feet in diameter and from 140 to 150 increasing mine of wealth to the gov-ernment on the one hand and to the bers every month before the pitiless whole people on the other in their in- and ruthless invasion of the ax and saw. In ten years the destruction will be complete, the forests will be practi-While 46,000,000 acres of land have cally gone, the protecting soil will have been rescued to the West, there has been washed off the hillsides and the newspapers will be filled each year with country had a superb property, unique tales of disaster to populations, to farms, to villages and to manufacturing enterprises, occasioned by unusual and extraordinary rains, and the torrents which have been formed by them and flowed down through the valleys. It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000,000 properly so attractive to the American, horsepower which can be easily utilized. This means a saving of \$30,000,000 a year in coal alone, which would otherwise have to be used for the generation of that amount of power for manutacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equably all the year round because of the nature of the sponge which forms the reservoir -perhaps you will find a good girl adthat supplies them, would create an in- | vertising for a place. calculable amount of electrical power. With the successful demonstrations ployment both read the Gazette want which have been made in California columns. and Niagara Falls of the distance to which this energy can be transmitted, the value of these streams, kept in their original condition, to the future of these states cannot be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements

necessary for transportation, for light

and heat, for manufactures and mining,

in a very large section of the United

The proposition in the pill is to authorize the secretary of agriculture, at an expense not exceeding \$1,000,000. to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests, They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre. The owners, as I am informed, would much prefer selling them to the government than to individuals or corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the department of agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the states to undertake this work. New York. in order to protect the Hudson and Mohawk, has been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year. This is possible because the whole territory is within the limits of the state of New York. But in the Appalachian region one state can not buy the forest sources of the streams, because they are in another state. Th state which has the forests cannot be expected to go to the expense of prostreams and agriculture and industries of adjoining commonwealths.

The government does much in many ways to create wealth for the people. Every river and harbor bill carries with it millions of dollars to create wealth by dredging harbors, rivers and streams. The irrigation propositions which are always before us and some of which have passed the senate are also for the creation of wealth by making fertile the lands which have always sition not for the creation of wealth, but for its preservation. This is a scheme not for many local improvements like the \$70,000,000 public build ings bill or the \$70,000,000 river and harbor bill, or the innumerable other bills which we pass for localities, but it is a public and beneficent measure to keep for future generations in many states and over a large area the productive energies which nature has stored for the comfort, the living and the happiness of large populations, and for the wealth of the whole country.

It differs from all other schemes of governmental aid in another way. The advantages derived by the government from the improvement of rivers and harbors is incidental and indirect. The same is true of irrigation, of public buildings and public expenditures of every kind; but in this broad and beneficent scheme the government protects its people by entering upon a business impossible for states or individuals, and which no machinery but that of the government can carry on, and which rivulets. Nature, always beneficent in the experience of other countries has her operation, so arranges this vast col- demonstrated will prove a source of

We have been the happy possessors of such extensive forest territories that we have not yet, like other nations felt the poverty of wood. There has not been brought home to us how dependent we are upon it for all purposes in our domestic, home and business life. It would be little short of a national calamity if we should feel acutely the loss of our wood. That this will occur, and wood become so high as to tage of the poor man and the home and outbuildings of the farmer to the highly has disappeared .- In its place there are polished woods whose artistic graining again cities, villages and happy people. ornaments the palaces of the rich, this But the lumberman selects a tract of wise provision of nature is our neceshard-wood forests upon the Appala- sity. We can only keep these hard chian mountains. The trees, young and | woods, which every year are becoming scarcer and more costly, within reasonable reach of the demands of the peostead of this 150 miles of hard-wood erative and satisfactory harvest, but he forests being destroyed, as they will be in ten years unless measures are taken for their preservation, they would At the end of three years he can no under this scheme last forever, and longer plant crops, but for two years | yield annually a harvest for the uses more, if lucky, he may be able to graze of the people. A few corporations or ation or two, wise or tion and administration by the government will give employment, property, But this is not all. That farm has industries and homes to multitudes for

To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the governbelow. It has caused them to spread ment of the United States. It should be done by the government because it interests many states and in a large way the people of the whole country. plowed deep and destructive gullies It preserves the hard-wood forests and through fertile fields and across grassy their product for future generations. It plains. One freshet in the Catawba keeps upon the hills and mountain river last spring, occasioned wholly by sides the woods whose influence upon the deforesting of the mountains swept climate, soil and rainfall is most benaway a million and a half, dollars eficial to a vast territory. It prevents worth of farms, buildings and stock. | mountain torrents, which will in time, The damage done by the freshet of last as the destruction of the forests goes year alone, in the large territory fed on, turn a large agricultural region into by the streams and rivers which came a desert. It conserves for manufacturfrom these mountains, was estimated ing purposes that enormous water power which will be utilized for a multitude of industries which will give employment to thousands and add enormously to the wealth of the country. Instead of being an expense and a stantly enlarging because of encroach- drain- and it would be the best exof Swiss agriculture, both on the hill- ments upon the forests on account of pense which the government could sides and in the valleys, but they yield the growing scarcity of hard wood. The make if that was necessary—it will be net to the government \$8 per acre a lumbermen are running light railways one of those beneficent improvements



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6:55 a. m. -No. 36, daily for Salis. bury, Washington, and the East, connects at Salisbury, Greensboro and Danville, for Charlotte, Raleigh and Richmond. Through Pullman sleeper between Memphis, Chattanooga, Ashe. ville, Salisbury and Danville, Alm through Puliman sleeper between St. Louis, Louisville and Asheville. 3:35 p. m.-No.12, daily for Salisbury, Washington and all points Kan. Through Pullman sleeper setween Nashville, Chattanooga. Knorville and also between Memphis and Ashe. ville. 7:06 a. m .- No. 14, daily for Spartas.

burg, Columbia and Charleston. Connects at Spartanburg for Atlanta and the South, Charlotte and the North, 4.00 p. m.-No. 10, daily for Spartan. burg, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points South, connects at Spartanburg for the North, Columbia tor Charleston. Through Pullman sleeper between Cincinnati, Knoxville, Ashe. ville, Spartanburg, Columbia, Savanaah, and Jacksonville, also between Ashe. The price is low, and the results are ville, Columbia and Charleston. 10:05 a. m .- No. 17, dail; for Waynes. ville, Bryson City and all intermediate points.

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3:20 p. m.-No. 19, daily (except Sun. day), for Waynesville, Bryson City, Murphy and all intermediate points 8:40 p. m. No. 42 daily for Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta, Macon, connecting at Atlanta for the south and west. Through Pullman sleeper between Asheville, Spartamburg, Atlanta and Macon. (CENTRAL TIME).

6:10 a. m .- No. 15, daily for Bot Spring. Morristown, Knoxville and Bristol, connects at Morristown for Chattanooga and New Orleans. And also at Knoxville for Cincinnati, Leuisville and St. Louis. Through Fullman sleeper between Charleston, Columbia Spartanburg, Asheville, Knoxville, Log. isville and St. Louis.

1:15 p. m.-No. 11, daily for Het Springs, Knoxville and all points West, connects at Merristown for Bristol, at Knoxville for Cincinnati and Louisville, at Chattaneoga for Memphis and Nash ville. Through Pullman sleeper between New York, Washington, Salisbury, Asheville, Chattanooga and Nashville and through Puliman sleeper between Jacksonville, Savanrah, Columbia, Asheville. Knoxville and Cincinnatti, also between Asheville Memphis.

12:20 a. m.-No. 35, daily for Hot Springs, Morristown, Knoxville, Chaitanooga and points West. Connects at Chattanooga, for Memphis and intermediate points and at Ootlewah Junetion for Rome, Selma, Atlanta and in. termediate points. Through Pullman sleepers between Danville. Salisbury, Asheville, Knovxille, Chattanooga and Memphis, and between Asheville, Knoxville, Louisville and St.

9:20 a. m. No. 41 daily, for Morristown, Knoxville, Chattanooga and points west. Direct connections for New Orleans, Mobile and points south. Through Pullman sleeper between Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Selma and Mobile. Call on Ticket Agents for time tables

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4.30 pm Lv. ATLANTA Ar. 11.45 am Ar. CHATTANOOGA Lv. 7.20 am 8.55 pm Lv. CHATTANOGGA Ar. 7.00 am Ar. NASHVILLE Lv. 2.50 am 1.30 am 1.40 am Ly. NASHYILLE Ar. 2.40 am 4.57 am Ar. MCKENZIE Lv. fl.20 pm 8.20 am Ar. MEMPHIS Lv. 8.00 pm

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