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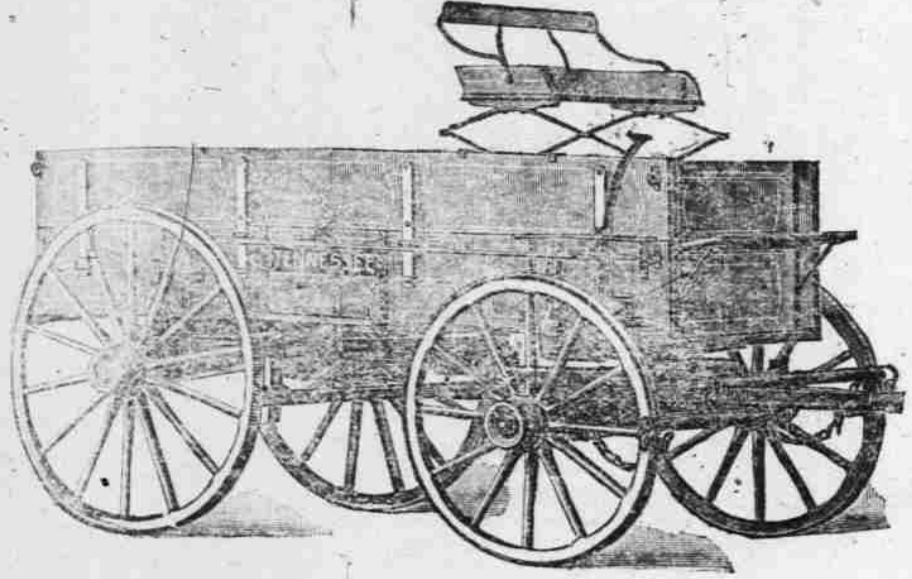
THE ASHEVILLE REGISTER.

VOL. 9 NO. 47.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1902.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Farm Wagons



THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS

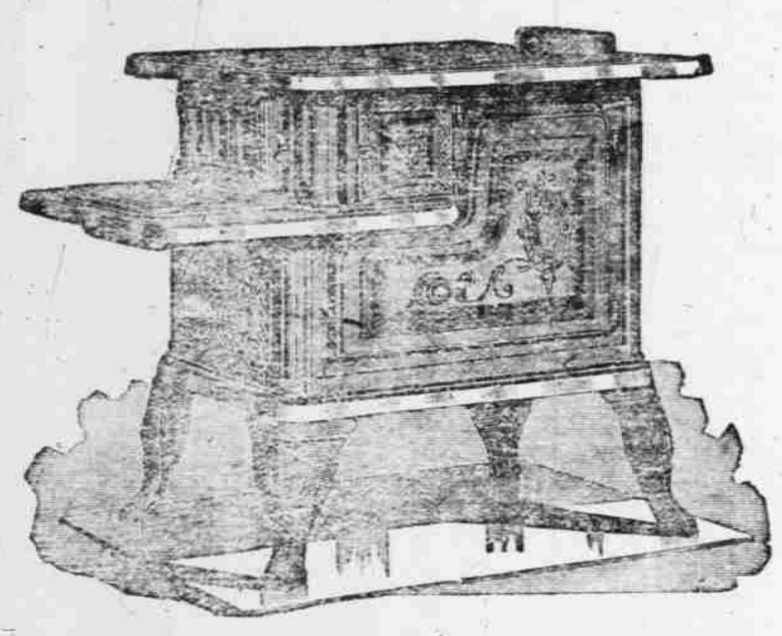
Steel or thimble skeins, high or low wheels, with special mountain gear brake; extra thick tire, specially ironed to order for hard rough hauling.

T. S. MORRISON,

AGENT..... ASHEVILLE

Also agent for the Birdsell, Nissen, Piedmont and Chattanooga Wagons.

STOVES! STOVES!



THE O. K. QUEEN STOVE is the best baking stove that is made. We have them in all sizes and our prices are low. Call and see them. We guarantee them in every particular. Prices low. We sell on time.

-GREEN BROS.-
43-45 PATTON AVENUE.

NOTICE.

We do a great deal of work for people outside the city of Asheville; some of them outside the State of North Carolina. Make up a bundle of your soiled linen and express to us and we will return it promptly, laundered to suit the most fastidious.

J. A. NICHOLS, Proprietor.



IF WE HAVE IT, IT IS THE BEST. The Cole Hot Blast Heater

Is a comfort and makes life a pleasure in the home. It is made from splendid sheet steel, draft from bottom, and ashes can be taken from door at front of stove. They heat up a room more quickly than a fire place and consume a much smaller amount of wood. We also have a splendid lot of Androns in brass and wrought iron, and shovels, pokers and tongs. Come in and see them.

...Asheville Hardware Co...
ON EHE SQUARE, ASHEVILLE.

PRESS FORUM

Morganton Herald, Oct. 20. Charlie Ward, son of L. A. Ward, of Morganton, has resigned as flagman on the Southern. This was done at the urgent request of his parents, after the fatal accident to Mr. P. S. Sudderth.

A man whose name we did not learn was suddenly seized with rheumatism in his legs on the east-bound train Tuesday morning and stopped in Morganton to see a physician. He could not walk and had to be carried from the train.

Mr. P. S. Sudderth, who was killed on the railroad at Nebo last Thursday, carried \$1,000 insurance in the Equitable Life Insurance Society, and his widow will also get \$525 from the J. O. U. A. M., of which he was a valuable member.

In unpacking some china ware manufactured in Japan and received by Messrs. Claywell Bros. a few days ago, Mr. E. B. Claywell ran across several Japanese newspapers, which were curiosities to bystanders. One of these papers, by the way, contained an advertisement of Duke cigarettes, a Durham, N. C., production.

Lincoln Journal, Oct. 31. Miss Sallie B. Hoke of Elizabeth, N. J., arrived here last Saturday to visit her brother, Judge W. A. Hoke.

Mrs. S. L. Wilson of Reepsville showed us on Wednesday, two large beets, weighing 11 and 1-2 pounds. These she raised herself. This indicates what industry can accomplish.

Two colored ministers of Lincoln, Revs. P. J. Holms and David S. Baker, were permitted to register under the grandfather clause, their forefathers being freedmen before the Civil war.

Landmark, Statesville, N. C., Oct. 30. Mr. Closs Pritchard died in Kansas last week, aged about 20 years. He was a son of Mr. Tinsley Pritchard, of Alexander county, and a brother of Mrs. C. R. Gaiter, of Statesville. The remains were interred in Kansas.

Dr. Skinner, of Long Island, was in town Wednesday. He said two negroes got into a difficulty about three miles from Long Island Tuesday and one cut the other with an axe. He inflicted several wounds, none of which are serious.

Invitations have been received here for the marriage of William

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

50c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

H. McElwee and Miss Bessie Cranor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cranor, of Wilkesboro. The ceremony will take place in the Presbyterian church at Wilkesboro November 19th at 12 o'clock. Mr. McElwee is a Statesville man and now lives at Ronda, Wilkes county.

There are now five insane persons confined in this county, two in the jail and three in the county home. Mr. W. A. Moore, of Statesville, whose mind has been impaired for many years and who has been at the State Hospital a number of times, was committed to jail yesterday. If additional evidence is needed, surely this record is sufficient to show the great necessity for more room at the insane hospital.

Messrs. McLain & Alexander's grocery store and meat market on west Broad street was entered Wednesday night and the contents of the cash drawer—about \$150 in money—taken. The unknown party or parties entered a window on the west side by breaking the slats of the blinds and raising the sash, which was not bolted. The money drawer was completely wrecked. Nothing else has been missed from the store.

Madison County Record, Oct. 30. Emanuel Robinson and Reagan Henderson are here from Washington, D. C.

Chas. A. Henderson Esq., met with a painful accident the other day, from a vicious kick of a horse and is somewhat disabled by reason of it.

Married—Henry Lunsford and Ida Anderson, of Trail Branch, Friday, Oct. 24th. Rev. T. A. Center officiating. The Record extends congratulations.

Mrs. G. R. West, of Walnut Creek found a small snake about two inches long in a cabbage which she was preparing for dinner one day last week.

SCALPERS HIT HARD BY COURT

Decision of Sweeping Import to the Railroad Passenger Business.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A decision of sweeping importance to ticket scalpers and the railroad passenger business generally was delivered today by Justice Hagner, of the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, who permanently enjoined thirty-three of the local ticket brokers from selling the Grand Army special excursion tickets issued by the Pennsylvania, Southern, Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads.

The defense of the brokers was that they were pursuing a legal, licensed brokerage business and that the railroads in combining in the establishment of a joint ticket agency here during the encampment for the vising of return tickets, etc., violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court held that the tickets sold by the roads on account of the Grand Army encampment bore contracts signed by the purchasers in the presence of a witness and were absolutely void when used by any other than the original purchasers. The tickets distinctly read that any one except the original purchasers attempting to use them would be subject to prosecution for forgery. The contract signed by the original purchaser is absolute, according to the court, and any violation of it constituted fraud, on which the suit at bar for the injunction properly was based. The court declared that the contentions of the complaining roads was tenable.

As to the claim of the defendants that the roads violated the anti-trust law, the court held that the joint ticket agency could not be considered in that light, as the agency had nothing to do with the fixing of rates. Further, the defendants were shown that they were violating the law and could not press as a defense the violation of the law by another party.—Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14, 1902.

Low tariff, hard times, limited employment and depression go together in this country. We have tried it lately and we know.—Clinton, Mo., Republican.

It is good for us to keep some account of our prayers, that we may not unsay in our practice anything that we said in our prayers.—Henry.

COAL CAR SHORTAGE

Causes a Closing of Mines.

On One Division of the Pennsylvania Road But Five Per Cent of Cars Needed Were Furnished Last Week.

Pittsburg, Nov. 1.—Fully ninety per cent of the railroad coal mines in the Pittsburg district are closed on account of a shortage of cars and the railroad companies are unable to promise any relief. The outlook for next week is unusually gloomy and it is believed a number of iron and steel mills will be forced to suspend operations.

Of the forty-six mines along the Pan-Handle railroad but six are being operated. Reports of coal operators show that on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad but five per cent of the cars needed to take care of the product of the mines were furnished this week.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad company has had but few cars for coal shipments this week, the Baltimore and Ohio has furnished but ten per cent of the number required and on the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania but eleven per cent of the cars needed have been supplied. The railroad companies say they are doing the best they can to meet the demands of the coal companies.

FINE FLOUR AND APPENDICITIS

Physician Says Modern Milling is Responsible for the Disease.

Changes in milling processes are responsible for appendicitis, according to a physician who has been in the practice of medicine for fifty years and who has observed the spread of the disease. This physician, Dr. H. C. Howard of Champaign, Ill., asserts that until the trade demand for exceedingly white flour changed the methods of grinding wheat there was no appendicitis.

To prove this assertion the physician points to the fact that where coarse breads are used the disease is unknown, but that as soon as the fine breadstuffs are introduced appendicitis comes along as a sequence. By this reasoning it is shown that the people of agricultural communities who secured their flour from small mills did not have the disease until the small mills were crowded out by the larger ones and fine white flour supplanted the coarse. Then the negroes of the South so long as they ate corn bread were free from the disease, but when the new process flour began to be used the disease came among them. The same results attended the departure of the German folks from their coarse bread to the refined flour.

"I can remember that prior to about 1875," said Dr. Howard, "there was little or none of the ailment among the people. In 25 years of practice among the people before that time I do not think I saw more than 40 cases of appendicitis. Now they are common."

"Large and extended change in the diet of the people has contributed to this. For example, about the date mentioned there began to be a general change from the old method of grinding grain to the present method of roller mills and excessively fine bolting cloths. This plan of milling began first in the large cities, and appendicitis began to increase first there. Later the new process crowded out the small mills in the country, and the people could not get flour made by the old processes. They bought products of the large milling establishments, and then the farmers began to have appendicitis.

"Still the negroes of the South did not have it, but in time they began to get away from their plain bread, and they, too, began to have appendicitis. So it goes. They did not have appendicitis in Germany until they began to eat our fine flour and put it in the new process of milling after our fashion. Now they have appendicitis in Germany, just as we do.

"Experienced millers will tell

you that the fine flour is a less desirable flour than that made by the old process, but the trade demands it chiefly on account of its whiteness. On account of its indigestibility the disarrangement of the digestive organs of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of appendicitis is found in this disarrangement.

"Quite small children have it. I know of one boy who has had 13 well defined attacks of this disease and came out of all of them without surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and mush with coarse breads in general, vegetables, little meat and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the disease for three years."

CONSUMPTION.

An Attempt to Eradicate It to be Made in Philadelphia.

Consumption is today both the most fatal disease known and the one which there is the most hopeful prospect of eradicating. It causes one death in six, and one death in three or four, among adults. The mortality from it has been reduced one half in this city in a decade. Let the city and State do their duty, and this disease will practically disappear.

In this duty the first step is the appropriation by council when it meets of a sum large enough to isolate tuberculosis patients at Blockley. Crowded as they are today, they imperil all with whom they come in contact, friends, physicians and nurses, and they are a source of danger of infection to the whole city.

From 2,000 to 3,000 lives a year, and from 15,000 to 20,000 disabled and diseased victims of tubercular consumption in all its forms can be saved if this city addresses itself to the task of the intelligent suppression of tuberculosis. The almshouse reform is the first step. Consumption is not a contagious but an infectious disease. It is infectious, not by a single contact and exposure, but by successive contacts and exposures. But no case ever comes without some exposure and some contact.

Remove these and consumption will end. Centers of the disease must first be broken up. Of these, the largest and most dangerous is in the city hospital at Blockley. Consumption is the disease of the poor. It accompanies malnutrition exposure and organic weakness. Blockley is crowded with human wrecks. Such as the insane, the inebriate, the underfed and the physically weak, are the natural victims of consumption. Once started there, it may attack the youngest, the strongest and most healthy, if any local cause aids its fatal entrance. The cases at Blockley form a center from which the disease is propagated. Isolate these cases; give them favorable surroundings, and this peril is ended.

A Gift of the Gods.

A great singer is a gift of the gods, and should belong by divine right to all the people. Whenever a Santley, a Patti, a Jenny Lind, a Campanini, an Edward Reszke, or a Nilsson is born, the government should claim him or her for the nation, to sing for everybody as an enlightening, uplifting, soul-inspiring influence. Carnegie's libraries may help a few book worms from time to time; a great singer would help millions of depressed souls during a lifetime.—New York Press.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Fate of a Negro in Mississippi.

Two White Men Were Implicated, Subsequently Captured and They May Also be Lynched.

Sardis, Miss., Nov. 1.—One negro name unknown, has been burned at the stake, and two white men, implicated by the negro in his dying confession, are being held by a posse pending an investigation in the murder of E. O. Jackson and a mill owner named Roselle at Darling, Miss., Wednesday night.

The negro was burned at Darling last night by a mob of four thousand persons, both white and black, and just before the lighting of the funeral pyre he confessed that he had committed the double murder with the assistance of two white men. The motive was robbery and a considerable sum was secured, which, the negro stated, was divided among the three.

IT'S WORK OR GO TO JAIL

Nicaragua's New Labor Law Which Seems to Make Strikes Impossible.

The Legislature of Nicaragua passed on June 30, 1901, a law that caused general consternation among all classes of society. It was one of the most remarkable edicts for regulating and defining labor in its relations with capital promulgated.

The popular voice at once declared that such an edict could never be enforced. Two months ago, however, the government put the law into effect, and, according to the reports from Nicaragua, everybody is becoming reconciled to it, and the results seem to be thus far beneficial.

The law defines a laborer as any person, male or female, over 16, who has not a capital of 500 pesos, which is about \$100 in our currency. It then declares that every laborer must have an employer. Any one who is found to be unemployed is to be arrested at once, imprisoned for twenty days and made to labor on public works while awaiting an employer.

When an employer hires a person to work the employe must buy a small book from the government in which to register the name, age, description and conditions of the contract. The employer must give his employe a receipt for this book, which the latter can produce as a proof of his good standing whenever arrested by the police on suspicion of being idle.

When the laborer has completed his contract with one employer and desires to go to another he must give his book of labor to his next employer and take a receipt for it.

If the laborer wants money in advance his employer can give it to him only as a loan without interest, to be paid by retaining one-half of the salary or wages until the debt is cancelled. If a laborer leaves his employer without paying his debt he will be imprisoned, fined and obliged to return and work it out.

Any person employing laborers

without this book of labor will be fined about \$40.

It looks to editors of Nicaragua newspapers, who have been striking this law, as though strikes cannot thrive under it, for laborers who throw themselves out of employment by striking are likely to be at once arrested for being out of work.

The main purpose of the law, however, is to prevent employers from advancing wages to laborers on contract, which made the laborer a slave until he settled his account, and also to prevent idleness obliging every one without capital to be employed.—New York Sun.

Spun by the Fire.

The happiest heart in the world is one that knows another who can share equally his every joy and sorrow. And a strong life must have such a companion or trudge life's weary path alone.

Life is a dream. But who wants the dream broken or disturbed?

While you sit comfortably and comparatively happy by your fire-side, do you ever think of the many million homes that cannot afford such a luxury? If we would applaud and patronize only the beautiful and uplifting the ugly and demoralizing would go to the fire and vanish with the smoke.

When we throw an arrow of malice at another life we find later it has gone forth but to lodge in our own breast. When we give an arm of aid to our fellow traveler along life's way, we find helping us an arm stronger than our own. After all, it's shadows and sunshine, in real life they mix half and half.

—Roscoe C. Brombaugh.

The Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin.

Some religious teachers make light of sin. According to their view sin is not the most dreadful thing in the world. They tell us that it is only an infirmity, the result of ignorance, and may turn out to be a benefit rather than a curse. But this is not the doctrine of the Bible. This is not the verdict of an enlightened conscience.

According to the Bible sin is an evil for which it is not easy to find a remedy. The wisest men of all ages have made diligent search for an adequate remedy for sin. Sin is corruption. What can wash away the dismal stain and make the guilty conscience clean? "The wages of sin is death." "What shall deliver us from the body of this death? Sin is an evil so dark and destructive that nothing less than the blood of the sinless Son of God is sufficient to save the soul that has been tarnished by it.

—Christian Advocate.

Now, in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed. They must be fit for it; they must not do too much for it; and they must have a sense of success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or rather knowledge that so much work has been done well, and fruitfully done, whatever the world may say or think about it.—John Ruskin.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and the shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing strong.—Phillips Brooks.

OUR LINES ARE

Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Staple Dry Goods of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Cloaks, Ladies' Suits and Dress Skirts, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes of all kinds, Trunks, Bags, and Butterick Patterns.

Our senior has handled this general line since the autumn of '65, and has given his poor best to getting some knowledge of the business, and we buy entirely for cash. Upon the lowest costs at which we can buy we place a moderate profit, marking every item in plain figures—the bottom.

H. REDWOOD & CO.,